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HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,

AND

NOTES AND QUERIES

CONCERNING THE

ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

OF

AMERICA.

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK:
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1860.

P R E F A C E.

IN concluding our fourth volume, we hoped to be able to announce to our patrons an increase in the size, and still greater increase in the interest of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. The present season, however, admonishes the prudent not to undertake any new or extended enterprise; and we merely state here our wish and intention to do so at the earliest possible moment, and to introduce, as a new feature in the Magazine, authentic portraits, and historical views or maps.

The present volume has, we trust, been a satisfactory one to all; at least, we have met, neither from the press nor individual subscribers, any complaint of its not meeting their wishes and expectations. The Diary kept at Newport, during the British occupation; the extremely valuable papers embodying the Hon. H. C. Murphy's researches at Leyden; the Documents relating to the States of Spanish origin, for which we are indebted to Buckingham Smith, Esq.; the Reminiscences of Dr. Buchanan; Habersham's Journal, and the other Revolutionary documents, from the papers of the Hon. George Bancroft; the Journal of the Siege of Quebec, with the papers specially prepared or supplied from their historic collections by our numerous and able contributors, render it certainly a valuable addition to collections of American History.

The interest in historical matters is daily gaining strength: new Societies are springing into existence, older ones are reviving their sometimes dormant energies, and by their meetings and publications stimulate, while they feed this interest. Already

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several States, besides doing much to describe the natural features of the land in which we live, have issued their early records, or the Documents of their Colonial History, in a manner worthy of great nations; and one State has, by authorizing each town to publish its history, given an additional impetus to our local history.

In this state of the public mind, we shall endeavor not to be inferior, and hope to excel.

December 1, 1860.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IV.]

JANUARY, 1860.

[No. 1.

General Department.

NEWPORT IN THE HANDS OF
THE BRITISH.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

June 7, 1777. This Morning, Mr. Joseph Tillinghust, Joseph Gardner, John Arnold, and Higgins Landers was committed to the Provost, on suspicion. Likewise, P. Rogers, of New London, who has lately served them as pilot, was committed.

8. Last night, four men came on the island.

9. Mr. Sherman Clarke was committed to the Provost for speaking in favor of America. Last night a cartel sloop arrived from Providence. This afternoon, Mr. Gyles Barney was committed to the Provost.

10. Last night 100 provincials landed at common fence point, and drove back the Regulars, killed 4 men, and wounded another. Reported that some soldiers deserted to the provincials.

11. This day sailed the Unicorn on a cruise.

12. Arrived two frigates; the Cypress from a cruise, and the Rose from York, with a flag on her foremast.

13. Last night a man was beat by the Hessians. It is now dangerous to walk the streets after dark. Proclamations are put up throughout the town, laying great restraints on the fishermen; they have hauled up their boats.

14. This morning a frigate passed the harbor, and went up the river; the King-fisher of York.

15. The inhabitants continue to receive insults from the Hessians quartered in town.

16. Arrived a prize schooner laden with 1200 barrels of flour, &c., taken by the Unicorn from Baltimore. This evening a number of cannon was fired up the river from the ships for a false alarm.

Wednesday 17. Arrived a frigate with several transports from New York, with about 400 soldiers, the grenadiers and Light infantry of the 22 regiment and a few Hessian recruits. Sailed this afternoon a transport for England.

June 18. Last night a cannonading was heard

up the river, supposed to be the American frigate going out. This morning two frigates sailed round the island and returned this afternoon.

19. This morning a provincial privateer sloop went out the east passage notwithstanding a heavy firing from the men of war and forts. Landed this morning a few recruits that arrived on the 17 from York.

21. Arrived a Cartel from Providence.

20. A Hessian soldier that was sentenced to be whipped drowned himself in a pond near the beach. He was taken up and dismembered as a public example.

24. Tuesday. Advertisements was put up throughout the town stating the price of provisions.

25. A duel was fought between a Hessian officer and a ship officer. Mr. Wm. Carter and one Averel committed to the Provost suspected of going off the island. Arrived a prize schooner from Boston taken by the Unicorn with a few hogsheads of rum on board.

27. They frightened a woman into fits by running a dog through in the house.

29. Seven negro men deserted from Stonington and came on the island. This evening two prisoners belonging to the prizes went off the island by the Chatham.

30. A schooner's boat was taken at Seconnet passage, laden with rum, salt, &c.

June 30. Reported that 22 English soldiers were killed and 11 carried off prisoners by the provincials.

July 2. This evening arrived a Flag from Providence with a number of women on board, belonging to the town. Reported that there has lately been an action in the Jerseys, to the disadvantage of the King's troops.

July 4. Friday. A continual firing of cannon was heard up the river supposed to be in honor of the Declaration of Independence. Reported that 8 men were killed on board the — Galley from a Fort at Bristol.

July 5. A woman, Mrs. Squires was committed to the Provost for wishing the provincials to come to the island, but released the same day. This afternoon the Unicorn from a cruise, with two Prizes, a small Privateer with 4 cannon and

28 men commanded by one Palmer, taken off Nantucket Shoals, the other a Sloop from St. Martin's, bound to Connecticut, ballasted with salt.

6. A Sloop arrived of L. Island with small pox on board. Reported that Gen. Washington has taken 7,000 of the enemy, with all their baggage.

7. Last night came on the Island two Quaker preachers who held a meeting this day. This morning sailed the Unicorn on a cruise, the same night a number of negroes went off the Island.

8. This morning Messrs. Joseph Tillinghust and Joseph Gardner was set at liberty. This afternoon a Cartel sloop and schooner arrived from Boston and Dartmouth, with prisoners.

9. This afternoon Capt. Job Easton was committed to the Provost.

10. This day Capt. Job Easton and John Arnold was set at liberty.

11. Thursday. Last night came on the west side of the island, supposed to be about 10 men of the Provincials, marched up to Mr. John Irving's house, without the least opposition, carried off Major Gen. Prescott, his aide-de-camp Mr. Barrington, the sentry and what others is not known. Immediately on intelligence that the Gen. was carried off, the drums beat to arms the Dragoons scoured the shore, but the bird was flown. The town appears in the utmost confusion at the loss of the Gen., confusion appears in every face, even the greatest friends to liberty are obligated to show some marks of sorrow at the loss of such an accomplished general; but the sun appears very bright through the clouds that hangs on the brow. Mr. John Miller carried to the Provost this afternoon, for too publicly expressing his joy at our relief.

12. This day sailed a sloop with an express for New York, likewise sailed a schooner as a flag for Providence, on board was Major Barry.

13. Returned this afternoon. Reported that Ticonderoga is taken by the King's troops.

14. Last night an alarm at Portsmouth.

15. This morning a cartell arrived from New London with prisoners. The sole command of the town is invested in Major Barry, formerly town Major. He abuses the inhabitants, friends to Liberty in a most shocking manner, not suffering them to talk in the streets, struck Mr. Fairchild for not taking off his hat to a gentleman, as he styled himself. This afternoon Capt. Charles Moore was put under arrest by the aid Barry.

July 17. This morning Capts. Kenna, Clarke, Higgins and Sandess were released from the Provost. At 5 o'clock this afternoon arrived a sloop from New York, she brings account of Gen. Clinton's arrival at York, about 8 days past with

troops. A cartell sloop with prisoners, Capt. John Freebody and others.

19. Arrived the Privateer from New York that carried the Express of the General being taken. The accounts of Gen. Clinton are without foundation. Two fishermen, Mr. John Gears and Irish were committed to the Provost.

Monday, July 22. This morning arrived the sloop Swan with Major General Pigot from New York, to supercede General Prescott, now a prisoner, likewise a Hessian General. At 10 o'clock they landed at the Long wharf, saluted by the cannon of the ships and forts and escorted by the officers of the army to the house of — occupied by General Clinton. At 1 o'clock this afternoon commodore Sir Peter Parker hoisted his flag on board the Chatham, being promoted to a rear admiral of the Blue, in consequence of which there was a grand entertainment on board the Chatham; saluted by all the men of war in the river.

23. Jonathan Laton and Frank Boston came on the Island.

24. Mr. Robert Lillibridge was committed to the Provost, suspected of being concerned in a Privateer. Mr. John Miller released the second time. This evening the Unicorn returned from a cruise with a prize sloop from Dartmouth bound to — laden with lumber and tobacco. Reported that Gen. Howe with his army has landed at New London. Reported that the Lieutenant of the — Frigate and a midshipman that were gunning on the 27th on the island of Prudence were made prisoners by the Provincials.

28. The Engineers were employed in measuring the ground on the west and south part of the town.

29. Sailed this afternoon 4 light Transports for England and mounting 20 guns.

30. Arrived a Tender from New York, she brings accounts that the fleet is not yet sailed.

31. This morning at 10 o'clock sailed a Flag for Providence having on board 130 women and children belonging to the town, their trunks were all searched and some things taken from them, such as tea, pins, linen and men's clothes by the Provost Marshal and Hessian town sergeant.

Friday, Aug. 1. Capt. Charles Moore released. This afternoon a Cartel sloop arrived from Connecticut with a number of prisoners taken on their passage to Long Island. Sailed this evening the Unicorn on a cruise.

3. At 4 o'clock this morning we were alarmed at the firing of cannon which proved to be on the Narraganset shore, at the Renown of 50 guns, which obliged her to remove her station. At 5 o'clock the same morning, a party of Pro-

vincials landed on Dutch Island and carried [off] 30 sheep and thence proceeded to Connecticut where they took a Hessian Guard with one of the inhabitants and carried them off. At 3 o'clock arrived 2 letters of mark sloop and schooner by the Unicorn of Seconnet. These men all escaped in the boat said to be commanded by one Toman. The same ship chased a Privateer ashore and burned her. Mr. Latham Thurston committed to the Provost, said to be concerned in the Lady Washington Privateer.

4. Mr. Billings Coggeshall committed to the Provost, said to be concerned in the same Privateer.

5. Last night about 1300 of the Light Infantry and Grenadiers and a detachment of the 20th Regiment commanded by Col. ——— landed at Boston neck at Narraganset with intention to get stock, but being warmly opposed by the Provincials, was obliged to retreat without effecting any thing except taking 4 prisoners, one of whom an old man was treated very ill by the Hessians. This morning a Cartell arrived from Boston with prisoners; on their passage, they saw a large Fleet of ships, supposed to be Gen. Howe with troops bound to Boston.

6. Arrived the Cerberus Frigate from a cruise.

9. Arrived two Letters of Marque, ship from Halifax, with dry goods and Provisions, by whom we have account of Commodore Manly being taken by the Rainbow of 60 guns. That the Flora Frigate retook the Fox frigate and carried into Halifax.

12. This morning arrived here the Flora with two prizes, a brig and a ship, the ship bound to France with a number of ——— on board. In the afternoon arrived three Frigates, the Juno, the Ambuscade, and ———.

August 14. This afternoon the frigate that arrived yesterday fired a salute, she being on a cruise when the Admiral hoisted his flag.

16 This day arrived a Cartel from Bedford with prisoners.

17. Last night a man came from the main to this Island; he reports that Admiral Howe has arrived at Boston and burned the town; he was immediately committed to the Provost. This afternoon a Cartel sloop arrived from Bedford. A fort is building at Easton's beach this morning.

18. This day Capt. Rainy of the 54th regiment was buried.

21. Friday, was buried the mate of the Earl of Derby transport, he was drowned on the 20. Arrived a number of small vessels from New York conveyed by a frigate; they inform that Gen. Burgoyne was within 6 miles of Albany city.

22. Lieutenant Knowles, the transport's agent fell from his horse a mile from the town and is

dangerously hurt. This morning the Engineers were employed in laying out a fort at the wind mills at the north end of the town.

August 20. Sailed the Diamond, Flora and the Lark, frigates on a cruise.

6. Last night a boat went on the Main with eight men.

9. This day Capt. Bankes of the Renown of 50 guns was buried with the honors of war.

10. Reported that 30 soldiers were made prisoners last night by the Provincials.

11. This morning the Engineers were employed in laying out a fort on Howland's Neck, Portsmouth.

16. The inhabitants of Portsmouth are ordered to work on the forts 150. Yesterday 15th arrived a small prize schooner laden with lumber and onions taken by the Unicorn.

17. Last evening two Hessian officers belonging to the Landgrave regiment drew their swords on ———. This morning a party of 100 men of the E. regiment marched from Portsmouth to town to review the Landgrave regiment on ———.

20. Last night a man left the island for the Main. Yesterday a fort was laid out between the north ——— and the 3 wind mills. This morning a cannonading was heard in Providence, supposed to be on account of a defeat. By a man that deserted from the Main last night, (we are informed) that Gen. Burgoyne is defeated and made prisoner, and Gen. Arnold was killed.

25. This day a party of Hessian troops marched from Portsmouth to this town, and embarked for Long Island for wood.

26. The town school house was taken down for the use of the bake houses.

27. This morning 3 vessels attempted to get out of the Seconnet passage being pursued by the Kingfisher of 16 guns. The Ship ashore on the rocks. They ——— the cargo and burnt the ship the Brig and Sloop got off.

28. A number of small vessels sailed for New York, convoyed by a Frigate.

29. Sailed this morning, the Long Island fleet, consisting of 26 sail to fetch wood, among which was the Grand Duke of Russia Transport carried 16 guns, convoyed by a schooner of 8 guns.

Last night a Flag arrived from Boston Neck with women.

September 1. This day a Flag arrived from Providence with women.

2. Last night 3 men belonging to the ——— Regiment attempted ——— but being discovered by the Guard who firing upon them killed one, the other two were taken prisoners.

4. Last night 4 Men came from Cape Cod, who inform us that great preparations are making for attacking the Island. This morning a Cannonading was heard, which proved to be a

Frigate that lay at Providence. Reported that they carried off 11 sailors and left 3 dead.

5. Last night, 2 soldiers belonging to the 22 Reg. deserted, a reward of 100 dollars was offered to any person who will take them or shoot them. The same night a tent belonging to the Kingfisher, Man of war was taken off by the Provincials with 3 sailors.

7. This morning a Flag sailed for Providence with women. Sailed this evening, two ships laden with dry goods in — of Gen. Howe.

8. Arrived a number of vessels from New York, convoyed by a Frigate bringing no accounts of Gen. Howe.

20. A Guard of a Sergeant and 6 men are ordered to attend the Market from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning to regulate the sale of fresh meat.

26. Arrived a ship called the Montgomery taken off Boston Bay.

29. Came in this afternoon, a sloop laden with wood. The men run away with her. They inform that Gen. Washington was defeated by Gen Howe, with the loss of 7,000 men and all his artillery. A Flag sailed for Providence with women.

Oct. 2. This morning all the furniture and wearing apparel was seized by order of Gen. Pigot. This afternoon a Privateer arrived here, taken by the Unicorn, belonging to Cape Ann.

3. This evening a number of small vessels arrived here from New York, convoyed by the Greyhound a Frigate. They inform that Gen. Robertson with 2000 men had arrived.

4. Arrived this morning a small Schooner, taken by the Schooner Lady Parker, with Flour. She belonged in Philadelphia. Reported that Philadelphia is taken by Gen. Howe.

This morning the Chatham, Admiral Parker came down the river with the Guard Ship and anchored near Goat Island.

5. A Flag sailed for Providence with women. This afternoon arrived the Syren Frigate from convoying vessels off the coast. Reports run very high of Philadelphia's being taken, that Gen. Washington has fled with the loss of 7000 men, that Gen. Howe has gone in pursuit of him, leaving a garrison in Philadelphia.

6. Handbills circulated concerning the Taking.

7. Last night there was an alarm; the Light-horse rode through the town several times. The provincials are hourly expected to attack the Island.

16. This afternoon sailed for Providence a Flag, the other that sailed on the 5 supposed to be detained, on board was Major Barry.

17. Arrived a prize schooner belonging to James ——. They inform that Lord Howe's fleet had sailed from Chesapeake Bay.

(To be continued.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS, FROM THE RECORDS AT LEYDEN.

No. III.

THE name of William Brewster occurs several times beside, on the occasions of the marriages. It is connected with the earliest entry to be found relating to the Pilgrims in these records, after the application for denization, and, we believe, with the earliest date yet produced of their actual residence in Leyden. It is a minute of the death of one of his children, on the 20th of June, 1609. He then resided, it appears, on a narrow street or alley called the *Steucksteeg*, in the vicinity of the spot which was the scene of the great gunpowder explosion in 1807, when a large portion of the city was laid in ruins. He subsequently removed to the *Choorsteeg*, as would appear from the title page of Cartwright's *Commentaries on the Proverbs of Solomon*, printed by him in 1617. The *Choorsteeg* (vicus choralis) is an alley extending from the Broadway to the choir of St. Peter's Church. These streets are obscure but eligibly situated.

He is also mentioned as a *partner* in the printing business of a man by the name of William Brewer, who was a person of some consideration and wealth, and also a member of Robinson's congregation. Brewer is styled in the records *Edelman*, an *Honorable*. He was admitted a member of the University; and thus when the proceedings were instituted against him and Brewster for printing prohibited books, the University which possessed exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over its members, took cognizance of the complaint as against him. He owned a house near Robinson's in the *Kloksteeg*, and it was in the garret of that house that the printing materials were found and seized. Two years after the death of Robinson, namely, in 1627, he sold out his property and effects in Leyden and returned to England. He and Brewster were engaged in printing books for the English dissenters. He appears to have furnished the capital and Brewster to have been the active man in the firm. It is on the occasion of proceedings brought against them on complaint of Sir Dudley Carleton, the English minister at the Hague, of printing books prohibited in England, that we find the mention of Brewster in the records.

Exception has been taken against this action of the Dutch authorities as a persecution of the Pilgrims by them, but we think very unjustly. It will be seen by the first document which we now present from the Leyden records, that there was a law of the country prohibiting such printing, and that Brewer plead that the printing had

been done *before* its promulgation. Thus it was a municipal regulation of the country, binding upon all residents, and no less on foreigners than on natives. The particular works complained of do not appear to have been printed by Brewster and Brewer, but it was competent under the law to have the charge inquired into. It is a well known fact that a resident foreigner was arrested in the United States for a libel there on the King of Spain; and within two years past we have seen a Frenchman tried in London for acts committed in England against the Emperor of France. We find in the Dutch case, when the English minister sought to have Brewer sent to England, the authorities refused; and when Brewer himself consented to go, for the purpose of giving testimony, they required bonds for his return. It is undoubtedly true that James I. was courted by Prince Maurice and his party, but it was in a time of intestine discord and religious troubles. Yet the municipality and University of Leyden defended the liberties of their members with as much firmness as was their right. We found, on looking over the archives at the Hague, for the purpose of discovering if possible the proceedings of the States General of Holland and West Friesland on the occasion of the complaint against Brewster, another instance of the interference of the king of England, which is curious as possibly referring to some of the Pilgrims, at the same time that it is illustrative of the jealousy of the authorities at Leyden at any attempt upon their privileges. It is contained in the "Notutes and Resolutions of the Court of Holland," and occurs under the date of the 27th of February, 1612, as follows:

"The President informs the court that Winwood, the English ambassador, complained of the magistrates of Leyden, that they did not do justice, but delayed, without reason, the process against those who had spoken injuriously of the king of Great Britain, and desired a remedy in the premises. It is resolved to write to the office at Leyden to know how the affair stands."

No other entry is made on the subject in the records of the court. We will now turn to the case of Elder Brewster, and present the documents without further comment. In the register of the letters of the schepens and council are the two following:

"To Mr. Jacob von Brouckhoven, deputy councillor of their High Mightinesses.

"We have to-day summoned into our presence Thomas Brewer, an Englishman, and he being heard, we learn that his business heretofore has been printing, or having printing done, but in consequence of the publication of the *placaat* in relation to the printing of books, he had stopped the printing office, which was at that time mostly

his own; and that his partner was a certain *William Bruster*, who was also in town at present, but sick. We have therefore resolved, after having communicated with the Rector Magnificus (the Head of the University), to deliver the said William Bruster, who is a member of the University, in the place where it is the custom to bring the members thereof: and in regard to *William Bruster*, to bring him, inasmuch as he is sick, into the debtors' chamber, provisionally, where he went voluntarily. Of which things we have thought proper to inform you, and to await further orders in the matter. September, 19, 1619."

It seems that the officer mistook his man, and arrested another person instead of Brewster. Sir Dudley Carleton says the officer was drunk. On the 23d of September the schepens and council again wrote to Brouckoven, and said:

"We have this day, in consequence of your letter, summoned the officer, and strongly enjoined upon him to do his best to arrest *William Bruster*, in whose person he was mistaken, which he has promised to do, but at the same time said he had heard that the said William Bruster had already left. A meeting was held to-day at the rector's in regard to the case of William Bruster."

The case on the part of Bruster having been transferred to the University, the proceedings in regard to him are to be found in its "Criminal and Civil Record," letter A, as follows:

"Upon the application of Loth Huygensz. Gael, bailiff of the University, to have an assessor and schepennmaster to assist him in seizing the types of Thomas Brewer,* a member of the said University, now in prison, and in searching his library for any works printed or caused to be printed by him within a year and a half or thereabouts, and in seizing the same, and in examining him as to what books he has printed or caused to be printed within a year and a half, either in English or in other languages, the Rector and Judges of the said University have appointed and by these presents do appoint Dr. Johannes Polyander assessor, and Dr. Gulielmus Bontius schepennmaster, provisionally only, for the seizure of the type and searching of the library aforesaid, and seizing the books.

"In pursuance whereof the types found in the garret are seized, the garret door nailed in two places, and the seal of the said officer impressed in green wax over paper is placed upon the lock and nails; a catalogue is made of the books; and the chamber where the same were found is sealed with the aforesaid seal upon the lock and

* The name is spelt in this book variously, *Brewer*, *Bruster*, *Bruwart*, etc.

nails. Done the 21st September, 1619. In my presence. J. Vervey."

Dr. Polyander, the assessor here named, wrote the preface to Cartwright's book which was published by Brewster. The catalogue of the books seized is not now to be found. Next follows the warrant to examine Brewer.

"On this 23d September, 1619, the Honorable Rector and Judges of the University in the city of Leyden have, upon the application of Loth Huyghensz. Gael, bailiff of the University, appointed, and by these presents do appoint Dr. Cornelis Swanenburg assessor, and Dr. Gulielmus Bontius shepenmaster, to examine Thomas Brewer, in custody of the said bailiff, as to what books he has within a year and a half past printed, or caused to be printed, in the Latin, English, or other languages: and the said assessor and Jan Bout Jacobsz., schepenmaster, shall cause the type of the said Brewer which have been seized to be brought for better keeping from his house to the University rooms. Which is accordingly done the day and year aforesaid. In my presence. Jacob J. Vervey."

Here is the refusal to surrender Brewer to the king of England, from the Register of the University.

"At an extraordinary meeting of the Curators and Burgomasters held on the 21st of October, 1619.

"It being represented to the Curators and Burgomasters that the Ambassador of his Royal Majesty the king of Great Britain requested that Thomas Brewer, English Gentleman, who is now confined in the prison of the University upon the complaint of the said ambassador by order of the Rector and Assessors, might be taken from here to his Royal Majesty in England, it is resolved, after consulting with the Rector and Assessors, that the said Brewer shall still be offered, as before, to the said ambassador for further examination in the presence of any one whom His Excellency may be pleased to appoint, or he shall go before His Excellency himself, or otherwise a proper obligation shall be demanded from His Excellency to the effect that the said Brewer shall be restored here again within two months. Which he not consenting to, the matter must be referred to the High and Mighty Lords the states of Holland and West Friesland."

What Sir Dudley could not compel, Brewer voluntarily consented to do. He no doubt felt full confidence in his innocence, not only as to the violation of any law, but as to printing the particularly obnoxious books in regard to which the proceedings had been taken against him and Brewster, namely, "The Perth Assembly," and "De Regimine Ecclesiæ Scoticana." This is the

bond which the magistrates required of Brewer himself to return to the country:

"Before the undersigned assessor of the University and schepenmaster in the city of Leyden, appeared Thomas Brewer, English gentleman, a member of the said University, at present detained in custody by the bailiff of the same, and declared that whereas he has determined, upon the urgent desire of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain, to betake himself voluntarily unto his Majesty, and is permitted to make the journey in honorable company: Therefore he has bound himself and hereby does bind himself to go upon the said journey and here again to return in the company which shall be provided for him, as well on behalf of the Honorable Rector and Judges of the said University as of the Ambassador of His Majesty; and to be faithful hereto, without going off or leaving, directly or indirectly, in any manner, under penalty of his person and property, movable and immovable, present or future, and rights of action and claims, nothing excepted, and wheresoever the same may be,—being subject to the execution of all laws and judges. All in good faith and without fraud. Done the 12th of November, 1619. (Sd.) Swanenburg, D. Van Alphen."

How effectually do these documents dispel the new theories of Dutch want of hospitality, and vindicate the testimony of Bradford and Winslow? The only remaining entry in regard to the proceedings against Brewer is the following:

"At a meeting held the 9th of May, 1620.

"A certain memorial of the Ambassador Carleton is read to the effect that the types and papers of Brewer might remain in keeping here. It is resolved to keep the said types as hitherto."

We now take our leave of the records, at least for the present. H. C. M.

THE HAGUE, August 15, 1859.

MORE ABOUT THE PILGRIMS.

A FRAGMENT of Judge Sewall's journal, during his judicial circuit in the Old Colony, in 1702, reads thus: [Saturday, April 4th], "Saw Lieut. Howland upon y^e Roade, who tells us he was born Febr. 24, 1626, at our Plimouth. Visit Mr. [Isaac] Robinson who saith he is 92 years old, is y^e son of Mr. Robinson pastor of y^e ch. of Leyden part of w^{ch} came to Plin^a. But to my disappointm^t he came not to New-England till y^e year in w^{ch} Mr. Wilson was returning to Engld [1631] after y^e settlem^t of Boston. I told him was very desirous to see him for his Father's sake and his own. Gave him an Arabian peece of Gold to buy a book for some of his Grandchildren."

Here is Isaac Robinson's own statement of the

year of his arrival in New England; and the omission of any reference to Mrs. Robinson's coming to New England is very strong negative proof that she did not come. Upon this evidence it seems necessary to cancel the positive note on page 247 of Bradford's Plymouth.

TILDEN'S POEMS.

(Concluded from the last number.)

THE SOLDIERS REPROVED FOR REFLECTING UPON ONE ANOTHER.

Brave, gallant soldiers, 'tis a shame
That some of you have been to blame,
And one another to defame;
 These mean, intestine jars,
And base efforts of small revenge,
The bonds of union will unhinge,
And separate endearing friends,
 And much retard the wars.

2.

After such glory you had won,
And made the French and Indians run,
And almost Canada undone,
 And gain'd a crown of honor;
Will you indulge such base envy,
Which doth so tend to mutiny,
And undermine your country,
 And throw disgrace upon her?

3.

There is no place nor colony
Can challenge the supremacy,
In George we have an equality;
 Each is a twin-born brother.
Come let us, then, unite our hands,
And join our hearts as well as heads,
While we the common foe withstand,
 Preferring one another.

4.

This finding faults and picking flaws,
Will disconcert all martial laws,
And overturn the common cause,
 And make our wheels to stand.
Perfidious France, with Canada,
Will carry on their boasted sway,
And bear from us the prize away,
 And drive us off the land.

5.

All men in power, if you please,
I could intreat you on my knees,
To crush such base incendiary's;
 Those sons of vile detraction.
What think you, sirs, our foes will say,
When they shall hear at Canada,
Our common cause is thrown away,
 By tumbling into faction.

6.

There are some scribblers who pretend
To be their country's mighty friends,
Distilling poisons from their pens.
 It is a burning shame,

That in a corner they should lie,
And let their poisonous arrows fly
At men in place and dignity,
 And ne'er disclose their names.

7.

Indeed, there is a smutty soul
Who writes his name as black as coal,
Who hath in slander grown quite bold,
 And dip't his pen in gaul,
Vending a pack of wicked lies,
Wherein he strove to stigmatize,
And basely brand with cowardize,
 A NOBLE GENERAL.

8.

If he shall force me for to stain
My paper with his dirty name,
It shall be to his lasting shame,
 I'll tell him for his pains.
For nature hurry'd, i'm afraid,
When that infamous fop was made,
And in her hurry cloas'd his head,
 But never thought of brains,

9.

He is a base incendiary;
The very spawn of infamy,
And doth disgrace his colony
 We must think one is true:
That gallant men with them were scarce,
Or else they meant to send one base,
The very dregs of Sodom's race;
 A raking villain too.

10.

It is beneath great L——'s sword
A meet correction to afford,
And to cashier him by the board,
 It won't admit the thing.
I think the common hangman should
Be the chastizer of the fool,
And teach him to observe some rule,
 Or noose him in his string.

11.

Some say he was so pockified,
That at the lake he like to've died;
And if he had, no one had cried
 The value of one shilling;
But would have shouted, and have said,
Let's waft him headlong to the dead,
And let this epitaph be made
 For the perfidious villain:

12.

Beneath this stone inter'd doth lie,
The base-born son of infamy;
He'd curse, he'd swear, and whore and lie,
 Black crimes enough to load him.
This pockey, swearing, cursing sot,
While many a base-born brat he got,
He ne'er refused a whore nor pot;
 Good men abhor and loath him.

THE VANITY AND UNCERTAINTY OF ALL SUB- LUNARY THINGS.

My muse mount on the morning wings,
Survey all sublunary things
 That are the airy clouds below,

And see if ought we can inherit,
Save vanity to vex the spirit,
All round the tainted atmosphere
Of sin, calamity and care,
Of sorrow, and of mortal woe.

2.

But darling muse, be not so bold
As to prefer the sordid gold,
To be the great and sovereign good.
Content ne'er Alexander knew,
Who carry'd his arms the world quite thro'.
His honor and gold but noise and show;
He's justly deem'd a murderer now,
For shedding a sea of human blood.

3.

Great Pompey, Cæsar, Hannibal,
If these your demigods you call,
Because they bore a mighty sway;
Then earthquakes, fevers, plagues and floods,
Are much greater demigods,
Because they bore a larger sway,
More mortal beings slew than they;
Then to them idol homage pay.

4.

My muse behold, and 'twill surprise
Some men on honor's tower who rise,
And see how it confounds their brains;
For e'er they rise unto the top,
And mimic the conceited fop,
Their brains turn round and off they drop,
And off their painted honors lop,
And blend in dust their last remains.

5.

Were all this globe a golden mass,
'Twould prove too small a thing at last,
For to content the miser's mind;
For if he had it all in store,
He still would want a little more.
How vain and empty thing, therefore,
This Pluto God for to adore,
Or to his homage be confined.

6.

By Watts' standard, bold and just,
Honor and gold are painted dust;
They are at most but noise and show;
They ne'er could save a soul from death,
Nor add to th' body one single breath.
For soon the bubble life it breaks,
And then we see our gross mistakes;
So vain are all things here below.

7.

'Tis a few moments here we know,
Vain man walks in an empty show,
E'er death he strikes the fatal stroke;
Then all his spirits evaporate,
His flesh goes down for worms to eat
Thro' every cavern of his heart,
And crawl thro' every vital part;
His name doth vanish like the smoke.

8.

What were their names before the flood,
Men's daughters bore the sons of God,
Whose violence obtain'd renown.

'Tis all of them that we can know,
Above four thousand years ago,
With them their wicked names did rot,
In Moses' time they're so forgot;
He only heard an echo sound.

9.

Alas! all sublunary things,
Honor and gold of hasty wings,
Which soon forsake the longing sight.
So when we try to gripe the sands,
In spite it trickles thro' our hands,
The most that we can here inherit,
Is vanity to vex the spirit,
And leave us in the gloom of night.

10.

Say, muse, what can there then appear,
To be our *Summum Bonum* here,
Or where shall we this treasure find?
The man whom virtue truly shows
To be content where'er he goes,
That man alone he only knows
To take a dear and sweet repose,
A calm, serene, contented mind.

11.

The man who hath this heavenly bliss,
His substance be it more or less;
Yet virtue teacheth him to know
'Tis a treasure to be content,
And the best blessing that heaven e'er lent:
Whoe'er enjoys this heavenly pleasure,
He has the best and largest treasure
Of any mortal here below.

AN EPITAPH UPON SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Beneath this stone here lies a bard inter'd,
His equal never on this globe appear'd.
A traveller whose vast, capacious soul
Went thro' the zodiac, and from pole to pole,
Discovering worlds which long lay hid in night,
'Till God, he said, let Newton be a light.
Systems on systems in far distant space,
He bro't to view, and onward held his chase,
'Till distant mansions, they so charm'd his sight,
He drop't his clay, and thither took his flight,
His guardian angel knew him beaming far,
And waft him homeward in a golden car,
And says, you're welcome, mighty traveller,
Unto your glories and your mansions here.
His visitors, who came from every pole,
O how they view his great capacious soul,
And represent him in an angel's shape,
As men, like man, oft times do shew an ape.
He hither came from yonder dusky spot,
Perhaps they ne'er another such have got:
In heav'nly climes this spacious soul may grow,
To vie with us who do admire him so.

AN ESSAY ON PROGEDIES AND EARTHQUAKES.

Hail heaven-born muse, the chief of all the nine,
This once assist this feeble muse of mine,
And touch her lips with a heroes fire,
While that she roves across the golden lyre.

With reverend arm keep her within her sphere,
 To view the scene of the preceding year,
 Catastrophes and awful prodigies,
 Are felt on earth and seen in azure skies,
 Vapors of smoke and flames, and seas of blood,
 Shew forth the wrath of an offended God:
 These awful signs of his uplifted hand,
 It speaks there is an awful day at hand,
 Sulphur and nitre from deep caverns burns,
 Convulse the earth, the mountains overturns;
 The earth it trembles, the hills are sore afraid,
 If half his finger on this globe is laid,
 Tall cities into ruin heaps are laid,
 Thousands of mortals underneath are dead,
 Ten thousands more go screaming-screeching down
 To the deep caverns of the gaping ground,
 Whilst mighty mountains sink their lofty head,
 And Neptune takes possession in their stead;
 While frighten'd mortals, staggering every where,
 And shrieks, and wails, and cruel death was there,
 While neighboring rocks and hills repulse their cries,
 Beat the impetuous echoes round the skies,
 While the hoarse thunder from the hollow ground
 Threaten all nature and make it shudder round;
 Forbear my muse, too feeble are thy lays
 To tell the smallest portion of his ways.
 My muse forbear to prophecy or say
 That these are preludes of the Judgment Day,
 When all those seeds shall from the centre burn,
 All nature to a mighty chaos turn,
 Nor needs a comet for to help it burn;
 That day and hour to him is only known
 Who sits upon the high and lofty throne:
 Forbear, my muse, be silent and remiss,
 Ah! who shall live when the Great God doth this.

LETTER FROM GEN. HORATIO GATES.

THE following is the letter by Gen. Gates, read at the November meeting of the New York Historical Society, of which we spoke in our last number. It is from the Gates Papers, in the Society's Collections. It was addressed by Gates to his wife, October 20, 1777, from Albany, three days after the surrender at Saratoga. We print it from Mr. Moore's "Newspaper Diary of the Revolution":

"The voice of fame, ere this reaches you, will tell how greatly fortunate we have been in this department. Burgoyne and his whole army have laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves to me and my Yankees. Thanks to the Giver of all victory for this triumphant success! I got here the night before last, and the army are now encamped upon the heights to the southward of this city. Major-General Phillips, who wrote me that saucy note last year from St. John's, is now my prisoner, with Lord Petersham, Major Ackland, son of Sir Thomas, and his lady, daughter of Lord Ilchester, sister to the famous Lady Susan, and about a dozen members of Parliament, Scotch lords, etc. I wrote to T. Boone, by Mr. Fluck, an engineer, whom I permitted to

pass to Canada, and who goes immediately from thence to England. I could not help, in a modest manner, putting him in mind of the *fête champêtre* that I three years ago told him General Burgoyne would meet with if he came to America. If Old England is not by this lesson taught humility, then she is an obstinate old slut, bent upon her ruin. I long much to see you and have therefore sent the bearer to conduct you to Albany, by the way of Reading, where you will be received and entertained by Mrs. Potts. Before you leave Reading you must take advice whether to come by Nazareth or Bethlehem; after that your road up the country by Van Camp's, through the Minnisinks, to Hurley and Esopus, is plain, and well known to the bearer. Don't let Bob's zeal to get to papa hurry you faster than, considering the length of your journey, you ought to come. If you come by Bethlehem, there is a Mr. Oakley, who holds an office under Mifflin, who will provide you with every thing you may have occasion for, and will introduce you to Madame Langton and the bishop, and Mrs. Ilsley, etc. Perhaps you may get ruffles to your apron; if they are not finished I desire you will bespeak them.

"Tell my dear Bob not to be too elated at this great good fortune of his father. He and I have seen days adverse, as well as prosperous. Let us through life endeavor to bear both with an equal mind. General Burgoyne has promised me to deliver any letters I please to commit to his care in England. I think to send a few to some principal men there. Perhaps they may have a good effect for both countries. I would fain have the mother reconciled to her child, and consent, since she is big enough to be married, to let her rule and govern her own house.

"I hope Lady Harriet Ackland will be here when you arrive. She is the most amiable, delicate piece of quality you ever beheld. Her husband is one of the prettiest fellows I have seen—learned, sensible, and an Englishman to all intents and purposes; has been a most confounded Tory, but I hope to make him as good a Whig as myself before he and I separate. You must expect bad and cold days up the journey, therefore prepare against it. I thank God I am pretty well; have had a bad cold, with loss of appetite, from being continually harassed with so much business; but I hope to find some rest in winter, and much comfort in yours and Bob's company. I will try to get some good tea for you from some of the English officers. Accept my tenderest wishes for your health and safety; and assure my dear Bob how much I am interested in his welfare. Heaven grant us a happy meeting!"

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 18.—At the monthly meeting, W. L. Newberry, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, the Librarian reported the acquisitions for the month, including, among others, over one hundred volumes from the Hon. J. Prentiss, of Keene, N. H., together with a specimen of cedar discovered in excavations near Barrington, Illinois, in which neighborhood that tree is not found, also relics found in the ancient fortifications at Louisburg, C. B., designed for the Society's Cabinet.

A MS. plat of the survey of the mounds at Albany, in this State, executed in the spring of 1858, by Lt. Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. A., was presented to the Society by that gentleman, in a finished state, for which service thanks were voted.

A communication from Dr. M. B. Cochran, Corresponding Secretary of the State Historical Society of Iowa, was read, followed by a paper from the Secretary of this Society, embracing a translation of the Jesuit Relation, for 1671, describing the mission of St. Ignace, at "Missilimakinac," together with notices of the fisheries at that point, the lake winds and currents.

A committee of arrangements was appointed to make suitable provision for the approaching annual meeting; and, after the transaction of other ordinary business, the meeting was adjourned.

Nov. 15.—The annual meeting for the choice of officers was held; W. H. Brown, Esq., in the chair.

The following were elected to fill the principal offices for the coming year:

President—W. H. Brown, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*—W. L. Newberry, Esq., Hon. W. B. Ogden. *Treasurer*—E. I. Tinkham, Esq. *Recording Secretary and Librarian*—William Barry. *Assistant Librarian*—Col. S. Stone. *Corresponding Secretary*—E. B. McCagg, Esq.

Among the monthly additions to the Library reported, were documents from the Executive Government of the United States, Tennessee and New Hampshire; the Connecticut Historical Society, and Essex Institute; documents of the city of New York, from Simeon Draper, Esq.; extensive pamphlets from Mr. J. Grant Wilson, the editors of the "Press" and "Tribune," the "Evening Journal," and the "Congregational Herald;" and an original copy of Daniel Webster's eulogy of his classmate Symonds (Hanover, 1801), the first printed literary effort of that distinguished man, the gift of Mr. J. T. Moulton.

Simeon Francis, Esq., of Springfield, forwarded to the Society a letter addressed to him at Buffalo, from Chicago, May 8, 1828, and written by Russel E. Heacock, then a resident at this place. It describes very minutely the humble settlement, at that time, of Chicago; himself the only settler to the south (near or at Hard-scrabble), and two or three families only at Gross Point, to the north. Mr. Heacock continued to reside here for some years, and representatives of his family still remain in Chicago, of whose future promise Mr. Heacock, in 1828, entertained high hopes.

A communication was received from Ninian W. Edwards, Esq., of Springfield, accompanying which was a manuscript memoir of the life and times of the late Governor Edwards, his father, prepared by him at the Society's suggestion. The manuscript embraces very full and interesting sketches of Gov. Edwards—the first Governor of the Illinois Territory—and the leading events connected with his career as a public man, including important movements in our State; also his speeches, messages, letters, etc., together with numerous letters of national interest, addressed to the Governor by William Wirt, President Monroe, and others.

The Society's thanks were returned to Mr. Edwards for his assiduous labor in the preparation of the memoir, which was referred to Judge Skinner, Mr. Arnold and the Secretary, for examination, with a view to its proposed publication. The paper was regarded as probably the most important document which has yet been produced, connected with our State History.

A committee of arrangements previously appointed for the purpose, reported that the Hon. I. N. Arnold had accepted their invitation to address the Society at its adjourned meeting, to be held on the evening of the 29th inst.

Mr. Tinkham submitted his annual report as Treasurer; Prof. H. Bannister, of the University at Evanston, was elected a corresponding member; and the meeting was then adjourned.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Baltimore*, Oct. 6.—First monthly meeting after the summer recess.

Additions to the Society's collection were announced as having been received from F. S. Winston, New York State Library, Department of State and Treasury Department of U. States, Md. Institute, Rev. Eugene Vetromile, S. J., Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Am. Philosophical Society H. B. Dawson, of New York, Rev. Dr. Bradlee, of Cambridge, Mass., Capt. Little, U. S. A., Wil-

liam Wallace, jr., Jno. B. Egerton, Francis B. Mayer.

George R. Cinnamond, D'Arcy Paul, and Samuel Church, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members.

The committee of conference with the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, stated that they would report at the next meeting, on the plan of organization proposed for the consideration and approval of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, for the publishing committee, reported progress in obtaining subscriptions to the proposed volume of the Society's transactions.

On motion of Mr. Brantz Mayer, the Society voted to subscribe one hundred and fifty dollars toward the expense of publication.

Adjourned.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 3rd, the chair, in the absence of the President, was taken by Rev. Dr. Morris.

Donations for the Library were announced as having been made by Hon. J. A. Pearce, Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, Conn. Historical Society, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner.

Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of New York, was elected an honorary member.

Benjamin Moran, Esq., of London, and Prof. James Hall, of Albany, N. Y., were elected corresponding members.

Charles M. Dougherty, S. N. Carvalho, and Langdon Irving were elected active members.

Mr. Charles F. Mayer, from the conference committee, reported that they had met, and discussed the plan of organization of the Peabody Institute, but were not prepared to report.

Mr. Brantz Mayer offered a series of resolutions upon the death of Dr. Burnap, which were ordered to be recorded and sent to the family.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 7, at their room, No. 13 Bromfield street, the President, Almon D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

The Librarian, Mr. Trask, reported that 11 bound volumes, and 803 pamphlets, had been added to the library during the last month.

Dr. Palmer, the Historiographer, read a well written biographical memoir of the late Washington Irving, who was an honorary member of the Society.

Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, in behalf of the committee on the Virginia Records, reported that said committee had forwarded petitions to both houses of Congress for the publication of these

Records at the national expense. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged, a vote of thanks being passed for the manner in which they had performed the duty intrusted to them.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Neponset, read an extremely interesting paper, being sketches of the ancient history of Dorchester, interspersed with numerous amusing anecdotes, related in the quaint and humorous style for which the reader is so greatly distinguished. On motion of Mr. Kidder, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Holland for his valuable paper, and a copy was requested.

Dr. C. F. Winslow, of West Newton, then read a valuable paper on the Sandwich Islands, giving sketches of the Islands, the habits and customs of the inhabitants from personal observations during a residence of several years there. It was a learned, well-written and interesting narrative, and was listened to with marked attention. On motion of Mr. Dean, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Winslow, for his valuable paper, and a copy was requested.

Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, read some extracts from communications of Hon. James Gregory, of Marblehead, relative to that town, and to American privateering.

After the transaction of the usual business, the meeting was dissolved.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii., p. 43). Dec. 6th.—Monthly meeting. President in the chair. The resignation of the Treasurer, Mr. Chauncey, was reported, in consequence of an intended residence in Europe. Remarks were made by Mr. Folsom and Mr. Benedict, complimentary to Mr. C., who has served the Society with signal ability and fidelity. Mr. B. H. Field was appointed Treasurer *pro tem.*, or until the will of the Society's hall be expressed at the approaching election.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish was elected an honorary member.

The paper of the evening was read by the Rev. Dr. Fischell on "The History of the Jews in America." He traced the fortunes of a band of his countrymen from Spain, whence they were banished, about the time of the discovery of America, to Brazil, thence to the West Indies, and thence to New Amsterdam, where they were received with coldness under the administration of Peter Stuyvesant, and again compelled to depart. He spoke handsomely of the condition of the Jews at Newport, and in conclusion read the letter (apparently from the original) of General Wash-

ington, in reply to an address from that body. At the conclusion, Mr. Bancroft asked Dr. F. the question whether Rhode Island was not the first State in the world to grant perfect religious freedom and toleration to the Jews. Dr. F. seemed inclined to think that Holland had equal claims, and drew a distinction between the statute book of Rhode Island and the toleration of the people. Mr. Bancroft replied that the people were the State, and reasserted his claim for Rhode Island. Dr. Fischell's paper was well prepared, and of unusual interest.

The President then announced the decease of Washington Irving. The further proceedings of the Society, the speeches and the addresses delivered on the occasion, will be found at length issued from this office, in a separate volume, uniform with the Historical Magazine, entitled "Irvingiana."

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 81).—This Society held their regular November meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 4th, at the residence of Charles F. Looney, Esq., Austrian consul-general, George Folsom, Esq., President, being in the chair.

Donations were received of parts of the Scriptures in the Mpongwe language (W. Africa), from Rev. Mr. Walker, the translator; and the Modern American Bible, from Dr. E. H. Davis, translated by American missionaries. Both these works have been recently published by the American Bible Society, the latter under the supervision of Mr. H. Andonian and another American scholar in this city. A royal 8vo. edition of the same, with notes, is nearly completed, under their supervision.

Geo. P. Delaplaine, Esq., writes from Madison, Wis., that he shall resume the opening of the mounds near that city next season, and will communicate the results.

A letter from E. Whittlesey, Esq., of Cleveland, gave a description and drawings of a small copper instrument, of a singular form, probably used by Indians in scraping the bark of trees.

Letters from T. A. Cheeney, Esq., of Cherry Creek, gave a map, descriptions and measurements of numerous works of various forms, sizes and characters in that region, which, according to the aged Indian chief called Seneca White, is said by tradition to have been on the battle-grounds between the Five Nations and the Southern and Western tribes, in their old wars. One of these works has a wall of earth, inclosing three fourths of an acre, where many skulls have been found, one with a bullet in it. Some appear to be the skulls of white men. One of several mounds on the high banks of Cattaraugus Creek, is 15 feet high, and another 16, and 136

feet round. Bones and pottery are found in them. There is a defensive work, inclosing two acres, with a wall and ditch. Near Elm Creek is a circular fortification 1000 feet round, and another has a fine spring in the centre. At Randolph is a series of works; one 1000 feet in circumference, with four gateways. The stumps of old trees, 2½ feet thick, stand on the embankment. Many other works are described or mentioned in the interesting letters of Mr. Cheeney, particulars of which may be published hereafter. He has pursued his researches with commendable zeal. His letters were referred to Dr. Davis to report upon them.

Votes of thanks were passed by the Society to the gentlemen who had forwarded the preceding communications.

Specimen of Indian Song Writing.—Dr. E. H. Davis, who was detained from the meeting, and therefore again compelled to defer his paper on recent discoveries in the West, sent the following letter, which was read:

"The Rev. Mr. Walker has placed in my hands an interesting Indian relic, which he obtained during a recent visit to Wisconsin—a genuine 'Meda' or 'Medicine Song.'"

"The only history he could gather concerning it, was that it once belonged to a Pottawatomie Indian, from whom it was taken some twenty years since, but that he could give no account of it.

"It consists of 280 primary characters, and 270 notches or secondary, making 550 in all. It was undoubtedly the horn-book for the guidance of some mighty chieftain, wily Nimrod, or Esculapian conjuror."

I send, for your inspection, a terra-cotta image, perhaps one of the *Penates* of the mound builders, as it was found (according to the subjoined account) in one of the most celebrated groups of earth-works in Ohio.

In point of features (especially the angle of the eye) it is more analogous to the Asiatic types than anything I have seen, found in this country. The tunic, and posture of the figure also, favor the same impression.

The Recording Secretary read a history of the invention of a syllabic alphabet, invented by a native of the Veï country, in West Africa, (above Cape Palmas,) about 20 years ago, which is used by many of his people in writing their language. The facts laid before the Society were derived chiefly from a book by Dr. Coelle. The inventor, named Doalu, received his first ideas of his alphabet in a dream, in which a venerable white man appeared to him, and drew characters on the ground, giving a syllabic sound to each. Doalu afterward opened a school, at the request of his king, and taught many persons, of all de-

scriptions, to read and write their own language; and, although the school was destroyed, and the pupils dispersed in a war, many of the tribe still use the alphabet with advantage. This invention, corresponding so remarkably with that made by the Cherokee Indian, *Se quo-yah*, both being apparently purely original, and both successful, is worthy of particular attention.

A paper on the *Races of Italy* is expected at a future meeting from Dr. Gajani, and a communication from Mr. Loosey, on Ethnological Researches in Austria.

Mr. Nottbeck consented to furnish information respecting the gold and silver found in some ancient graves in Russia.

The death of Colonel Cadazzi, of New Granada, a corresponding member, having been mentioned, the Society passed a resolution requesting Gen. Herran to draw up a suitable notice of his life and scientific services.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held 17th Nov., at the Cooper Institute, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: *President*—Robert J. Dodge. *Vice-President*—Mortimer S. Brown. *Recording Secretary*—James Oliver. *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*—Frank H. Norton (Astor Library). *Treasurer*—Frank Jaudon. *Curator*—Albert Groh. The library of the Society contains one hundred volumes; the cabinet nearly a thousand coins and medals. Meetings held every other Thursday.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii., p. 81). *Providence, Nov. 2, 1859.*—The regular monthly meeting of the R. I. Historical Society was held this evening in the cabinet. The cabinet keeper announced various donations to the Society. Letters were received and read from Dr. Joseph Palmer, Almon B. Hodges, Esq., of Boston, and James S. Loring, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., accepting the office of corresponding membership.

Mr. Sidney S. Riker read a highly interesting paper, giving an account of the great gale, as it appeared in Providence, September 23rd, 1815. The narration was, for the most part, in the language of a number of prominent citizens who were witnesses and actors in the scenes which they describe. Many personal incidents are thus reduced to writing, and facts are recorded which might otherwise soon be forgotten. About one quarter of the property then in Providence was estimated to be destroyed by wind and flood.

Providence, Dec. 13, 1859.—A regular monthly meeting this evening in their cabinet; the President, Albert G. Greene, Esq., in the chair. Communications were read from Rev. Win. Stevens Perry, of Nashua, N. H., and Henry T. Drown, Esq., of New York, each accepting the office of corresponding membership. Accompanying the letter from Mr. Drown, were copies of the following letters: From Dr. Solomon Drown to his brother William, written in 1772, and referring to the burning of the "Gasper," in Providence River; from Hon. Tristram Burgess, written in 1828, and from Hon. Joseph L. Tillinghast, written in 1832.

The cabinet keeper, Rev. E. M. Stone, announced donations from the following sources, viz.: Mrs. Rhoda Newcomb, of this city, State Department of Tennessee, State Library of New York, Connecticut Historical Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston Public Library, Rev. E. M. Stone, William Earle and George Earle, of this city, Hon. J. R. Bartlett, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, William G. Helme, of this city, and others. The donation from Mr. Helme was a wooden image, which had, until recently, occupied a position over the door of the old Kent County Jail in East Greenwich, for a long term of years.

An interesting paper was read by Mr. H. H. Clements, entitled "Colonial History under the Stuarts." Its aim seemed to be to point out the various political influences that formed and developed the character of the American Colonies.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE SHEKOMEKO AND WECHQUADNACK MONUMENTS.—The second pilgrimage to Shekomeko and Wechquadnack, the old Moravian mission grounds, met with a successful issue during the early part of October.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen from Philadelphia, Bethlehem and elsewhere, having joined together at New York, on the 4th October, proceeded to the Millerton station, 96 miles above New York; here they were kindly welcomed by several gentlemen who were active participants in the interesting work of erecting and consecrating the monuments over the graves of the departed missionaries.

Our party meeting with all the evidences of the most friendly hospitality at the house of Mr. Deuil, and at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Davis, the first day of their arrival was made memorable by an evening's solemnization in the

"Bethel," a humble chapel situated down in the valley, at a short distance from Mr. Deuil's residence. The pulpit was adorned with autumnal flowers, and gave a festive character to the scene. In addition to this, the trombonists, from without, played a well known and beautiful chorale on their instruments, which was followed by the reading of the Moravian Litany, and an appropriate anthem. The time-honored Psalm of "Old Hundred," and a benediction, crowned the unique and interesting service, which was witnessed by a large and respectful assemblage of people.

The inauguration itself commenced on the following day. The various parties who assisted in the sacred transaction met at the house of Mr. Hunting, and placing themselves in the following order, proceeded to the site of the Shekomeko monuments: First came the trombonists; then the clergy officiating on the occasion; the Moravian Historical Society, represented by several of its members; the Shekomeko Literary Association; a large number of people on foot; and, finally, a train of carriages. At the scene of action not less than one thousand people had assembled, who stood fixed with wonder at the singular spectacle before them.

Some long forgotten event, of more than one hundred years ago, was suddenly brought to light; tradition had nearly lost its clue; the generations who might have transmitted the tale of Büttner, Bruce and Powell, how they labored, and where they fell, had long since become extinct, and their successors, too, had passed away.

The living spectator was examining a newly opened page of his local history, and he found a fine little episode of old Moravian life, in which its heroism stands out in full relief, presented to his view. The services were similar to those in practice at the Moravian burial; the trombones sent forth the pure harmony of the Chorale; then Rev. Mr. Davis addressed the multitude in words both impressive and eloquent. The Burial Litany was next read, followed by another address of a historical bearing; then the hymn "Amen thou Sovereign God of Love" was sung to the tune of Old Hundred by the united voices of all present, and a chorale by the trombonists concluded the solemnity. The obelisk erected to the memory of Büttner consists of a shaft of Italian marble, four feet five inches in height, standing on a pedestal of the same material, eleven inches high. It bears on its north and south sides the following inscriptions: "Shekomeko Mission, commenced Aug. 16, 1740, by Christian Henry Rauch; Erected by the Moravian Historical Society, Oct. 5, 1859. In memory of the Mohican Indians, Lazara, baptized Dec. 1, 1742, died Dec. 5, 1742; and Daniel, baptized

Dec. 26, 1742, died March 20, 1744." On the west side may be read the original German inscription of Büttner's grave, and on the east, the following translation of it: "Here lies the body of Gottlob Büttner, who, according to the commandment of his crucified God and Saviour, brought the glad tidings to the heathen, that the blood of Jesus had made an atonement for their sins. As many as embraced this doctrine in faith, were baptized into the death of the Lord. His last prayer was that they might be preserved until the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. He was born Dec. 29, 1716, and fell asleep in the Lord, Feb. 23, 1745."

Along the eastern border of the "Indian Pond," in Sharon Township, Conn., the site of the Wechquadrach burial-place had been discovered.

Here another monument was raised to the memory of Bruce and Powell, the south side of which is inscribed with the words: "David Bruce, a minister of the Gospel in the Church of the United Brethren, from Edinburgh, Scotland. Died, July 9, 1749, at the Wechquadrach Mission, Dutchess Co., N. Y." On the north side we read, "Joseph Powell, a minister of the Gospel in the Church of the United Brethren, born 1710, near White Church, Shropshire, England. Died, Sept. 23, 1774, at Siehem, in the Oblong, Dutchess Co., N. Y." On the west side, "Erected by the Moravian Historical Society, Oct. 6, 1859;" and on the east side, "How beautiful upon the mountains, are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation. Isaiah 52. 7."

On the day following the solemnities of Shekomeko, a concourse of about 1700 persons had assembled at this locality, and the funeral services of preceding day were repeated. The appearance of a few surviving Sharon Indians served to render the picture still more marked; and as the dusky group gazed upon a transaction which their own traditions could interpret, the trombones sent forth their sombre tones, and caught the attention of the vast multitude.

This remarkable scene along the "Gnadensee," or Sea of Grace, was the conclusion of the monumental inauguration. For further particulars in regard to this novel event, I refer my readers to the forthcoming volume of Prof. Reichel, which will be illustrated by five engravings of the monuments and surrounding scenery.

J. H.

THE WOMEN OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—
"Philadelphia, August 27.—Since the departure of the able-bodied men from the forks of Bran-

dywine, in Chester County, on the service of their country, the patriotic young women, to prevent the evil that would follow the neglect of putting in the fall crop in season, have joined the ploughs, and are preparing the fallows for the seed; and should their fathers, brothers, and lovers be detained abroad in defence of the liberties of these States, they are determined to put in the crops themselves—a very laudable example, and highly worthy of imitation.”—*New England Courant*, September 5, 1776.

COLUMBUS.—How can Mr. Irving talk of “the glorious results having established the correctness of the opinion of Columbus?” Was his opinion correct? He expected to find India seven or eight hundred leagues west of the Canaries. Is that correct? He believed Hispaniola to be Japan, and Cuba to be China. Is that correct? In point of fact he did not sail to discover new lands at all, but a new route to old lands. While the Portuguese were pottering along the coast of Africa, to get to India by sailing round its extremity, he wished and projected to forestall them, and to arrive there by a shorter and easier route, by sailing directly to the west. Dr. Robertson in noticing the accidental discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, says: “Columbus’ discovery of the new world was the effort of an active genius, guided by experience, and acting upon a regular plan, executed with no less courage than perseverance. But from this adventure of the Portuguese, it appears that chance might have accomplished that great design which it is now the pride of human reason to have formed and perfected.” (*History of America*, book ii.) Now, human reason never did any such thing. Human reason was totally wrong: the “design it formed,” but never “perfected,” was that the East Indies were where the West are; or rather that Asia stood where the country now called America in fact stands. In seeking this illusion, Columbus stumbled upon a magnificent reality. But he no more projected the discovery of the New World, as such, than did Pedro de Cabral that of Brazil, when, on his way to India, he stretched to the westward to avoid the calms on the coast of Guinea.—*London Magazine*, March, 1828.

“MASTERLY INACTIVITY.”—“Uneda,” a correspondent of the London “Notes and Queries,” in that work, September 17, 1859 (2d series, viii., 225), has the following note:

“This expression was used by the late John O. Calhoun, in a debate in the Senate of the

United States upon the acquisition of Cuba, in which he alleged that when the proper time came Cuba would gravitate toward the United States; and that in the meanwhile the policy of the United States was a masterly inactivity. I have lately heard that the phrase was used in the British House of Commons during the first French Revolution. The idea seems to be found in a sentence in one of the Hebrew prophets—‘His strength is to sit still.’”

This note was copied into the “Boston Transcript,” November 17, 1859, and elicited the following reply from “C. B.,” of Roxbury, printed in the “Transcript” of November 18:

“An extract in your last evening’s paper from “Notes and Queries” presents afresh the question of the authorship of this expressive phrase, which has been attributed to Mr. Burke, to John Randolph, and to John C. Calhoun. It belongs to neither.

“It was first used by Sir James Mackintosh, in his ‘*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*.’ Speaking, on page 14, Loud’s edition, 1837, of the organization of the States General of France, he states the *positive action* of the nobles and of the clergy, and then says: ‘The Commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and *masterly inactivity*, which tacitly reproached the arrogant assumptions of the nobles, while it left no pretext to calumniate their own conduct, gave time for the increase of the popular favor, and distressed the court by the delay of financial aid.’”

The “*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*” was first printed in 1791. Boston.

CHADS’ FORD.—This crossing-place of the small river Brandywine is situated some nine or ten miles above the mouth of that stream, which flows into the river Christina, immediately below the city of Wilmington, and near the junction of the said Christina with the Delaware.

The Ford has been a place of historical interest since the 11th of September, 1777, when General Washington, with the troops under his command, took post there to interrupt the British forces under Sir William Howe, then on their march from the Head of Elk toward Philadelphia. The Battle-ground of the Brandywine is annually much frequented by those who are curious in revolutionary antiquities. [By the way,—of the many descriptions extant of that conflict I consider the one given by Mr. Hamilton, in his “History of the Republic,” as the most compendious, clear, and accurate.] And inasmuch as the Central Railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, now in process of construction, is already in operation from Philadelphia to Chads’ Ford, thus affording every con-

venience to visitors, it is presumed that a few brief notes in reference to a place thus likely to become still more conspicuous, may not perhaps prove unacceptable in the "Historical Magazine."

The Ford derives its name from the early proprietor of the land on the left bank, or north-eastern side of the stream, where the highway crosses it. In 1702 he acquired a title to a large tract of land there, viz., in the township of Birmingham, and his name was then written *Ffrancis Chadsey*. By our colonial records also we learn that "Ffrancis Chadsey" was chosen a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1707; but it appears by his will, dated 1712, and proven 1717, that his signature had been then abbreviated to *Francis Chads*; and in other documents of that period it is written "Francis Chadsey, otherwise Chads."

The estate descended to his son, John Chads, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Richardson of Whiteland, but died childless in 1760; and at the decease of his widow, the property passed into collateral branches of the family. The writer of these notes well recollects the venerable widow of John, when, seventy years since, she resided in the old stone house, yet standing, a short distance north of the present Chads' Ford village.

Thus has the original name of *Chadsey's Ford* been curtailed to *Chads's Ford* (often, by modern writers, to *Chad's*, or *Chadd's Ford*); and even the family that bore the name has been extinct for almost a century. Yet so long as the disastrous day at the Brandywine shall be conspicuous in the annals of our country's trials, the descendants of the patriots who there met the ruthless invaders can surely never cease to regard that famous crossing with a thrilling interest.

W. D.

WESTCHESTER, PA., 1859.

AMERICAN WORKS IN GERMANY.—It may be of interest to the readers of the "Historical Magazine" to know that there is published at Leipzig, in Germany, by Alphons Dürr, a series of works (in English) entitled "Standard American Authors." It comprises some of the works of Bird, Bryant, Cooke, Cooper, Curtis, Emerson, Franklin, Harland, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Marvel (Mitchell), Motley, Poe, Prescott, Sedgwick, Sparks, and Wormeley. The last volume—the 39th of the series—was "The Courtship of Miles Standish, and other Poems," by Henry W. Longfellow.

S. A. G.

GROTON, MASS.

POOR RICHARD'S PROVERBS.—It is generally supposed that most of the proverbs in Poor

Richard's Almanac originated with Franklin, although he nowhere lays claim to their originality. I have in my possession a copy of "A Collection of English Proverbs," by F. Ray, second edition, Cambridge [England], 1678, in which many of these maxims are to be found. Below are some from each in parallel columns. S. A. G.

GROTON, MASS.

From Ray's Proverbs. From Poor Richard's Almanac.

Early to go to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them. Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

Marry your sons when you will, your daughters when you can. Marry your son when you will, but your daughter when you can.

Old maids lead apes in hell. Old maids lead apes there, where the old bachelors are turned to apes.

Full of courtesie, full of craft. Full of courtesie, full of craft.

A snow year, a rich year. Snowy winter, a plentiful harvest.

Marry in haste and repent at leisure. Grief often treads upon the heels of pleasure; Marry'd in haste, we oft repent at leisure.

An old physician, a young barber. Beware of the young doctor and the old barber.

Better that the feet slip than the tongue. Better slip with the foot than with the tongue.

The difference between the poor man and the rich is, that the poor walketh to get meat for his stomach, the rich a stomach for his meat. The poor man must walk to get meat for his stomach, the rich man to get a stomach to his meat.

God sends meat, and the devil sends cooks. Bad commentators spoil the best of books; So God sends meat (they say) the devil cooks.

Kings and bares oft worry their keepers. Kings and bears often weary their keepers.

A mouse in time may bite in two a cable. By diligence and patience the mouse bit in two the cable.

God healeth, and the physician hath the thanks. God heals, and the doctor takes the fee.

Love and a cough cannot be hid. Love, cough, and a smoke can't well be hid.

Forewarn'd. forearm'd. Forewarn'd, forearm'd.

Hide nothing from thy minister, physician, and lawyer. Don't misinform your doctor nor your lawyer.

A good lawyer and evil neighbour. A good lawyer, a bad neighbour.

Love and lordship like no fellowship. Love and lordship hate companions.

Neither women nor linen by candlelight. Fine linen, girls, and gold so bright, Choose not to take by candle light.

From Ray's Proverbs. From Poor Richard's Almanac.

Who hath glass windows of his own must take heed how he throws stones at his house.

Don't throw stones at your neighbors', if your own windows are glass.

Better to go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.

Rather go to bed supperless than run in debt for a breakfast.

Fresh fish and new come guests smell by that they are three days old.

Fish and visitors smell in three days.

Many littles make a mickle.

Every little makes a mickle.

One bird i' th' hand is worth two in the bush.

A bird in the hand is worth two.

Better have an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow.

An egg to-day is better than a hen to-morrow.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS ONE OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS PRINTED IN OHIO.—Dr. Daniel Drake, writing in 1815, says: "Ten years ago there had not been printed in Cincinnati a single volume; but since the year 1811 twelve different books, besides many pamphlets, have been executed. These books, it is true, are of moderate size, but they were bound, and averaged more than two hundred pages each."

What a pity that Dr. Drake did not give the titles of these twelve books! One of them, probably, is now before me; it is "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," printed in Cincinnati in 1813. Another one was probably the "Picture of Cincinnati," 1815, from which the above extract is taken.

WEST.

THE FIRST PAPER PUBLISHED IN MISSISSIPPI.—Some northern papers having stated that Capt. Jas. K. Cook edited the first paper published in Natchez, Miss., the "Hempstead Courier" contradicts the same, and remarks as follows:

"The father of the editor of this paper was the pioneer of the press in the Territory of Mississippi, as well as in Natchez. In 1798, Col. Andrew Marschall, then in command of a company of United States troops occupying what was commonly known as Walnut Hill, two miles above Vicksburg, established the first newspaper probably ever published in the southwest portion of the Union; certainly the first ever published in that territory. In 1800 he moved to Natchez, and established 'The Natchez Gazette,' and continued it to about 1832 or 1833. This same Capt. James K. Cook was an apprentice to Col. M., until some rich relative left him a fortune, which he soon managed to get through with."

POST RIDING IN 1775.—The following notices are from the "New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette" for May 25, 1775:

"Silent Wilde, News Carrier to Northampton,

HIST. MAG. VOL. IV.

Deerfield, &c., notifies his Customers that the first six months of his present year's service ends with the Eighth Day of May instant. He desires them to remember that on the account there will be due to him from each ONE DOLLAR and ONE QUARTER or Seven Shillings and Six Pence, and he very earnestly prays that every one would remember the day and be punctual, that so he may be able to continue the same.

"Said Wilde also takes the present opportunity to entreat those who are in arrears for last year kindly to consider that it would be a great favour if each individual would pay him immediately their respective balances, for hereby he would be furnished with 150 dollars, a considerable part of which is due to the printers, who have cause of uneasiness that they have not before now received what is severally due to them.

"Said Wilde now determines to ride through Boston, Lancaster, &c., as usual, beginning next week."

"Nathan Bushnell, Jun. (Constitutional Post) proposes to carry letters, &c., to the camp at Roxbury and Cambridge, and as often as practicable to Boston, leaving the printing office in *New London* at 7 o'clock, Thursday evening, *Norwich* at 9 o'clock Friday mornings; and to leave the camps 9 o'clock Monday mornings, return the same road, and arrive at New London on Wednesday evenings."

DRESS IN 1775.—Elbridge Gerry, in a newspaper dated June 8, 1775, advertises the loss of "an outside garment commonly called a French great coat, with a crimson velvet cape;" and in the same paper for June 3, 1779, another person advertises the loss of "a chocolate coloured French great coat, with a crimson velvet cape but little the worse for wear."

AMERICAN PROVERBS AND SIMILES.—Mr. J. R. Lowell, the editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," in the November number of that journal, has a discriminating notice of the new edition of Mr. Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," with some interesting additions to the subject, particularly with reference to a portion of it which has hardly been entered upon as yet by bookmakers—at least in any satisfactory manner—that of national similes.

SALLY LUNN.—Mr. Bartlett, in his new "Dictionary of Americanisms," has this "name for a sort of tea cake." It is by no means an Americanism. Hone, in his "Every-day Book" (vol. ii. p. 1561, quoted in Mr. Timbs' "Things not generally known"), records:

"The bun called the Sally Lunn, originated with a young woman of that name at Bath, about thirty years ago [the end of the last century]. She cried them in a basket, with a white cloth over it, morning and evening. Dalmer, a respectable baker and musician, noticed her, bought her business, and made a song and set it to music in behalf of Sally Lunn. This composition became the street favorite; barrows were made to distribute the nice cakes. Dalmer profited thereby, and retired; and to this day, the Sally-Lunn cake claims preëminence in all the cities of England."

ECCLÉSIASTICAL BLESSING OF BELLS.—Southey in "The Doctor" has, it will be remembered, much interesting matter on the antiquity and use of this custom. The following paragraph from the "New York Tribune" of Nov. 8, 1859, may be worthy of record as a note of this usage in America:

"On Sunday evening, Archbishop Hughes performed the interesting ceremony of blessing the bells at the Church of St. Francis Seraph, in Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The edifice, which is situated in the midst of a large Catholic German population, was completely filled on the occasion. The bells, which were placed on stands outside the altar railing, were tastefully ornamented with artificial flowers. They weigh, respectively, 787 pounds and 409 pounds, and were cast in the foundry of Meneeley, West Troy, N. Y., and cost \$480. At 4 o'clock the Archbishop entered the church, preceded by a procession of boys and girls, headed by the Rev. Father Rudolph, and bearing banners, the girls dressed in white, and wearing wreaths, the organ pealing forth the *Veni Creator*. Having been robed in his pontificals, his grace, seated on a chair placed at the foot of the altar steps and facing the congregation, commenced the ceremony. After a prayer, partly read and partly sung, he, assisted by his Secretary, the Rev. Mr. McNerny, washed the bells with holy water. Additional prayer service being gone through, the Archbishop next anointed the bells with the 'Oil of Infirm,' and Holy Chrism, in the course of which he solemnly blessed and consecrated them, and dedicated them to Saints Francis and Anthony, closing the ceremonies with the Episcopal benediction."

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S MOTHER.—The New Haven "Journal and Courier" says: A friend has showed us a number of interesting old letters and documents which belonged to the estate of the late Pierpont Edwards, of this city,

and are now in the possession of his family. Among them is the following letter from the mother of Benedict Arnold to her son, written one hundred and six years ago, during, apparently, the prevalence of the yellow fever at Norwich. The letter shows a faithful mother's love, and proves that Arnold was not without good religious teachings in his youth. The letter is probably the oldest manuscript letter in the city. We give it as it is written. It is directed on the outside as follows:

"To Mr.
benedict Arnold
att
Canterbury."

"NORWICH, August 13th, 1753.

"My dear child through ye goodness of god wee are starring and sumthing comfortable att present but deths are multiplid all round us and more daly expected and how soon our time will come wee know not pray my dear whatever you neglect dont neglect your presios soal which once lost can never be regained—your uncel Zion Arnold is dead he left time ye 5 of this instant.

"give sarvis to Mr. Cogshall and ladey and dear mrs Hannah from your affectionate mother

"HANNAH ARNOLD.

"Capt bill has lost all his sons John post has lost his wife John Lathrop and his son barnibus are boath dead."

A FAMILY OF GOVERNORS.—The "Saturday Evening Express," in an interesting historical sketch of the Boylston Market, mentions the following noteworthy incident:

"Levi Lincoln, who signed the charter of the Boylston Market Association, as governor of the Commonwealth, was the father of the last governor, Levi Lincoln, and was lieutenant governor when Governor Sullivan died, thereby becoming governor. Governor Levi Lincoln, the elder, died at Worcester, April 14, 1820, aged 71. His widow, Martha, died at the same place, April, 1828, and was followed to the grave by two sons, both of them governors—Levi, Governor of Massachusetts, and Enoch, Governor of Maine. There is probably no instance on record where a mother, and she the widow of a governor, has been followed to the grave by two sons, themselves then governors of two States in our Union."

QUERIES.

INDIAN MOUNDS, ULSTER Co.—In 1676 a patent was granted to William Ashfordby for a tract of land in Marbletown, part of which, comprising

four acres, is described as lying "on the 6th piece, to the east of the Kaelberg, running to the *Indian graves*." It is to be hoped that some of the gentlemen of the Ulster County Historical Society will examine the locality here described. Possibly some Indian remains may yet be found there. Can any information be given?

E. B. O'C.

"SOBER SECOND THOUGHT OF THE PEOPLE."—I think President Van Buren originated this phrase, or at least gave it currency; but I cannot remember the occasion on which he used it. Will the editor of the "Historical Magazine," or some of his correspondents, assist me?

BOSTON.

THE INDIAN PRINTER.—In 1682, when Rev. John Eliot, the "Indian Apostle," was writing to Robert Boyle, of London, in regard to the second edition of his Indian Bible, he says: "I desire to see it done before I die, and I am so deep in years that I cannot expect to live long; besides, we have but one man, viz., the *Indian printer*, that is able to compose the sheets and correct the press with understanding."

I would be glad of some information in regard to this *Indian printer*. Where can such be obtained? Has there been a recent edition of Thomas' History of Printing published?

S. L. B.

SOUTH NORRIDGEWOCK, ME.

COPYRIGHT.—"Christianity the True Theology: in answer to the Age of Reason. By William Patten, A. M., Minister of the Second Congregational Church in Newport. Warren, R. I. Printed by A Phillips, 1795."

Was this the first work copyrighted in the United States?

S. L. B.

VINE PLANTING IN VIRGINIA.—I have before me a manuscript volume entitled "A sketch of Vine Culture for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Compiled by Bolling, jr," consisting of seventeen chapters. Another portion of the book is entitled, "Papers concerning Vineyards and their establishments in Virginia, &c.

' Dulce periculum est
O Lenæ sequi Deum
Cingentem viridi tempora pampino.

HOR.'

by Bolling of Chellow."

Under another head, entitled "Vintage of Parnassus, or little Poems intended to attract a

stronger publick attention to vine planting in Virginia, written in 1772," by the same hand, in which the writer indulges freely in bacchanalian verse, he refers to an address to the friends of vine planting, and other papers, published in the Virginia Gazette, February 25 and July 29, 1773. He says that he had "quitted a life of studious indolence to cultivate a vineyard;" and alludes to Mrs. Davis, an instructor of youth, and others, who treated his efforts as visionary. His treatise abounds with appropriate classical quotations. Mr. Estave is mentioned as a vine planter, who appears to have received aid from the government, and addresses complimentary verses to him.

From one of his "little poems" I quote a specimen, because of the historical names of Virginia which he introduces:

"Evoë, benign Lycæus!
Evoë, divine Naysæus!
Let the *Nelsons*, patriot brothers,
Take two brimmers, then two others;
Let with *Digges*, and *Eyre* the speaker,
Swell his veins with generous liquor;
Let with him who rules the treasure,
Wythe and *Blair* drink without measure," etc.

Daniel Custis, Esq., deceased, is mentioned as the proprietor of several statues, among which were those of Venus, Adonis, and Bacchus. After his death, one Batt, a plumber, melted down the two former, but left that of Bacchus uninjured, on which he writes:

"Mark you, plumber, (what a scandal)—
(Know from Britain came the vandal);
When in sheets he roll'd Love's mother;
When in pipes Diana's brother,
Barbarous as he was however,
He on Bromius laid no cleaver;
But, the foe to melancholy,
Still remains erect and jolly."

Who was *Bolling* of Chellow?

S. J.

AMERICAN MEDAL.—Joseph Wright, by profession a painter, belonging to Philadelphia, many years since, exercised his ingenuity in making a die, from which he struck one copy of Washington's head, which is now in possession of the Honorable Ebenezer Hazard, Esquire. It is a unique, and is peculiarly valuable, being considered the best medallie profile likeness of the illustrious Washington which has ever been taken. The artist, in attempting to make a second impression, unfortunately broke his die.—*Alden's Epitaph*, 1814.

Can any of your readers inform us where the above medal is to be found?

J. C.

Boston, 1859.

K, SAINT.—In the "Journal de la Guerre du Mississippi contre les Chicachas," p. 5, I find a name K, saint. What is the full form, if this is a contraction? S.

[According to Breton orthography, all names in *Ker* are written, and even printed, with a K, having the lower leg crossed by a line. The copyist made this K, and the printer has followed him. The full name is Kersaint.

H. DE C.]

ENGRAVINGS OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.—In the *Salle d'estampes* of the Imperial Library at Paris is a fine collection of prints. Among them are 67 engravings of Washington, and 46 Franklin. They are all different; and I think most of them were published in France. Are there any similar collections in this country? and if so, how extensive? A.

[There are several collections of engravings of Washington; one of the largest is in the possession of John B. Moreau, Esq., of New York. He has 125 different portraits.]

SAUR, OR SOWER.—The article on the German-town Bible gives the name "Saur." I find it in his English books "Sower." Which is correct? B.B.

[The German imprints spell it as the article has it "Saur," but his English imprints spell it as his descendants still spell it, "Sower." The families called "Sowers" are not descendants of Christopher Sauer, or Sower of Germantown.]

REPLIES.

MAPLE SUGAR (vol. iii).—The following passage in the "Relation de ce qui s'est passé dans les Missions de la Nouvelle France" for 1634 (Ed. Quebec), p. 36, is an early reference to the use of maple juice, though not of its manufacture into sugar.

"When great famine presses them they eat chips or bark of a certain tree which they call Michtan, which they split in the spring to draw from it a juice, sweet as honey or sugar, as some have told me; but they waste little time on this, so little runs."

In the Relation, etc., for 1671-2 (Ed. Paris), 117, a missionary mentions his having by mistake baptized a child, "not with natural water, but with a certain liquor which flows from trees towards the close of winter, which they call maple water (*eau d'érable*), which I took for natural water."

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (vol. iii., p. 152, 254).—Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, also possesses a complete set, being that of the late Dr. Roper, which he completed. M.

"HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR" (vol. iii., p. 348).—The book mentioned by your correspondent N. B. C., in your November number, was printed at Carlisle, Cumberland, England, in the year 1780. It is far from being what its title sets forth—"An Impartial History." It has no historical value, the contents being unreliable. The author, who is unknown, evidently collected his materials from the most common sources, and put them together in an unskillful manner. The following is the title in full:

An Impartial | HISTORY | of the | War in America, | between Great Britain | and | Her Colonies. | From | Its Commencement to the end of the year 1779; | Exhibiting a circumstantial, connected, and complete Account | of the real CAUSES, RISE and PROGRESS of the WAR; | interspersed with Anecdotes, and Characters of different | Commanders, and Accounts of such personages in Congress | as have distinguished themselves during the Contest. | With an | APPENDIX, | containing | A collection of Interesting Papers tending | to elucidate the History. | Illustrated with a variety of beautiful Copperplates, representing | real and animated Likenesses of those celebrated Generals | who have distinguished themselves in the important Contest. | CARLISLE: | Printed by J. Milliken. | MDCCCLXXX. W. M. K.

ROBERT FEKE, THE PORTRAIT PAINTER (vol. iii., p. 348).—He was supposed to be a descendant from a Dutch family that settled at the head of Oyster Bay. His father is represented as a follower of George Fox, the Quaker, while the son embraced the principles of the Baptists, which was very offensive to the former, who went so far in his resentment as to follow him to the water, and there forbid him to enter it on pain of disinheritance. He then left the house of his youth, and was several years absent on voyages abroad, in one of which he was taken prisoner and carried into Spain, where, in the solitude of his prison, he succeeded in procuring paints and brushes, and employed himself in rude paintings, which, on his release, he sold, and thus availed himself of the means of returning to his own country. He soon after settled and married in Newport, cultivated his talents, and painted portraits. That of the beautiful wife of Gov. Wanton, in the Redwood Library, is ascribed to him, where is also a copy, by Miss Stuart, of

the portrait of Callender, supposed to be from his hand, and presented by Henry Bull, Esq., to the Historical Society. He followed his profession for twenty years, and is said to have several times visited Philadelphia, where it is supposed other of his paintings may be found. His health declining, he sought the milder climate of Bermuda, where he died at about the age of forty-four. He left three sons and two daughters. One of his sons was Charles Feke, a worthy man, and many years a respectable apothecary in Newport, R. I., but no male descendants are now living.

A Robert Feke is mentioned by Bond, as one of the earliest and largest proprietors of Watertown, Mass., and as having married a daughter-in-law of Governor Winthrop. He was admitted freeman in 1631, and was a deputy to the General Court, a magistrate, and lieutenant in the train-band. In the Massachusetts records the name is variously spelled—Feke, Feake, and Feakes.

Since writing the above I am informed that upon the portrait of Callender may be discerned the words "R. Feke, painter." S. F.

MAYFLOWER SHIP (vol. iii., p. 88, 124).—J. Hunter, in the appendix to his "Collection concerning the early History of New Plymouth. Lond., 1849," collects all the notices in his possession of vessels bearing the name of Mayflower. None of his notices reaches later than 1648. A pamphlet of seventy-five pages, small 4to., entitled "A Catalogue of the Damages for which the English demanded reparation from the United Netherlands, etc. London., 1664," gives the first entry as follows: "Concerning the ship call'd the *Mayflower*, whereof one *William Curtis* was the *Commander*, who (being *Agent* also for the *English Company*), having obtain'd liberty from the Queen of Acheene to traffique there, was, about the *Month of Aug.*, 1658, *old style*, debar'd of all commerce, by one *Balthazar*, who at the time commanded 3 *Ships* belonging to the *Eust-Indian Company* of the *Netherlands*; and seized *Three Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy and Eight pounds of Pepper*, which the said ship had begun to lade with, forcing the said *Curtis* to depart *Empty*; and nothing of this was known at *London* upon the *Tenth of January* following 1655."

The same pamphlet registers, under No. 13, "The ship *Speedwell* (belonging to Mr. *John Taylor* and *Company of English Merchants of London*, whereof *Robert Cooke* was *Master*), pursuing her voyage from *Gottenburgh for London*, was seiz'd in *May*, 1657, by a man-of-war of *Ostend*, Commanded by *Peter Tyson*, who carried the said ship to *Amsterdam*, and there sold her,

together with her entire lading, to one *William Hunton*, *Merchant* of *Amsterdam*, without any legal proceeding or sentence against him." Governor Bradford, in his History, says that after the *Speedwell*, once so "leaky," had been sold, "she made many voyages to ye great profit of her owners." H. A.

ALBANY.

PAINTED POST (vol. iii., p. 372).—In Simms' "History of Schoharie County," at page 333, I find the following statement (seemingly on the authority of one of the "prisoners" mentioned therein), which partially answers "W.'s" query. Perhaps some correspondent of the Hist. Mag. may be able to tell us what "signal battle" is referred to.

"In the present county of Steuben, the prisoners (Lieut. Alexander Harper and his comrades, in April, 1780), saw the 'Painted Post' which had been erected by the Indians to commemorate some signal battle fought upon the spot." R. T.

ALBANY, 1859.

WIZARD CLIP (vol. iii., p. 348).—A correspondent, in the November of the Hist. Magazine, desires to know the whereabouts of "Wizard Clip," in Virginia, and the derivation of the name. I inclose, for the satisfaction of his curiosity, a letter contributed by myself, some time since, to a southern journal. The tone of the letter is jesting, but the statements contained in it were accurately given from an article published in a local newspaper.

I trust that it will entertain your correspondent and readers, and remain, very truly yours,

J. E. C.

RICHMOND, VA.

Sir Thomas Brown wrote a book called "The History of Vulgar Errors," and as vulgar errors are multitudinous in number, the volume was somewhat bulky. The subject was, however, by no means exhausted; and, I think, if the worthy Sir Thomas lived in Virginia, and was about to put to press a new edition of his performance, he would not neglect the "Wizard Clip."

"Clip" is nothing less than the name by which the unoffending village of Smithfield, in Jefferson county, is most commonly known. And now why has the town been thus curtailed of the fair proportions of its name? I am going to tell you, and I assure you the story is not wholly uninteresting, brief as it will be, and absurd as it is. I derive the particulars from some notices of the subject published many years ago in a journal of a distant State. The article contained several letters from parties who were thrown into colli-

sion with the ghost. "The late Colonel B. U. Campbell," we are told, "tried to collect the facts," but the best history is said to be contained in "the writings of the Rev. Prince Galitzin, the pastor of the Alleghanies." Now, whether the worthy clergyman was a *Prince*, in addition to his priesthood; and whether the *Alleghanies* where a band of Christian Indians, of pale-faced believers, or simply the great chain of mountains of that name, benevolently taken under the protection of the reverend gentleman, upon these points authentic history is completely silent. What is certain is, that the said Prince Demetrius Aug. Galitzin came to "Clip," or Smithfield, in the year 1797, to investigate the truth of the strange reports connected with the locality, and that in a letter dated April 11, 1839, he "expressed himself" at some length, on the subject of his inquiry.

Here is the substance of Demetrius Augustus Galitzin's discoveries:

"The house of Wizard Clip," we are informed, "is at Cliptown, Va., which is near Martinsburg. It is a substantial, actual locality in this lower world and western continent (so it is, your Highness, and surrounded by toll gates), but, unlike most places in the new world, has a legend as wild and supernatural as any that lingers around the old baronial halls of Ireland or Scotland. The owner of the dwelling at the time of the visitation, in the close of the last century, was named Livingston."

It seems that this gentleman, who is elsewhere mentioned, in a free and jovial manner, as "old man Livingston," suddenly found, in the aforesaid year 1797, that his house was possessed with devils. Glittering balls of fire would be seen darting from corner to corner of the apartments—loud noises struck terror to every heart—and very soon the invading spirits commenced betraying their presence in a way still more impolite and undesirable. The heads and legs of chickens were seen suddenly and mysteriously to drop off—every species of movable property was disfigured by the marks of burning—articles of clothing were cut and *clipped* in the most mysterious and destructive manner. One lady who doubted, found on her departure from the mansion, the imprint of a "spectral hand" upon her shawl. Another old lady "related at a tea party in Martinsburg"—similar, doubtless, to that which assembled in the back parlor of Mrs. Quilp to lament, with the assistance of tea and muffins, the untimely loss of the beloved Quilp—that she had indulged a skeptical philosophy in relation to the spirits, and had gone to Livingston's to ascertain the truth. Before entering the house she had removed her fine black silk cap from her head, wrapped it up carefully in a silk

handkerchief, and deposited the bundle safely in the depths of her capacious pocket. But lo! and behold! and good gracious! and who will believe it!—when she went away and took out her bundle, she found the fine silk cap clipped "into ribbons," the handkerchief which enveloped it being wholly untouched?

But the spirit at times condescended to speak. It declared that "ruffles and fringes, flounces and tuckers, and modesty-pieces, were the inventions of Satan"—the fairer portion of humanity were forbidden "to cut and curl the hair"—for these horrible offences "thousands were burning in hell." Then, we read in the veracious chronicle, "a plain hand and arm struck the old man Livingston on the arm and vanished." It seems moreover, that the lords of creation were not neglected. "John," the spirit declared in horror, did not believe in transubstantiation and absolution, for which reason, unless he reforms, John will certainly "be d——d." I dislike to quote profanity, but historical fidelity renders it incumbent to cite accurately the words of the spirit.

Of course these very disagreeable goings on could not be endured. Old man Livingston determined to call in the assistance of the clergy. Accordingly, he fetches the *Episcopal* minister of the neighborhood, who opens his prayer book, and reads. But the minister is "famously abused by the scornful spirit," who snatches the prayer book, and sends the worthy man tramping. The invisible voice thereupon said to the family, "Come, take your seats!—and all being duly seated, the voice commenced teaching them the *Roman* catechism. Here we have the first distinct intimation of the theological proclivities of the intruders. Old man Livingston, however, does not despair. Having failed with the *Episcopal*, he now has recourse to a *Lutheran* minister. The Lutheran has no better success. A *Methodist* is next applied to. He courageously seeks Livingston's house, with a number of his congregation, and begins, says the chronicle, "to pray and bawl"—but the praying suddenly ceases. The Methodist clergyman and his followers are "soon driven away by a shower of stones, thrown among them by invisible hands." This treatment naturally disgusted the Protestant body, and we hear nothing of any Baptists, or other ministers. Old man Livingston, in his desperate strait, calls upon "a conjuror in the South Mountain." We are not permitted to know what would have been the result of calling in the power of magic; for the conjuror of the South Mountain most unworthily haggled about the price of his services, and the negotiation fell to the ground.

A single resource was left. There was the

Roman Catholic minister—the Rev. Dennis Cahill. To the Rev. Dennis Cahill, accordingly, old man Livingston applies. *Deus ex machina*—the thing was ended! The Rev. Father Cahill comes—scatters a great deal of holy water—and departs. As he leaves the door, a sum of money which had disappeared shortly before was laid, by invisible hands, between his feet. As soon as he is gone, however, the fuss recommences—it is but an expiring effort. The Rev. gentleman is again called in—inass is said—and the “scornful spirits” depart for realms unknown—leaving upon the minds of all the incidental impression that Father Cahill exceeded in holiness his Episcopal, Lutheran and Methodist brethren.

Such is the legend of Clip. You will agree with me that it is not destitute of curious interest. It is so seldom that in this realistic age and country, we find a real *bonâ fide* superstition verified by a reference to dates and localities, that I thought I would request thus much of your space for the brief narrative of this singular legend. That it is a real legend there can be no doubt. Smithfield is such only upon the maps. In the mouths of the Jeffersonians it is always “Clip.” What the actual origin of the occurrences was, it is doubtless impossible, at this distance of time, to discover. Some mischievous urchin may have played his pranks successfully upon the worthy inhabitants—upon “old man Livingston,” and the “old lady” from Martinsburg—and under the poetic treatment of the “Rev. Prince Demetrius Augustus Galitzin, pastor of the Alleghanies,” the history may have assumed the highly mysterious, circumstantial and anti-Protestant orthodoxy character which it now possesses.

Clip is a pleasant little village, dropped like a leaf in the great valley—commanding a fine view of the great North Mountain—and not otherwise remarkable than from the legend I have related. If that legend amuses a few of your readers, my purpose and wish in writing it is answered.

[An account of Prince Galitzin will be found in a late No. of the “North American Review;” and a more serious account of the doings at the Clip, in DeCourey’s “Catholic Church in the United States,” p. 161–3, and a sketch of Galitzin in the same work, pp. 279–287. Some of our Virginia correspondents may possibly give us some contemporary notice of the affair.]

PAOLI (vol. iii., p. 375).—In the December number of the Historical Magazine “Paul Pry” reproduces some remarks concerning W. A. I. and W. D., which may, peradventure, warrant a hasty note or two. Having no acquaintance with W. A. I., nor with the statements he has furnished, W. D. asks simply to refer to what

has been said of his own paragraphs. “Paul Pry” says (vol. iii., p. 124), “If W. D. desires to know, etc., he can be gratified.” The details of historical truth are exactly what he does desire to know, and his notes were aimed exclusively at that object. When he indicated a few “slight inaccuracies” (chiefly typographical), in “Irving’s Life of Washington,” he little suspected they could be regarded as a *censure* of “grave errors;” and he is not now aware that he has made any statement of occurrences or events otherwise than for the purpose of presenting or eliciting the truth—reflecting neither upon the conduct nor the motives of the parties concerned. Without expressing an opinion as to Col. Humpton’s conduct on the night of the “*Paoli massacre*,” W. D. merely remarked that “whoever might have been to blame, it was certainly an unlucky affair;” and he admits now that he still regards it as such.

“Paul Pry” concludes, that if “some friendly hands, such as W. D.’s and W. A. I.’s are,” had not lifted Humpton, Hay, and others, from the depths into which they had fallen, they had never risen again to occupy the pages of history. W. A. I. can, doubtless, speak to that point for himself. But how W. D. has “*lifted*” those officers, as described, it would be interesting to know; and also in what manner, or by what statement, he has derogated from the military reputation of General Wayne, “Paul Pry” would oblige by explicitly showing.

W. D. has availed himself of repeated opportunities, in his humble way, to manifest his regard for the fame of the Chester County hero. Among others, on the 4th of July, 1817, he prepared and submitted resolutions, at a meeting of the Republican Artillerists of Chester County, for the erection of a suitable memorial for the patriots who were the victims of British cruelty on the night of September 20, 1777. He was active in procuring the monument, and furnished the inscription on the same,—which inscription is scarcely less commemorative of the gallant Wayne than of the unfortunate soldiery.

On one side of the plinth is the following: “Here repose the remains of fifty-three American Soldiers, who were the victims of cold-blooded cruelty in the well known ‘Massacre at Paoli,’ while under the command of General Anthony Wayne, an officer whose military conduct, bravery, and humanity were equally conspicuous throughout the Revolutionary War.”

This memorial was erected on the fortieth anniversary of the “*Massacre*” (September 20, 1817); and while the work was in progress, W. D., and his colleague addressed a letter to the Pennsylvania State *Society of Cincinnati*, inviting them to assist at the ceremony of recog-
nizing

the monument. Those gentlemen, however, did not deem it expedient to manifest even as much sympathy on the occasion as did "some friendly hands, such as W. D.'s," etc. The president of the Cincinnati, in reply to the invitation, wrote to the Committee of Republican Artillerists as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1817.

"GENTLEMEN: I do myself the honor to send you the annexed resolutions, in compliance with the directions of the Standing Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, in reply to the communication which you were pleased to address to me under date of the 1st instant, and am, with great respect,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

D. L.,

President of the Pennsylvania Society
of Cincinnati.

"W. D. and J. N., Esqs.,
Committee of the Republican
Artillerists of Chester County.

"At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati, September 12, 1817, a letter addressed by Messrs. W. D. and J. N. (a committee appointed by the Republican Artillerists of Chester for the purpose) to the President of the Society, requesting the attendance of the members on the 20th instant, at the erection of a monument to the memory of the Americans who were 'massacred' in the surprise of the troops under General Wayne, at the Paoli, on the 20th September, 1777, being read,

"Resolved unanimously, That as the members of the Society have heretofore expressed their esteem and respect for the military talent and services of the late Major General Wayne, by erecting a monument to his memory, it would be inconsistent with that respect and esteem to assist at a ceremony which recognizes a military disaster, unavoidable, perhaps, either in its cause or its consequences; and much as they regret the fate of their comrades who fell on that occasion, and anxiously disposed as they are to do honor to their memory, the members of the Society are constrained, by the reasons here adduced, and because it is universally admitted that surprise in war is not only justifiable but applauded by all belligerents, respectfully decline the invitation of their fellow-citizens on the present occasion.

"Resolved, That the President be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Messrs. D. and N, with the thanks of the Society for their polite invitation."

Nevertheless many "friendly hands" assisted at the ceremony, and the monument was "lifted" to its place.

Apprehensive that the subject of this note

and its predecessors have been sufficiently handled for all useful purposes, the writer trusts he will not feel called upon to trouble the editor with more last words.

W. D.

WEST CHESTER, PENN., Dec. 20, 1859.

LYNCH LAW (vol. iii. p. 372).—The query of H. N., in the last number of the Historical Magazine, may in part be answered by the following extract from page 212 of the "Historical Collections of Virginia," by Henry Howe, published at Charleston, S. C., 1856: S.

"*Lynch Law*.—Col. Charles Lynch, a brother of the founder of Lynchburg, Va., was an officer of the American Revolution. His residence was on the Staunton, in the southwest part of this (Campbell) county, now the seat of his grandson, Charles Henry Lynch, Esq. At that time this country was very thinly settled, and infested by a lawless band of Tories and desperadoes. The necessity of the case involved desperate measures, and Col. Lynch, then a leading Whig, apprehended and had them punished without any superfluous legal ceremony. Hence the origin of the term '*Lynch Law*.' This practice of Lynching continued years after the war, and was applied to many cases of mere suspicion of guilt, which could not be regularly proven. 'In 1792,' says 'Wirt's Life of Henry,' 'there were many suits on the south side of James River for inflicting Lynch's law.' At the battle of Guilford Court House, a regiment of riflemen, raised in this part of the State, under the command of Col. Lynch, behaved with much gallantry. The colonel died soon after the close of the war. Charles Lynch, a governor of Louisiana, was his son."

Obituary.

At Paris, Oct. 3d, of apoplexy, JOHN Y. MASON, American minister to France. He was born in Virginia about 1795, graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1816, from which institution he received the degree of LL.D.; adopted the profession of law, and was a Judge of the District Court of Virginia; he was a representative in Congress from Virginia from 1831 to 1837; a member of President Tyler's Cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy; a member of President Polk's Cabinet, first as Attorney General, and secondly as Secretary of the Navy; and was appointed by President Pierce Minister to France, in which position he was continued by President Buchanan till his death. He leaves a wife and several children, and one of his daugh-

ters was recently married in Paris. Several years ago, after his arrival at Paris, Mr. Mason had a paralytic stroke, which now appears to have been the premonition of the final attack. His remains were brought to Richmond for interment.

At Boston, Oct. 25, BENJAMIN A. GOULD, of that city. Mr. Gould was the son of a soldier of the Revolutionary army, who removed from Newburyport to Lancaster about the beginning of this century. He graduated at Harvard College in 1814, in the class with President Walker, Rev. Dr. Lamson, Samuel D. Bradford, Judge Merriek, and others among the living, and Rev. Dr. F. W. P. Greenwood, Judge Paine, and William H. Prescott, among the dead. The grave has just closed over the remains of Jonathan Porter, of Medford, and Thomas W. Phillips, of Boston, two classmates of Mr. Gould. For many years the deceased was the Principal of the Public Latin School of this city, and his numerous pupils, scattered over the world, have ever cherished the warmest affection for their former teacher. During the last quarter of a century, Mr. Gould has been a successful merchant in the India trade, and has ever sustained the highest reputation for intelligence and integrity. In his character were combined those sterling qualities which make the liberal friend, the good citizen, and the truly Christian man. He was an active member of the religious society of which the Rev. Dr. Dewey is the present pastor, and was ever ready with his influence and means to sustain the useful and benevolent institutions of our city. The deceased was father of Dr. Gould, formerly of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, and brother of Miss Hannah F. Gould, of Newburyport, one of the most gifted female poets of our country. He took deep interest in educational matters, having taught a school in Newburyport before he entered college. He was a trustee of Dummer Academy, and one of the most active and efficient friends of that ancient institution. Mr. Gould was born in 1786, and has been a citizen of Boston about forty years. Few men have enjoyed a larger share of public respect and confidence during that period.—*Boston Transcript*, Oct. 26.

At Memphis, Tenn., October 29th, the Hon. JAMES C. JONES. He was a native of Wilson County. He became a Whig politician, carrying his State twice for Governor, in 1841 and 1843. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate.

JUDGE DANIEL CADY died yesterday Monday, October 31, at his residence in Johnstown, Ful-

ton County, N.Y. He was verging upon the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was one of the oldest, if not the oldest lawyer in the State. He was admitted to the bar when Washington was President, George Clinton Governor, and Robert Yates Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, and Robert R. Livingston Chancellor. He is, we believe, the last lingering relic of the old school of New York lawyers, of which Livingston, Jay, Hamilton and Kent were the founders, and of which Ambrose Spencer, Smith Thompson, Van Vechten, Williams, Henry, Van Ness, Talcott, Ogden, Duer, Oakley, and Cady were eminent among the earlier disciples, and Welles, John C. Spencer, Cowen, Joshua A. Spencer, Butler, Hoffman, Stevens and Hill (we are speaking only of the dead) were distinguished among the latter. Mr. Cady was admitted to the bar in 1795. For the following fifty-two years, previous to his going upon the bench, he was among the most laborious of lawyers in the country. The principal fields of his toil were the counties now embraced in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh judicial districts. For the thirty years previous to his taking his seat in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, he stood in the front rank of the bar of the State.

* * * * *

At the age of three score and fifteen years he was elected to the Supreme Bench, where for eight years he did his full proportional share of the labor of the court. As a proof of his proverbial promptness and assiduity in business, we may cite the answer of one of his judicial associates when asked how much Mr. Cady had been absent from duty during the eight years he sat as judge. "I should think about eight minutes in all," was the ready reply. Advancing age induced him to resign his office in 1855. Since then, until he became blind, he has been engaged more or less in the practice of his profession, giving written opinions in cases submitted to him, sitting as referee, etc., but declining to act as counsel in court. His last appearance in a public capacity was in December, 1856, when presiding in the Capitol in this city over the College of Presidential Electors. While in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties, and of a degree of health remarkable in one so old, Mr. Cady, in the month of April last, was, without a moment's warning, struck totally blind. He received this shock as a signal that the machine which had run so long and so vigorously was about to stop forever. To gratify his friends, he consented to visit New York city, and consult eminent oculists. Ere they had pronounced their final opinions, he expressed his own in the remark, characteristically terse and pointed, "Gentlemen, I don't believe you have got any

cure for old age." He returned immediately home, closed up, with his wonted precision, a cause in which he had been sitting as referee, adjusted his other business, and calmly sat down to endure with Christian fortitude the calamity which had so suddenly thrown its dark pall over him, and wait with patience for the great change.—*Albany Evening Journal*, Nov. 1.

"We have to record," says the Portland advertiser, "the death of the oldest person in our State. Mrs. Wilson, widow of Nathaniel Wilson, died at Wilson's Mills, in the County of Oxford, on the 1st day of the present November, aged 103 years, 8 months and 3 days. She was born in Scarborough, in this county, Feb. 26, 1756; George II. was then King of Great Britain, Louis XV. King of France, Ferdinand VI. King of Spain, Francis of Lorraine Emperor of Germany, and Elizabeth Empress of Russia. These names carry us back to a remote period; what changes and revolutions have taken place since that day! In France, Kings and Emperors have risen and fallen; the reign of George III. in England, one of the longest in history, is folded up within her life. Mrs. Wilson was the fourth of fourteen children of Samuel March and Anna Libby, of Scarborough. Her father was a Lieutenant in the French War, was a representative to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, and on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel, and served in the war. Her brother was Colonel James March, late of Gorham. Her husband, Nathaniel Wilson, was also an officer in the Revolutionary army. What associations, and what a history!"

The "Boston Traveller" adds, "Women seem to wear better than men. There was Terentia, Cicero's unruly spouse, who lived to one hundred and three; and Junia Tertina, the widow of Cassius, and sister of Brutus, who completed her century, surviving her husband some sixty-four years; and Lettice Knollys, Leicester's last wife, and mother of Elizabeth's Essex, who died at ninety-five; and lady Desmond, who got as far as one hundred and forty, and then was cut off by imprudently climbing a cherry tree, from which she got a fall, bringing a fever, the only fruit of her exertions. Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Alexander Hamilton, lived for nearly a century; and Mrs. Morris, who, as Mary Phillipse, is said to have been Washington's first love, died at ninety six."

HORATIO GATES PHILIPS, Esq., an Ohio Pioneer, died at Dayton on the 10th Nov. He was born in New Jersey, in 1773, and was the son of Captain Jonathan Philips, of the regular army

of the American Revolution, who entered the service as Lieutenant, commissioned by John Hancock, President of Congress, in 1775. As Captain he participated in the capture of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, October 15, 1777, and served with honorable distinction throughout the war, as is attested in his diploma from the Society of Cincinnati, bearing the signature of General Washington, as President, and General Knox as Secretary. He ever professed and practised the doctrines of the old Whig party. Mr. Philips settled at Dayton in 1805, and was among the earliest merchants located in the town.—*Phil. Bulletin*.

SAMUEL J. VARNEY, editor of the "Lowell Vox Populi," died Nov. 11, aged 45 years. He started the "Vox Populi" in 1841, sold it in 1850, and purchased the "Journal and Courier," and in 1855 returned to his old paper again. He was four times a member of the city government, and was much respected in the community.

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE R. GILMER, who died Nov. 16, at Lexington, Ga., was born in Wilkes County, now Oglethorpe, on the 11th April, 1790. On account of ill health he was unable to prosecute his Collegiate course, for which a thorough academical education had fully fitted him. He, however, pursued his law studies, and finally settled in Lexington, where he practised his profession until 1813, when he was appointed first lieutenant of the 43d regiment, U. S. A. For five years he held this position, taking an active part in the Creek war. He entered again upon the practice of his profession in 1818, and for three sessions, those of 1818, 1819, and 1824, was a member of the State Legislature. In 1828, and again in 1837, he was elected Governor. During his latter term he removed the Cherokee Indians from Georgia. In 1836 and 1840 Governor Gilmer was one of the Presidential electors in Georgia. He represented his native State in the House of Representatives for the terms beginning in the years 1821, 1827, and 1833. In 1855, Governor Gilmer published a historical work called the "Georgians." For thirty years he acted as a trustee of the College of Georgia.

On the 18th November, after a brief illness, Miss ELEANOR BROWN of Albany, in the 85th year of her age. Thus has passed away another of the old inhabitants of Albany. Miss Brown was the last surviving daughter of the Rev. Thomas Brown, one of the Colonial Rectors of St. Peter's Church in Albany. Born in Oxford, and a graduate of St. Albans Hall, the Rev. Mr. Brown came to this country during the period

of the Old French War, as a chaplain of one of the British regiments, and having first supplied the place of the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, during the absence of the latter with the army in the expedition against Niagara, he succeeded him as Rector of St. Peter's in 1764. In 1761 he was married to Margaret Hogan of Albany. In 1773 he removed to Dorchester in Maryland, where the deceased was born. Soon after the death of Mr. Brown in 1784, the family returned to Albany, where they continued to reside.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM W. TURNER, late Librarian at the Patent Office, died at Washington, D. C., November 29, 1859, in the 50th year of his age. Mr. Turner was born in England in the year 1810, and came with his parents to this country in 1818. The family settled in New York, and young Turner was sent for a time to the school of the well-known John Walsh. A desire for knowledge showed itself at a very early age, and many anecdotes are preserved of his industry and self-denial under circumstances of great discouragement. His opportunities for study were soon diminished by the necessity of fitting himself for a business in life; and, after some hesitation, he eventually chose the occupation of printer as the most congenial to the natural bent of his mind. Henceforward, both at the press and at the compositor's case, he was ever on the watch for improvement. In those days hand-presses were in general use; and the young printer always took care to select a German roller-boy, in conversation with whom he could acquire the idiom of a living language. At work, in the intervals of work, and far into the hours of night, the young man pursued his studies. His intellect, hungering for food, threw out its feelers in the direction of many departments of knowledge, but at length concentrated all its energies upon the study of languages. After making much progress alone, he applied to Dr. Isaac Nordheimer, then Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of the city of New York, for instruction in Hebrew. Dr. Nordheimer soon discerned the talent of his pupil, and a warm friendship speedily sprang up between teacher and scholar. With Mr. Turner's aid, Dr. Nordheimer was enabled, in 1838, to complete his "Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language." The following extract from the preface contains a generous and well-deserved tribute to his pupil and friend:

"The author takes a most sincere pleasure in being able thus publicly to render his acknowledgments to his friend, Mr. Wm. W. Turner, for his constant and essential aid in both the literary and typographical execution of the present work. And he cordially admits, that,

should it be regarded as an acceptable addition to the valuable labors of American scholars in this department of philology, among which the grammar of Professor Stuart certainly stands preëminent, a great share of the credit will be due to his friend. Indeed, without some degree of assistance, the work could not have appeared at all for the present, as the author feels not yet sufficiently master of the English language to venture on such an undertaking unaided. At the same time he may be allowed the gratification of introducing to the literary public this young gentleman, whose great talents and extraordinary zeal for learning, have enabled him, while in the daily practice of his profession as a printer, to make uncommon progress in philological pursuits, and will doubtless ere long insure him a favorable notice by means of an independent publication of his own."

Thus handsomely introduced to the literary world, Mr. Turner soon found himself in a position to relinquish his labor in the printing-office; and henceforward he applied himself to studies and employments connected with philological pursuits. He became librarian of the N. Y. University; subsequently he was chosen instructor in the Hebrew and cognate languages in the Union Theological Seminary of this city, a situation which he held till 1852, when he removed to Washington on receiving the appointment of librarian to the Patent Office.

From the time of the publication of the Hebrew Grammar, Mr. Turner's aid and advice were constantly in demand in the preparation of works on philology and linguistics. A brief enumeration of his literary labors is all we can find room for here. With Dr. Nordheimer he prepared a Hebrew Chrestomathy. Of his translations we may record the first volume of Mackeldey's Compendium of Modern Civil Law, in conjunction with Dr. aufmann; Von Raumer's United States, published by the Langleys; and the article on Fine Arts in the Iconographic Encyclopædia. The Latin-English Lexicon compiled by Andrews from the larger work of Freund is mainly indebted for its accuracy and completeness to Mr. Turner's varied learning and industry. The Dakota Grammar and Dictionary, and also the Yoruba Grammar and Dictionary, both published by the Smithsonian Institution, are all, save the collection of materials, substantially his works. The Transactions of the Oriental and Ethnological Societies are indebted to him for many valuable papers; and these contributions have perhaps done more than anything else to establish his reputation. He also contributed to the Bibliotheca Sacra. Other works besides those enumerated, have more or less benefited by his advice and assistance.

This short sketch of Mr. Turner's life gives a very inadequate idea of his acquirements. Gifted with a peculiar genius for the acquisition of languages, his energies carried him far beyond the ordinary limits of classical learning. He plunged into the study of Oriental languages with extraordinary diligence and enthusiasm. Without cataloguing his acquisitions in this department of knowledge, we will simply say that we use the word Oriental in the most comprehensive sense, embracing both ancient and modern dialects. His paper on the Interpretation of the 68th Psalm in the "Bibliotheca Sacra" for May, 1848; his Account of a Japanese Romance; and his paper on a Phœnician Inscription at Sidon, in the transactions of the Oriental Society, faintly indicate the wide range of his attainments. Mr. Turner also made the languages of the North American Indians a special object of study. It is much to be regretted that the anticipation expressed by Dr. Nordheimer has never been fully realized. One reason for this, indeed, may be found in an amiable feature of his character. Ever ready to promote the cause of learning, his advice and coöperation were always at the service not only of friends but even of comparative strangers. His were the silent labors of the chamber counsel, while others held the ear of the court. But although he has not given to the world any independent publication, he has done enough to establish himself as an Oriental Scholar and Comparative Philologist of the first mark, and his reputation in this department is European as well as American.

And here we may quote the "Providence Journal:"

"But it was not only with the Oriental languages that Professor Turner was familiar. He read French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Russian, and had a critical knowledge of the Latin and Greek. The learned Lexicons of Professor Robinson also passed through his hands for final revision, before they were issued from the press.

"Some fifteen years since, Prof. Turner became acquainted with the venerable Albert Gallatin, who, discovering the remarkable sagacity which his young friend had for philological studies, induced him to investigate the languages of the North American Indians. Prof. Turner took this up, and was, at the time of his death, more familiar with them than any person now living. These, with his ethnological studies, brought him in close contact with Mr. Gallatin, who entertained for him a strong affection. With other gentlemen of similar tastes, he was in the habit of meeting every Saturday evening at the house of his venerable friend, where the evening was spent in discussions relative to eth-

nology, but chiefly in that branch of it which related to American Indians.

"Professor Turner was highly esteemed by the literary and scientific men in Washington, where one of his last works was the preparation of a dictionary of one of the African languages, printed by the Smithsonian Institution. Late in October he came to New York, chiefly to attend the meeting of the Oriental Society, where he remained until about a week before his death. His friends there observed a great change in him, but little dreamt that his end was so near. His disease was diabetes."

Professor Turner was essentially a self-made man. His industry and application were untiring. Difficulties stimulated rather than deterred him. In the midst of doubts and obscurities his mind seemed unerringly and instinctively, as by a law of nature, to point in the direction of the truth. He was simple and unpretending in demeanor, genial and friendly in his social relations. The writer of this brief notice, who knew him intimately for more than twenty years, cannot remember of him an angry word, a harsh expression, or an unbecoming action. Kind and liberal in his judgment of others, he was severe only to himself. His death has left a gap in many families, who, while they are proud of the reputation of the scholar, will still more affectionately treasure the memory of the friend.

As Mr. Turner is understood to have left a variety of manuscripts, it is hoped that they will be placed in competent hands for examination.

Mrs. HANNAH CONANT, wife of Col. WILLIAM WHITING, died at Concord, Mass., on the 19th November. She was born October 20, 1788, on the same day and hour with her husband, who survived her. She was lineally descended in the fifth generation, from Roger Conant, who came over to this country in 1623. Roger was grandson of John Conant of Gittisham, near Honiton, England, where the family had been settled for many generations. According to Mr. Thornton's recent publication, "On the landing at Cape Ann, or the First Charter," Roger Conant was the first governor of the first permanent colony settled on the territory of the Massachusetts Bay Company. He lived at Cape Ann a few years, but subsequently, to avoid controversy with Captain Miles Standish and the Plymouth Colony, he established himself at Salem, which city was founded by him. He built the first house there, which he subsequently ceded to Governor Endicott. This old house still remains in good preservation. Roger Conant was 32 years old when he came over. He died in 1679, aged 88 years. His grandson, Lot, was born in 1677, and died 1767, aged 90 years. His grandson, Lot, was

born prior to 1767, and was the father of Mrs. Whiting. Thus it appears that the span of two lives covers the whole period which has intervened between the time of the first settlers of this country and the present generation! Mrs. Whiting had reached the age of 71 years. She was a lady of great energy and decision of character, of spotless purity and of self-sacrificing generosity. Though for many years an invalid, and mingling but little in society, yet she was widely respected and beloved.

THE HON. Z. COLLINS LEE, Judge of the Supreme Court at Baltimore, died on the 26th ult. He was a man of remarkable eminence in his profession, and an eloquent and effective public speaker. The "Baltimore Clipper" says: "Judge Lee was the descendant of a celebrated Virginia family, several members of which—Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, and Arthur Lee—fill an illustrious space in the history of the Revolution. His father, Richard Bland Lee, a gentleman of eminent literary abilities, was one of the representatives of Virginia in the first Congress, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of Washington and Madison, by the former of whom he was earnestly requested to write a history of the Revolution, but declined doing so from reasons of a personal nature. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1827, Mr. Lee was Judge of the Orphan's Court of Washington City. His mother, the widow of the late Judge Lee, was Miss Collins, of Philadelphia, a lady of some literary distinction, who, surviving her husband many years, died in Washington at the remarkable age of 90. Z. Collins Lee was educated in one of the Virginia Universities in company with Governor Henry A. Wise, Wm. Cost Johnson, R. M. T. Hunter, and several others who have since attained to high political honors. After graduating, young Lee read law under the direction of the eminent Wm. Wirt, and shortly after the successful conclusion of his studies, repaired to Baltimore, where he continued the practice of his profession, and with success. His efforts in the celebrated case of Stewart, indicted for the murder of his father, and in which he made closing speech for the defence, and in that of Cook, the mail robber, gained him much popular distinction. Upon the accession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidential chair, he appointed Mr. Lee, upon the recommendation of Hon. Henry A. Wise, District Attorney, a position he filled until the termination of Mr. Tyler's administration. He was complimented by a reappointment by President Fillmore, thus occupying the office for

nearly eight years. For a brief season he served as Director on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in the month of November, 1855, was elected Judge of the Superior Court, resigning his position, through ill health, a few weeks ago."

ASA A. GORE, of Preston, Conn., died in that town on the 1st Dec., at the age of eighty-one years and five months. He was the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, having been carried away when a child, in his mother's arms. His father and all his relations, but his mother, were killed.

AT Stockbridge, Mass., Dec. 8, THEODORE SEDGWICK, in his 48th year. He was attached to the Legation of the Hon. Edward Livingston at Paris. On his return he practised law in this city. The "Evening Post" thus speaks of his chief pursuits, to which we may add his office as President of the Crystal Palace Association, and his contributions to "Harper's Magazine" and "Weekly." He wrote the leading articles of the latter for some time after its commencement. In Jan. 1856 he contributed an interesting paper to the magazine, entitled, "English Wigs and Gowns, by a Barrister without Wig or Gown." Says the "Post:"

"Mr. Sedgwick was a distinguished member of a distinguished family. His large native powers of mind had been sedulously cultivated, not only in the walks of his profession, but in general literature. As a writer upon law, as well as a practical lawyer, Mr. Sedgwick enjoyed a high reputation. His political essays, the most of which were contributed to the 'Evening Post,' under the signature of 'Veto,' were remarkable for their noble and independent spirit, their soundness of judgment, and their clearness and vigor of style. We have no doubt that many of the older readers of this journal still recall these essays, and their effects upon the political controversies of his day. Mr. Sedgwick wrote, we believe, in early life, a biography of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey; and he edited more recently a collection of the writings of William Leggett. Otherwise his authorship was confined to his profession. His abilities and accomplishments fitted Mr. Sedgwick peculiarly for political life, but his tastes kept him to his home and his library. Save the office of District Attorney, given him by Mr. Buchanan, he never held any public position. He had travelled much in Europe, was master of several languages, an instructive and eloquent talker, and a genial companion."

Notes on Books.

Collections of the Maine Historical Society. vol. vi. Portland: Published for the Society, 1859. 8vo. 435 pp.

THIS creditable volume, carefully edited by Wm. Willis, Esq., the President, contains an article on the Scotch and Irish immigration to Maine, and Presbyterianism in New England, by the editor; the early lawyers of Lincoln and Kennebec counties, by Frederic Allen; the early history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maine, by Rev. E. Ballard; Memoirs of Benjamin Vaughan, Rev. John Murray, Albert Gallatin and Parker Cleveland; two articles on coins found in Maine; two articles on the Abenaki Indians, and one on the Indians of Hudson's Bay; part of a Memoir of La Motte Cadillac; two articles on Weymouth's voyage, Waldo's circular, Pownall's certificate, a paper on the French neutrals, and another on the Oyster Shell Deposits on Damariscotta River, with the proceedings of the Society for the year 1859.

Several of the papers are of great interest, especially those on Weymouth's voyage, and the two contributions to the ecclesiastical history of the State. The articles on coins contain much local information, pleasantly given; but we wonder that the notice of La Motte Cadillac should omit the fact that he was Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Kidder's paper on the Abnakis is interesting, but seems to us incorrect in the statements of the French connection with the tribe, and in the origin of the St. Francis village, which grew out of the Algonquin mission of St. Joseph or Sillery, and was transferred first to the Falls of the Chaudière, and then to its present location. The origin and first transfer may be traced in the letters of the Bigots. We call on the Maine Historical Society in this connection to establish the proper spelling of Rale's name; he wrote, clearly and distinctly, Seb. Rale, without s, and without accent, circumflex or acute. The vocabulary is a strange jumble of English and Indian, and would seem to show that the author of the Spelling Book was no great master of the language.

The treaties, with their facsimiles, were well worth preserving.

The paper of Mr. Vetroville, on the Abnakis, disappoints us; it is rambling, incorrect and visionary. As a specimen, we may note that he derives Taranteens, the New England name for the Abnakis, from Atironta, the name of a Huron chief in Upper Canada, as though the Puritans of Massachusetts would call a tribe in Maine after a western convert of the French Jesuits!

His etymology of the word Abnaki is almost as bad. He admits that Abnaki is not the name which the people gave themselves, yet attempts to interpret it in their language, and make them the primitive nation. The name Abnaki was given by the Algonquins of the St. Lawrence, and in its fullest form, was Wabenaquois, explained as "men of the eastern land." That this explanation is correct, may be inferred from the fact that the Algonquins of Wisconsin gave this name to the Oneidas when they removed to Green Bay, a few years since. The Chippeway differs very little from the Algonquin of the Lake of the Two Mountains, the oldest Algonquin mission in Lower Canada; and in Chippeway we have wabanon, *from the east*; aki, *earth*; ininiwag, *men*; or wabanakiwag, *men from the eastern land*, identical with the old wabenaquois, or *wek*, as it was also written.

The name is not found in Biard, nor in any New England work, as no tribe east or south of them would call them the men from the east

The Council of Revision of the State of New York; its History; a History of the Court with which its Members were connected; Biographical Sketches of its Members, and its Vetoes. By Alfred B. Street. Albany: William Gould. 8vo., pp. 573.

THIS is an important accession to the judicial history of the State, traced with the accuracy and acumen of a diligent and practised investigator of our early annals. Mr. Street's position as State Librarian, and his intimacy with the legislative body, have undoubtedly given him great facilities for such a work; while the labors necessarily expended upon it entitle him to great regard with those who, in these shifting times, would preserve the great landmarks of our political and social progress. He narrates from the first foundations, the composition, appointments and chief incidents of the old Council of Revision, supervising bills and acts of the Legislature, founded in 1777, and terminating with the convention of 1821; the Court of Impeachment and Errors, which, dating from the same period of foundation, had a larger existence, until the constitution of 1846; the old Chancery Jurisdiction, which, handed down from early provincial times, and undergoing various modifications, expired also at the last mentioned date; the Surrogate's Court; the ancient Supreme Court, and the Admiralty jurisdiction of the State. The biographical sketches are important records of many distinguished men, whose fame and claims to historic attention have received too little attention. There are minute details, among others of the

Clintons, of Chancellor Livingston, Egbert Benson; a brief but suggestive inventory. The section devoted to the Vetoes of the Council of Revision is of great interest to members of the bar. It exhibits the debates and arguments fully, from authentic records procured in the office of the Secretary of State. In the words of Mr. Street, amply sustained by his documents, "The distinguished men that composed the Council, anxious not only to vindicate their vetoes to the public, but knowing they would encounter the objections and arguments of the Legislature, framed them with great care, and they consequently will be found marked by vigor, clearness and logical precision, both in thought and expression."

The profession will thank Mr. Street for his well directed labors.

A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, living and deceased, from the earliest accounts to the middle of the nineteenth century. Containing thirty thousand biographies and literary notices, with forty indexes of subjects. By J. Austin Allibone. "The chief glory of every people arises from its authors."—Dr. Johnson. Vol. i. Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson. 1859. Royal 8vo., 1006 pp.

MR. ALLIBONE has undertaken an immense work, and executed it as well as man could be expected to do it. How impossible it is for any one man to carry out the project of including all authors, we felt when, turning through for names known to us, we counted up over a hundred which had escaped his research. Other bookworms could doubtless give similar lists; but this detracts little from the value of the work, which is so far in advance of every other attempt of the kind, that we wonder rather at its success than its failures. The critical portion is extremely meritorious; and as the author embraces living writers, the work affords a critical history of English literature to the present time, invaluable to all. The ensuing volumes are now desired by every one who has become a habitual thumber of its accurate and most useful pages, and these are many; for it is the indispensable library companion of every reading man.

Battles of the United States by Sea and Land.
By Henry B. Dawson, member of the New York Historical Society, &c. No. 24. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1859.

THIS elaborate work has entered on the second volume, and will soon be brought to a close. It will be one of the indispensable works in every

historical and general library, no less than a favorite with all our countrymen. It is no superficial book, but one of most extensive, careful and conscientious research; every statement is authenticated by references to authorities; and for more important battles, the various official reports, and other contemporaneous accounts are given. Mr. Dawson's style is nervous and vigorous, with no false ornament or glitter; interesting in a high degree. The publishers have done justice to the subject and the work, and have made it a noble volume.

History of Independence Hall; from the earliest period to the present time. Embracing biographies of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, with historical sketches of the sacred relics preserved in that sanctuary of American Freedom. By D. W. Belisle, Philadelphia: James Challen & Son, 1859. 12mo. 396 pp.

THIS is intended rather as a popular work than as a closely historical contribution. It is not free from errors of fact and style, but contains in a brief compass, sketches of the lives of the Signers, and of some other men of '76. A smaller portion than the title would lead one to suppose, is devoted to the actual history of the Hall, and the description of its contents. The work is dedicated to Millard Fillmore.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary on Tuesday, the 22d of December, 1859. The Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., acted as chaplain on the occasion. The anniversary discourse was delivered by the Hon. George Folsom, and met with universal favor from all who listened to it. A resolution of thanks was offered by Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Columbia College, and unanimously adopted.

The main subject of the discourse was the Whigs of the British Parliament at the time of the passage of the Stamp Act, and during the American Revolution; with special reference to Col. Isaac Barré, whose military and parliamentary career was illustrated at considerable length, but was listened to throughout with marked attention.

THE old Raleigh tavern at Williamsburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire a short time since. The old Raleigh was famous as the place where Patrick Henry stopped when he made his *début*

in the house of Burgesses; and it was in his chamber in this old tavern that he concocted his speeches. It was under the roof of this old tavern that the great and patriotic of Virginia's sons met in committee to deliberate in the darkest period of the nation's history; and it was from this house that those resolves emanated which made Virginia foremost in opposition to the arbitrary movements of Great Britain.

MR. FRANK MOORE's newspaper "Diary of the Revolution" meets with continued favor. It carries one back to the very times it so well illustrates, and shows "the form and pressure" of the period that "tried men's souls." No labored description can be half so graphic as the various extracts from the publications of the day, in all the simplicity and strength, and with the interesting details that belong to the productions of men in earnest, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of independence. Mr. Moore's work cannot fail to become a household book throughout our country.

It has already reached a second edition. In accordance with the suggestion in our last number, a list of "authorities" has been issued to subscribers on a separate sheet.

THE Hakluyt Society announces "A Collection of Documents, forming a Monograph of the Voyages of Henry Hudson," edited, with an introduction, by George Archer.

THE work of M. Mirelet, the recent French scientific explorer of Yucatan and the adjacent regions, is shortly to be published in a translation by Mrs. E. G. Squier, the wife of the traveler. It is entitled, "Itza, or Travels in the Unexplored Regions of Central America."

THE first volume of "Lossing's Life of Philip Schuyler" is in press, and will soon be issued. The same author has also commenced a history of the war of 1812, to be illustrated and printed uniform with his "Field Book of the Revolution," which will probably be issued in numbers.

MR. BUSHNEL has in preparation a second volume of his work on "American Tokens," which will be illustrated with plates.

WE learn that the Rev. Frederic Denison, of Mystic Bridge, Ct., has nearly ready for the press the "Annals of Groton," Ct.

WE conclude in the present number the republication of Mr. Tilden's poems. It is a very rare and curious tract. We have heard of but a sin-

gle copy of the original, that, namely in the possession of Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, by whom the volume was kindly loaned for the illustration of our early American poetry, to the editors of "The Cyclopaedia of American Literature." A portion only of the poems was printed in that work. The whole of this novel historical pamphlet of poems is now before the readers of the Historical Magazine, in the present and two preceding numbers, completed from Mr. Ticknor's copy.

THE Bradford Club of this city (New York) will shortly issue another volume containing the poems known as the "Croakers," written by the late Joseph R. Drake and Fitz Greene Halleck.

IRVINGIANA.

A collection with this title of the papers brought out as tributes to the late Washington Irving, has been published at the office of the Historical Magazine, in uniform style with this periodical. It contains, in 64 pages, the proceedings in full of the Historical Societies of New York and Massachusetts, with the speeches and addresses of the Hon. Luther Bradish, President King, Dr. Bethune, the Hon. George Bancroft, Dr. J. W. Francis, Professor Longfellow, the Hon. Edward Everett, the letter of George Sumner, etc.; "Memoranda of the literary career of Washington Irving," by Evert A. Duyckinck; the pulpit remarks of the Rev. Dr. Creighton, of the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of the Rev. Mr. Todd; a poem by H. T. Tuckerman; the essays and sketches of George William Curtis, Frederick S. Cozzens, etc.; accounts of visits to Sunnyside, by N. P. Willis, Theodore Tilton, Osmond Tiffany and others, with letters of Mr. Irving, etc., etc. It is illustrated by a new engraving from an original sketch of Mr. Irving at Sunnyside, in 1848, by F. O. C. Darley, and a fac simile page of the Sketch Book, from the original MS. in the possession of Mr. J. Carson Brevoort. The whole will, we trust, be thought a desirable addition to the Historical Magazine, well worth the moderate price asked for it. It will be sent *postage free* to the subscribers to the Historical Magazine, on the receipt of fifty cents in postage stamps. The expense of the work, which contains the matter of a fair sized duodecimo volume, does not permit us to present it gratis to our readers; but we have, at some sacrifice of interest, issued it in a form convenient for preservation and binding with the magazine. Orders from the trade and others are solicited by

CHARLES B. RICHARDSON,
Publisher of the Historical Magazine.

THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IV.]

FEBRUARY, 1860.

[No. 2.

General Department.

NOTICE OF THE "CASTORLAND HALF DOLLAR" (SO CALLED).

BY FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

Coin collectors have met with a silver piece figured in the annexed cuts, concerning which



Obverse.



Reverse.

but little has been hitherto known, beyond what has been published by Mr. Hickey, in his book on American coins, and copied without acknowledgment into a more recent publication. His account, nearly correct as far as it goes, is still very imperfect. In tracing the operations of the *Compagnie de New York*, a Parisian stock company, formed June 28, 1793, for the purpose of settling a tract of 220,000 acres, which they named *Castorland*, chiefly in Lewis County, N. Y., in connection with a history of that county (now in press), we have met with a concise account of the origin and use of this piece.

HIST. MAG. VOL. IV.

5

This company was formed in the midst of the French Revolution, and consisted principally of persons who wished to invest their money where it would be safer than in the wild turbulent



Seal.

anarchy which surrounded them, and numbers of those who actually settled in Castorland belonged to the wealthier and better classes of French society.

The stock of the company consisted of 2,000 shares at 800 livres each, and the domain was surveyed out into a city, named *Castorville*, on Beaver River, four miles from Black River, and 4,000 farms, of 50 acres each. One farm and one city lot were to be assigned at once to each shareholder, and the remainder was to continue the common property of the concern until twenty-one years, when a final dissolution of the company, and division of the property, was to be made.

An elaborate Constitution, embracing twelve Titles and ninety-two Articles, was drawn up, in which the government was vested in a Director, chosen by a general assembly of the shareholders, and to hold his office during the entire period of the society, and six Commissioners. Of the latter, four were to reside in Paris, and were charged with powers analogous to those of the directors of present stock companies. They were to hold frequent meetings, confer upon the interests of the society, audit all accounts, order payments, and, with the director, conduct the affairs of the company in all its details, even to the laying out of roads and subdivision of lands. They held their offices

three years, and were also elected by a general assembly of the shareholders. The other two commissaries were to reside in America, one upon the tract, who received a salary, while the other was only honorary, and his duties were limited to giving advice. They were elected in like manner, and were to hold their offices until recalled.

The director (Pierre Chassanis), was to receive a salary, but concerning his colleagues in Paris, the Constitution provided as follows:

[Title V., Article ix.] "The Commissaries in Paris shall receive no salary, but in recognition of the care which they may bestow upon the common concerns, there shall be given them an attendance fee [*droit de présence*] for each Special or General Assembly where they may meet on the affairs of the Company. This fee is fixed at *two jettons of silver*, of the weight of four or five gros. They shall be made at the expense of the company, under the direction of the commissaries, who shall decide upon their form and design."

They employed Duvivier, a well known coin and medal engraver, to execute the piece, which was, of course, not a *coin*, as it wanted the sanction of government, nor a *token*, as it was not to be redeemed. It was simply a *jeton de présence*, made to be given, as was the custom of that day among certain societies and companies, to each attending member at meetings, and doubtless was designed to be given away among families emigrating to Castorland, as a keepsake. Duvivier was a stockholder in the company, and drew 500 acres of land, as also did Mark Isambert Brunel, one of their first surveyors, and afterward the illustrious engineer of the Thames Tunnel.

The legend on the reverse of this piece, quoted from Virgil, has interest in connection with the plans of this society, as illustrative of their views of settling a country of which they knew *nothing*, except that it lay somewhere between the Black River and the 44th degree of north latitude. With its context it reads as follows:

"*Sive mægni parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum.*" * * *

GEOR. II. 173.

"Hail Saturnian Land, great Parent of Fruits; great Parent of Heroes!"

The apostrophe thus addressed to Italy, they evidently intended to apply to Castorland, a country situated in nearly the same latitude, and, for aught these theorizing and speculating Parisians knew to the contrary, equally adapted to the vine and the olive. The insertion of a *funct* into a maple-tree, for regulating the flow of sap, is a ludicrous illustration of their ideas of making sugar.

The piece weighs 206½ grains, and is intrinsically worth, in silver, about fifty cents. Copies have been taken in copper and white metal, and it is by no means rare, or at least quite a number are known to be in existence.

ALBANY, Dec. 22, 1859.

NEWPORT IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued from our last.)

16 October, (1777.) This morning 200 soldiers, grenadiers and infantry, embarked on board of transports for a secret expedition, in consequence of which the fish boats were all stopped from fishing. The inhabitants who are friendly to Government are desired to repair to the printing-office to sign an association to defend the town by order of Gen. Pigot.

17. Several orders for the inhabitants that neglected working on the highways to work on the forts to-morrow. This afternoon the soldiers disembarked, Light infantry and grenadiers, those who remain are to proceed to Long Island with the wood fleet. The fishermen are allowed to fish.

18. This morning two fish boats left the island and went to the main. Not a night passes without an alarm. The town appears in the utmost confusion in consequence of the provincials attacking the Island. This morning a boat — — belonging to the provincials with the oars muffled — — in consequence of which the women in the camp were sent to town. Mr. Thomas Peckham and a number of the inhabitants of Portsmouth committed to the Provost.

October 20. Thursday. Last night a number of boats supposed to be about 50 passed through Howland's Ferry, which caused great consternation among the troops, in consequence of which the inhabitants who had signed the association were all night under arms. A number of Provincials landed on the south east part of the Island to soldiers belonging to the Light Dragoons with some Hessians and one Family. This afternoon a number of the inhabitants were committed to the Provost on suspicion, viz., Messrs. Benjamin and Edward Church, Benjamin Church, Jun., Shearman Clarke, Saml Billings, Joseph Gardner, John Arnold, Mr. Church's negro man. Arrived this morning a number of small freight vessels convoyed by the Ambuscade frigate. They have brought a hand-bill of Gen. Clinton's success up the North river; likewise confirm the account of Philadelphia being taken by Gen. Howe.

21. Yesterday a Hessian soldier was shot through the hand in attempting to desert at Howland's ferry. This morning two men came on from the Secunnet Island, after going on board the Kingfisher. A number of stores, ware-houses, etc., are taking down to build Barracks at Portsmouth. This afternoon, a prize ship came in laden with lumber, taken by the Diamond Frigate belonging to Boston.

21. Great numbers of the inhabitants up and sent on board Guard ship for refusing to sign the association and guard the town. Last night about 25 of the inhabitants were sent on board the prison ship.

22. This morning a number of carpenters were discharged from the King's work, for refusing to work on Sunday. This day was buried Mrs. Mary Turner of Portsmouth, who kept a noted Public house.

22. The Provost Marshal is employed in committing the inhabitants of Middletown and Portsmouth to the Provost. This morning 73 of the principal inhabitants were sent on board the Prison ship under Hessian guards followed by great numbers of women and children, who were not suffered to speak to their husbands and parents. 25 of the inhabitants that are left are ordered to work the engines. At four o'clock a firing is heard, the Provincials are said to be landing at Fogland Ferry, the inhabitants are in arms.

23. Arrived this afternoon, the Wood Fleet consisting of about 20 sail. The Privateer Schooner Admiral Parker that convoyed them was left engaged with a Privateer from New London, run ashore off Watch Hill. Report that Gen. Howe lost 180 Light Horse, drowned. The soldiers and sailors continue to steal potatoes, corn and other sauce from the inhabitants.

23. We hear the king's troops attempted to build a fort a little distance south of Fogland Ferry and were fired upon by the Provincials, killed 1 man belonging to the Light Infantry, 1 Hessian chessaur wounded another. 3 o'clock evening, the fire continues, heavy cannon.

24. Arrived the Cerberus, on board her the officers and men belonging to the Admiral Parker, which they burned.

25. Arrived a Cartell from New London with the prisoners belonging to the Wood Fleet, who inform us that Gen. Washington is defeated with a thousand men and artillery.

25. The Provost marshal continues to take up the inhabitants. This morning Wm. Dillingham was sent on board the prison ship. This day being the 16th year since His Majesty's ascension to the throne, a royal salute was fired from the men-of-war and artillery.

27. Great numbers of the inhabitants who are now imprisoned have left their families in great distress; upon application to the General for relief are treated with contempt and turned out. Arrived this morning a brig said to be continental brig Cabot taken.

Tuesday 28. This evening a marine prisoner deserted from Providence to this island.

29. This evening Cartel sloop arrived from Providence that has been detained, by which we are informed that Gen. Burgoyne has surrendered himself prisoner with the whole army, and they are carried to Boston.

30. They continue taking up the inhabitants committing them to the Provost.

November 1. This morning the train of artillery marched into town with their baggage, artillery, etc., and took up barracks at the point.

2. Arrived two frigates, the Lark and Diamond, from a cruise of Boston Bay. The small-pox is on board. A number of prisoners are put on board the guard ship taken out of the frigate from among the small-pox.

3. A small fleet of provision vessels arrived here this morning from New York. They confirm the account of Burgoyne and army being made prisoners, that Gen. Clinton has come down Hudson river and embarked his troops on board transports, likewise of the loss of several men-of-war in the Delaware river, destroyed by the provincials. That Gen. Howe had taken Mud Island with the loss of a great many men.

Nov. 5. This evening 22 of the inhabitants are sent ashore from the prison ship.

6. This day at three o'clock sailed the fleet for Long Island for wood, conveyed by the Syren, frigate. A heavy cannonading is heard through the course of the whole day. At 4 o'clock sailed the Diamond and the Lark to the relief of part of the fleet which is supposed to have run on shore.

7. At 2 o'clock this afternoon returned the two frigates who inform that the Syren and the Sisters, transport, with a schooner had run on shore at Point Judith, and all the men made prisoners.

8. This afternoon was buried a Hessian major with the honors of war. The Presbyterian meeting-houses are taken up for barracks, all the pews pulled down.

10. The keys of the Baptist meeting-houses are taken by the barrack-master in order to quarter soldiers.

11. The 22^d regiment marched into town and took up their quarters. Reported that liberty is given to the inhabitants to leave the island.

12. The remainder of the inhabitants were sent ashore this evening: Capt. John Hewings and Mr. Bradley.

15. The small-pox broke out in town among the inhabitants. A deserter from one of the frigates was whipt from ship to ship. The troops continue to pull down the houses of the inhabitants that have left the town.

16. A flag from Providence with women and children; they are not allowed yet to land.

19. The women came on shore. The small-pox continues to break out in the town, among the inhabitants that came from the prison ship. The prisoners at the pest house die very fast for the want of the common necessities of life. Sailed this morning a fleet for New York and England.

20. This morning arrived a cartel sloop from Providence with prisoners.

22. Sailed a Flag for Updike's Newtown with women.

24. The small-pox continues to spread in town among the inhabitants; numbers of young children break out with it.

29. The 22nd regiment came into town and took up winter quarters. Mr. Hopkins' meeting-house is filled.

30. 15 deserters from the main last night inform the general that Mr. John Varse assisted them.

December 1. This morning the 54th regiment came into town, and a company of Hessian chassours, and took up winter quarters.

2. This morning sailed three flags for Providence with upwards of — families. The wind blowing heavy, 1 schooner put back. The 43rd regiment marched into town, 2 companies Light Infantry and grenadiers and the Landgrave regiment of Hessians. A detachment of 170 men from east regiment of English is left at Portsmouth in the redoubts and 1 Hessian regiment to be relieved monthly.

4. Last night a ship arrived here from the Delaware river who informs that Gen. Howe had taken all the forts in the river with the loss of 3000 men. This morning arrived here a ship, being part of a fleet bound here to take on board Gen. Burgoyne's army to carry to England.

13. Arrived here from New York the men-of-war, 1 of 74 guns, 1 of 64, 1 of 16.

14. Arrived this evening 40 sail of men-of-war and transports from New York, with provisions and clothes for the Hessian troops. Drafting men out of the English regiment for grenadiers and Light Infantry to go to Philadelphia.

17. The Colonels of the two new raised regiments of Americans and officers are disbanded, the non-commissioned officers and privates are turned into the British regiment. This evening the line that separates the town from the country was manned with guards for the first time,

and the gate locked, 40 men stationed at each redoubt, 2 sentries at each flank.

21. Last night the body of Mr. Magee was taken up and robbed of the linen after being buried for upwards of six weeks. This morning a man was committed to the Provost for selling geese before giving the General the refusal.

22. Arrived the Bristol man-of-war of 30 guns; fired a salute which was answered by the Chatham.

25. Reported that a — passed through the fort's eastern gate and went off the island, in consequence people are searched who pass through the gate. This morning the whole fleet conveyed by the Reasonable man-of-war of 64 guns containing about 26 sail arrived.

26. Last night a Hessian was taken breaking into the king's stores. Arrived this evening the fleet from Long Island with wood.

27. Arrived this frigate that conveyed the York fleet. They inform that three days after they sailed from this port 3 of the vessels foundered and every soul perished. A number of inhabitants of the town were on board, and Capt. Hill, agent of transports, and Lady, perished on board.

28. Arrived the fleet from Long Island with wood.

30. This day at 12 o'clock a man was executed on board the Lark who had deserted, and was taken on board a privateer. Deserted 4 Soldiers who had been prisoners of the main. A soldier belonging to the new regiment cut off his fore-finger; in consequence he received 70 lashes. This afternoon arrived here a Cartel ship from Providence, on board of which is a provincial officer, aid-de-camp to Gen. Heath, come after clothes for Gen. Burgoyne's army, prisoners.

31. Sailed a flag for Providence with upwards of 140 of the inhabitants, men, women and children. They lay windbound for ten days; they were closely examined by the Provost, clothing taken from them. This morning the 22nd regiment marched to Portsmouth to release the — regiment of Hessian soldiers. Arrived this evening a fleet of 13 sails of vessels from New York.

January 1, 1778. This morning the regiment — marched into town, being relieved by the 22nd regiment of English.

2. Arrived this morning a fleet of men-of-war and transports. On board of the Eagle was Vice Admiral Lord Howe, Command-in-chief. She was saluted by the Bristol and answered the salute.

3. The Provost marshal took an account of the houses and families in town.

5. A proclamation is stuck up through the streets to warn the inhabitants to watch the town.

7. A soldier's wife was drummed through the town for breaking a house to burn.

8. This morning the flag returned from Providence. She brought fresh provisions for the prisoners.

9. A town meeting was held at the Baptist meeting-house to draw up an address to Lord Howe.

15. This morning sailed the Admiral Parker for the West Indies. She was saluted by the Eagle and returned the salute.

17. Last night a sloop bound to New London from Berbica ran ashore on Brenton reef, and this morning was taken possession of by the King's soldiers.

19. This day the Queen's birth-day was celebrated by a royal salute from the men-of-war. This evening an elegant ball is opened by Lord Howe.

21. Sailed a flag for Trenton with inhabitants.

30. A frigate from England saluted the Admiral.

February 1. Arrived a flag from Bedford in which Capt. Piper returned from Boston with officers belonging to Gen. Burgoyne's army. Sailed the Reasonable man-of-war for Halifax. Last night a man came on the island from the main.

Feb'y 2. The Landgrave regiments of Hessians marched to the works at Portsmouth to relieve the 22nd regiment of English who marched to town this evening.

5. Reported that 60 men belonging the Somerset Man-of-War, that were cutting wood on Hope Island, rose on their officers, and carried them on the main land.

7. Last night was a very heavy storm of snow, and with the wind at N.E., which did much damage among the shipping. The Amherdino drove from her anchor, which obliged them to cut among all her masts.

12. Arrived the York fleet convoyed by a Frigate; sailed the first division of Transports for Boston, taken on board Gen. Burgoyne and army for England.

15. Sailed the second division of Transports for Boston, — the Chatham & Toulouse for England. Hand bills and printed news from England concerning the taking of Gen. Burgoyne, that 2,000 Russians and other troops are to come to America in the Spring.

17. This morning a privateer brig arrived here, taken by the Unicorn. Subscriptions are on foot for the relief of the prisoners on board of the Rachel and Mary and Lord Sandwich prison ships. 11 men died on board the prison ships. 8 came on the island.

18. This morning, great quantities of clothing

sent to the prisoners by the inhabitants, found them in great distress.

19. Subscriptions are still on foot. Reported that the troops are about to — the Island.

20. A Packet arrived from Philadelphia.

22. Last night a Flag arrived from Providence with women. This evening the Printing Office was broken open and the value of 200 pounds sterling taken out.

23. Arrived the Venus Frigate, 40 prisoners on board.

26. A soldier belonging to the Infantry of the 54 Reg. was executed at 9 o'clock this morning, at the north end of the town, for attempting to desert. Two others who were condemned to receive 1,000 lashes each, were pardoned under the gallows.

27. Arrived from Providence a Flag with fresh provisions for the prisoners.

28. Sailed a number of Transports for Philadelphia with forage.

March 1st. This morning the 43^d Reg. marched for Portsmouth to relieve the Landgrave Reg. of Hessians, who march in this afternoon.

2. A large quantity of Flax-seed belonging to Capt. Stacy, said to be purchased with salt, was seized by the General orders, and sold for the benefit of the poor.

4. The weather has been so extremely cold, that it is said some of the inhabitants have frozen to death in their houses.

7. Arrived the Unicorn from a cruise. She has taken several prizes. A Privateer Brig came in with her belonging to Boston.

8. Sailed the Lord Sandwich prison ship for Providence with the sick prisoners.

9. Last night a Provincial officer, said to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, came on the Island with 6 men. A Ship belonging to Sandwich with 7 men, came in laden with pine wood.

10. Reported that the American Frigate, called the Warrior, is taken by the Apollo.

13. Reported that Gen. Howe is driven from Philadelphia, that a part of the city is burnt, that Gen. Howe is to rendezvous at this Island.

14. Last night a Flag came from Providence.

17. Capt Griffel of the Nonesuch of 64 guns was promoted to a Commodore and a broad pennant on board the same ship.

15. Arrived a number of prizes taken by the Unicorn on her last cruise.

18. Two white men and five negroes came on the island. Arrived a number of transports from York. The provincials are expected to attack this Island.

21. The engineers are employed in laying out lines from Miantonomi Hill across the island. A fleet of 14 sail appear in sight, supposed to be

from Boston. This evening hand-bills are printed, news from England.

23. At 12 o'clock sailed for Philadelphia Admiral Howe on board the Eagle.

24. The Hessian troops appear in their uniform for the first time.

26. Arrived the Rose frigate and the York fleet. This morning a man is taken up in town supposed to be a spy, and committed to the Provost. About 80 grenadiers and infantry drafted from the regiments embarked for Philadelphia.

27. Sailed this morning the Hay fleet for Philadelphia, convoyed by the Isis of fifty guns. Last night one Baily with three inhabitants was taken up going off the island. One Tobet Hopkins departed from the main to this island.

March 28. At 10 o'clock last night a heavy cannonading was heard in the river. Reported that two frigates were attempting to get out of the river, they were pursued by the Diamond and Maidstone; one of them, the Columbus, ran on shore and immediately was set on fire. All the men in the barge were killed and wounded, except the lieutenant, in attempting to board her.

29. This morning all the fleet returned from Boston without the prisoners, except sixty, which were exchanged.

April 1. Sailed a fleet for Halifax convoyed by the Unicorn.

2. Last night 22 deserted from the main to this island. The Hyn. Regiment marched to Portsmouth to relieve the 43rd of English, which marched into town.

7. Arrived a flag from Providence with Gen. Burgoyne and two provincials officers, who are in town. Last night 7 men and women, negroes, came on the island from Narraganset.

11. 60 prisoners are taken from the prison ships and put on board Men-of-war to carry to England, said to be privateer's men. 400 men are employed in making dams at — meeting-house to raise the water to obstruct a passage for cannon.

14. Sailed Gen. Burgoyne on board the Grampus, in company with a fleet for England.

15. Last night 8 men deserted from the main to this island. Sailed the Somerset for New York.

16. Sailed a number of vessels for Boston with provisions for Gen. Burgoyne's army. Sailed a flag for Providence with Morrison the commanding general and other officers of the English army, for Boston.

17. Last night a flag arrived from New London with prisoners, who inform that the Randolph, American frigate, was blown up in an engagement with a 64 ship. Likewise that the officers were taken.

19. This morning a sloop arrived from New York. She has the acts of Parliament wherein are proposals of peace. At eleven o'clock sailed a flag for Providence with upward of fifty families on board, all single that were going are stopped.

21. At 12 o'clock this morning a number of cannon was heard up the river.

22. Last night eight men deserted from the main to this island.

24. This morning three men deserted to this island.

25. In performing a sham fight between the infantry and grenadiers and 46 Reg., a Sergeant was shot through the arms. A Hessian Major was buried with honors of war.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A CHAPTER ON CATALOGUES.—The first catalogue of a public library in this country is probably that of the library of Harvard College, printed in 1723 :

"Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecæ Collegii Harvardani Quod est Catabrigiæ in Nova Anglia. Bostoni Nov-Anglorum. Typis B. Green, Academicæ Typographi. MDCCXXIII."

This is a quarto. The copy before me has two supplements, the last of which was printed in 1725. This library was destroyed by fire in 1764, and an examination of the catalogue shows that many rare books were then lost, which it would now be impossible to replace.

Next in order is probably a catalogue of the Yale College library, printed in 1743, when the library numbered 2,600 volumes, and reprinted in New York in 1755, at which time the number of volumes was 3,000.

THE FIRST BOOKSELLER'S CATALOGUE that I have seen is one issued by Benjamin Franklin in 1744:

"A Catalogue of Choice and Valuable Books, consisting of near 600 Volumes, in most Faculties and Sciences, viz., Divinity, History, Law, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physic, Poetry, etc., which will begin to be Sold for Ready Money only, by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, at the *Post-Office* in *Philadelphia*, on Wednesday, the 11th of *April*, 1744, at nine a Clock in the Morning; and for Dispatch the lowest Price is marked on each Book. The Sale to continue Three Weeks, and no longer; and what then remains will be Sold at an advanced Price. Those Persons that live remote, by sending their Orders and Money to said B. Franklin, may depend on the same justice as if present."

The phraseology of catalogues of the present day differs but little from this. The idea, however, of *advancing the price* on the remnants of the collection, after three weeks culling, is one that booksellers of this day have not thought of. It must have required all the impudence of Richard Saunders to present it, and all the dignity of B. Franklin, *Postmaster*, to make his customers have faith in it.

It is a very neatly printed pamphlet, of sixteen pages, and consists of lots 1 to 445. To some of these lots B. F. has directed particular attention by characteristic notes. This catalogue was preserved, and bound with other old catalogues, by Professor McKean, of Harvard College, whose large and valuable collection of books was sold by auction in Boston in 1818; and I find, by a priced catalogue of the sale now before me, that the volume was then sold for *fifteen cents!*

THE FIRST CATALOGUE OF BOOKS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (unless some of your correspondents can produce an earlier one) has the following title:

"A Catalogue of Curious and Valuable Books Belonging to the late Reverend & Learned Mr. EBENEZER PEMBERTON, consisting of *Divinity, Philosophy, History, Poetry, &c.*, generally well bound; TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the Crown Coffee-House in Boston, the Second Day of *July*, 1717, Beginning at Three a Clock afternoon, and so, *De Die in Diem*, until the whole be sold.

"Also a Valuable Collection of Pamphlets will then be exposed to sale.

"The Books may be viewed from the 25th Day of June until the Day of Sale, at the House of the late Reverend Mr. Pemberton, where attendance will be given.

"BOSTON: Printed by B. Green, and may be had *Gratis* at the Shop of Samuel Gerrish, Bookseller, near the Old Meeting-House in Boston. 1717."

Upon the reverse of this title are "The Conditions of the Sale," which are the same as at the present day. The pamphlet is a neatly printed 12mo., of 28 pages, and consists of 1000 lots exclusive of the collection of pamphlets, and a more valuable library in the departments represented has rarely been sold in this country. Such a sale must have made a great sensation among the literati of Boston and the reverend brethren of its late owner.

At the auction at the Crown Coffee-house might have been seen Dr. Increase and Cotton Mather, the latter undoubtedly particularly fussy and conspicuous; Thomas Prince* was there,

* The copy of the catalogue before me belongs to the Rev. Mr. Prince.

making a great haul for his New England Library; probably also the Rev. Mr. Walter, Dr. Cobman, Cooper, Wadsworth, and President Leverett, of Harvard College. The Rev. Peter Thatcher drove up from Milton, the Rev. John Danforth from Dorchester, and Mr. Holyoke and Mr. Barnard from Marblehead. John Checkley, the Episcopalian, was a book-collector, and if he was there bought as many as he could.

The Bar and the Bench were probably represented by Chief Justice Sewall, Edmund Quincy (afterward a judge), and Judge Lynde. Here also was Governor Shute, Lieut. Gov. Dummer and ex-Governor Dudley. All these and many more of the gentry of Boston and its vicinity aided in dispersing the most valuable private library which had then been collected in this country—volumes from which, with the bold autograph of Ebenezer Pemberton, are even now occasionally met with.

P. P.

BOOKS PRINTED IN THE TIMUQUAN LANGUAGE.

To the remarks on this subject in the January number of the Historical Magazine, 1858, over which my name has been placed, may be added a further notice of two other of the works mentioned, a copy of each of which I had the good fortune to discover in the library of the famous Gallardo, in Toledo:

CATECHISMO. | EN LENGVA | CASTELLANA, y | Timuquana. | En el qual se contiene lo que se les pue- | de enseñar a los adultos que an | de ser bautizados. | COMPUESTO POR EL P. F. FRANCISCO PAREJA, Religioso de la Orden del seraphico | P. S. Francisco, Guardian del Convento de | la purissima Cõcepçion de N. Señora de | S. Augustin, y Padre de la Custodia | de la sancta Elena de la | Florida. | (vignette.) | EN MEXICO. | En la Imprẽta de la Viuda de Pedro Balli. | Por C. Adriano Cesar. M. DC. XII.

This work is without pagination, the leaves are eighty in number, and is bound up with another work of 176 leaves, both octavo, of which this is a description:

CATECHISMO. | Y BREVE EXPOSICION DE LA DOCTRINA Christiana. | Muy útil y necesaria, asi para los Españoles, como para los Naturales, en Lengua Castellana, y Timuquana, en modo de preguntas, y respuestas. Cõpuesto | por el P. F. Francisco Pareja de la Orden de N. S. Seraphico P. S. Francisco, Padre de la Custodia | de S. Elena de la Florida. | (vignette.) | (Colophon) | CON LICENCIA DE LOS SVPERIORES, en Mexico, en casa de la viuda de | Pedro Balli. | Año de 1612. | Por C. A. Cesar.

A volume containing these two works, as well a copy of the *Confessionario* of 1613 here-

tofore described, exist in their original parchment covers, and have evidently been in use no doubt in the convent in St. Augustine, the title of page one of the *Catechismos* having written on it: *Este libro es de la celda del primer confesor Fr. Juan Tupia* (this book belongs to the cell of Father John Tapia), and contains between the leaves the following printed certificate in blank, used as a book-mark :

En dias del mes de
de 1755. Confessó

Sabe la Doctrina.

(On the day of the month of 1755.
confessed. He knows the doctrine.)

On the title page of the *Confessionario* is written *de la celda de Frco. Ga.* (from the cell of Francis Garcia), and there is likewise a cedula in it in writing already signed, as follows :

*Confesso en este Convento de St. Franco.
decebre este año de 1630.
fr. Ino. Agredano.*

(Confessed in this convent of St. Francis, December, of this year 1630. Friar John Agredano.)

Thus then it may be seen there are at least four works extant in the Timuquan language (and Spanish), being the "three catechisms," of which the one printed in 1627, written for the study of the Indians and called by Hervás "the large," in the British Museum, and the two of 1612 here now described, are in this country, as well the *Confessionario* of 1613, of which a duplicate copy is known to exist in a private library in Spain.

B. S.

SPECIMEN OF THE APPALACHIAN LANGUAGE.

I inclose a passage in *Apalachina* taken from an original letter addressed by some caciques of the country, now in part comprising Middle Florida, to Ferdinand IV. king of Spain, representing the hard treatment they had received from some of the governors of the Province, and how opposite to theirs was the conduct of the missionaries residing among them. It is the only matter I have so far been able to discover in the language, although I have reason to think there has at least existed until very lately a vocabulary, and which, perhaps, might yet be found by any one having the opportunity and inclination for its pursuit. The translation into Spanish, rendered at the time for the perusal of the

Catholic Monarch, is certified to be literal, and made regardless of nice phraseology.

B. S.

GRANADA, Feb., 1859.

ORIGINAL.

Dios Yhtin noc hina ma quin Aiauis cana chu ua aia viscat sla quit Ylea ilcan, Ymila Písla qui china caio inbana maquin aia viscana chu ua aia uis cat guan gat Yleaihecan ma quit ih ca pi Yleahin Dios pilz qui na caio nilitaga Ylun gia Ynsulat in nutat Guangat Yleaiheca cumah lihin Pihnumin Nan Pula quih los min nan a ma li chulicah los min nan slac los tacaia li min uslac Yla a slacaña Ya gomin A gan A ba lah chi ta fun cana ca iun qui la Yn hu lihla nihtaga amali Pin holahta chuba Pin Rey Yn nu tat Yn ca sa minat siquit Yl ca hin ha chin yalilga pula qui lavina sun qui iap cho consta ithica pi pi hac chup pula liman Pifan atslzlit A ba gat hu lu chit apulu mana alta apulu mat, Yna huba chint insa ih ga; cu mah lih ga cu mah lihin chas pa foga ia Yt la chin choloz na mu ih can nih ta ga noc un na gag Y gua tih qui capi Yh foga hima Ygua ma quin, it ha chin nutat, ha chia Pula quichu bafo com blit, it hachin chologlzlit, nor it ha chi eta hla chit, cu mat guan gat yl ca ilga, cumah lihin, Pih nu min nan amali Yagamin, quan A han lu chali sla quit Yl ca caio, aia vis cana chuba slaquit, Yl ca ih can Dios Pilz qui na caia, Y mila Yn ba na ma quin matieha ca na hin, Pilz quihlos Pin Ynhulihla físla chit milzlit, haban sachit, magahlichit, nor filha amali, Pimachit, nor Yna hu ba tih coga nor Y fiblu qui ungia Pimi chalz Piniu sa chit, Pin la pulit, iap nor pu la qui filha yfat christianu na caia Pin hulih la chit, pi cu mah lac hin, ut pima cat has cana quin mac fin ha, Abagat, Apulumana siquit, cat guan gat Yl ca ih ga. Cumah li hin, atuluia. Nan Y lusica pimihecan, maquit Pifan Anor filica Ymisa nama quin Anor flit . . .

TRANSLATION FROM THE APPALACHIAN.

Dios con su poder haviendonos criado de la nada u miseria por ser su voluntad vibimos aunque con trabajos y desdichas, no importa que aunque bibimos asi con nuestro poco entendimiento todos los dias sin cesar, asi decimos nuestro criador lo quiere asi, Y asi lo alavamos y reverenciamos. Dejando esto aparte nosotros tanvien toda la nobleza tanvien y todos en comun asi viejos como viejas (que de biejas tiemblan) hasta los muchachos huerfanos y desvalidos todos quantos nos hallamos en este territorio que se llama Abalachi todos los dias y de hordinario decimos parece que a nuestro casique principal y a nuestro Reyno lo reverenciamos ni respectamos parece que no abraçamos ni recibimos con un

corazon su noble palabra, y diciendo esto entre nosotros nos hallamos mas rendidos y mas ovedientes y umildes a recibir vuestra palabra y mandattos luego que entre por nuestras orejas como al presente lo hacemos, muchos tiempos à que os pudieramos haver escritto por la ovediencia que os damos, mas no se devia de haver llegado el dia en que lo hicieramos sy se deve de haver llegado y asi lo hacemos reverenciando os y oliendo buesttras nobles planttas y asi mesmo haciendo os savor de lo que aca estamos viendo e padeciendo, siendo esto asi nosotros tanvien y todos los que estamos un este mundo siendo criados y procedidos de la nada por querimiento y voluntad de Dios, nuestros padres, padres de nuestras almas cuio ejercicio es limpiarlas barrerías absolverlas darlas vistta enseñandonos las cosas buenas quitandonos aparttandonos y apagandonos las malas y feas dejandonos solo las con que son buenos Xptianos pues para esto nos las aveis dado theniendo misericordia de nosotros y asi lo reconocemos y lo estamos creiendo con un corazon . . .

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH.

God in his might, having made us by his will out of nothing or insignificance, we exist, although with troubles and misfortunes; nevertheless, it matters not we thus live with our little understanding all the time long, so we praise and reverence him. Leaving this apart, we as well all the nobility equally, and all in common alike, the old men as the old women (who of their age tremble), to the orphan children and the sick, all the many who find ourselves in this territory called Apalachi, every day and continually we say: It is evident we do not reverence and respect our principal cacique and our king; it is evident that we do not embrace nor receive with one heart his noble word: And saying this amongst us, we find ourselves more submissive, more obedient and humble to receive your word and commands directly as they enter our ears, as we do now. We might have written you many times ago for the obedience that we owe you, but the day ought never to have arrived in which we should have done so, if it could come at all; and this we do prostrating ourselves and smelling your noble feet, and thus making you acquainted with what we are here seeing and suffering. This being so likewise, we and all those and all of us who are in this world, being created and come out of nothing by the wish and will of God, our fathers--the Fathers of our souls whose task it is to cleanse, to sweep, to absolve, to make them resplendent, teaching us the good things, taking us away from, separating from, and

putting out in us, the bad and the ugly, leaving us only the things with which good Christians are, since for this you have given them to us, having pity on us, which thus we recognize and are acknowledging with one heart . . .

INSTRUCTIONS OF GOV. LAWRENCE TO
LT. COL. MONCKTON.

HALIFAX, 26th August, 1755.

DEAR SIR; I received your Letters continued from the 13th to the 17th instant by Captain Gorham, who arrived here with Captain Brome and Mr. Brewse, on the 23rd, as also the State of the Stores found in Fort Gaspereau, and List of Armourer and Smiths Tools wanting, which Mr. Bulkeley has directions to supply you with by the first Vessel.

You may remember before you left Boston, I sent you the form in which your Cash Accounts were to be kept, and the method necessary to be observed in taking the Vouchers for what Money you paid out; I must beg the favor that you will be particularly exact and punctual in following these Rules to prevent confusion and trouble in passing the Accompts; and as soon as an Opportunity Offers, be pleased to send me a State of your Cash (as I wrote you before) that proper measures be taken for further supplies when it may be necessary.

I agree with you in Opinion that a large Number of Troops will be needful upon the Isthmus during the Winter, but I conclude that five Hundred Men, will be enough for Fort Cumberland; Two Hundred for the Fort of Gaspereau; and a Hundred for Fort Lawrence; for altho' that Fort is now rendered of little use in regard to the securing the Isthmus, yet it will afford great relief to such as may come from the Continent in the Spring to possess the Lands in its Neighborhood, till they can put themselves under Cover; and it will protect the People that have already built Houses, and in a manner settled themselves there, with a View of being secured from the Enemy.

Colonel Winslow is arrived with His Detachment, and has taken Post at the Church at Mines, he has neither Provisions nor Ammunition to serve any time. I mentioned in my Letter of the 18th instant, my having sent him a Months Provisions for Four Hundred Men, which I am hopefull arrived in good time, and I observe Captain Murray has dispatched the Warren for more; if she is not returned before this reaches you must send Mr. Winslow more Ammunition and a Quantity of Molasses for the People from the New England Stores, and if she be sailed, you must embrace the very first Oppor-

tunity that Offers for sending these Things, which they very much want.

I greatly approve of your method for securing the Inhabitants, and am in Hopes few will escape you after you have taken the precautions I have already hinted; The Transports with the Orders and Instructions for their Embarkation, I conclude are by this time arrived.

I am exceeding sorry we are not likely to get anything done with the St. John's Indians, as the having them in Our interest would greatly have hindered the Designs of the French by Land from Canada, you did well however to return the Indian you had in possession, as it may engage them to a greater confidence in us, and it is possible they may keep their promise to you of doing nothing against us for the Year.

Your burning of Lime and making of Bricks will be a great saving to the Government, and for which I am much obliged to you, pray let Captain Murray have as much Lime as will paint and repair the Chimneys of Piziquid Fort, if you can spare it; I approve of your sending to Boston for the Lumber.

The Provisions you sent down are put on Board the Fleet, together with the Three priests of Mines, Piziquid and Anapolis; I forgot to tell you to lay hold of the Priest at Chignecto, Miniac, I think they call him, that he might be sent with the rest; if it is not too late, I wish you could do it still.

Rogers and Griffiths have neither of them yet appeared. I have spoke with Mr. Brewse with regard to the intended Works and Repairs of Fort Cumberland, and approve much of the scheme, which I hope you will be able to execute before the Season for leaving the Field is over. I shall follow your Opinion in sending the Provisions for Gaspereau Fort up the Bay.

It will be impossible to relieve the Regulars Troops this year from Chignecto, wherefore the Officers that are to remain may be acquainted with it, to provide themselves for the Winter.

You must have no regard to what the Frenchmen told you of the Mickmacks being sent to Gaspee, but continue to be as much upon your Guard as if you were certain of their being still in your Neighborhood.

As the inhabitants may rise upon the Masters & Crews of the Transports and Run the Vessels into such shoal Water as the Ships of War can't well follow with safety, I would have you send Cobb to see them all clear out of the Bay and off at Sea.

Captain John Hamilton being under Orders to join his Company at Placentia in Newfoundland, you will please to give him leave to go to Boston, with Orders, to join his Company by the

first Opportunity that offers from thence, and I will send another Captain to supply his place at Chignecto.

I must beg the favour that you will make it a constant Rule to discharge as soon as possibly can be done, all the Vessels that come to you with Stores and Provisions, both to prevent damage to the Vessels, who are obliged to ly aground at low Water, and to prevent the Expence of Demurrage to the Government, which we are likely now to Experience in the two Vessels from New York, with Provisions from the Contractors agents there, Viz: the David Philipps, and the Polly Spelling, who have both received considerable damage, and by their remaining there so long, with their loading on Board, have made a large demand of Demurrage, which the Government will be obliged to pay.

As to the Vessels taken at Tatamagouche, they are not to be lookt upon as Prizes, nor can the People who took them expect their being shared among them, as there is no War declared, but if it was, the Vessels must be kept for the use of the Government, and as for the Cattle you will have more upon hand than you will know what to do with, after every body has got what they can maintain the Winter, to which point I shall speak presently.

You must not lose a moment in sending me Captain Lewis and his Rangers, as I have very material and immediate service to employ them in here.

Major Philipps writes that he is likely to be disappointed of Vessels to carry up the Wood for Fort Lawrence Garrison, he having depended upon the Transports that carried your Troops, but it seems they were unwilling to undertake it: If he should fail, the People of the Garrison must provide themselves in the best manner they can, and you will take care that it be attended with as little Expence to the Government as possible.

I have fully considered what you mention in regard to the Cattle that will be left on the different Farms. I would have all that can be got brought in from the distant Villages of Pitcoudiack, Chipody and Memeramikook, and distribute as many amongst our People of Chignecto as they think they can support during the Winter, and the remainder, which I believe will by this time be tollerable good Meat, I would have killed and served out fresh to the Troops to be paid for by the Contractor to the Government, agreeable to the enclosed proposal of Mr. Saul, the Contractors Agent, and an exact account must be kept of the Quantity and Weight of the Meat so served, that the Contractor may be charged accordingly. This will make a considerable saving to the Government, and therefore I would

have you do your best endeavours for having it put in practice.

I should be glad the People wou'd be contented with six pounds £ Man £ Week (this being the Allowance at Lewisburg when fresh provisions were issued) which would make the saving still more, but you will do the best you can.

The Admiral has, at my request, ordered Captain Proley to bring too at St. John's River as he comes down the Bay with the Transports, and from him we shall be informed what the French are doing in these parts.

Since Writing the above Mr. Bulkeley tells me he cannot furnish you with the Armourer and Smiths Tools you want; I have therefore sent your List to Mr. Hancock by a Vessel just going to sail, with orders for him to send them to you by the first Opportunity.

I am D^r Col.

Your most obedient hum.

Servant,

THOS. LAWRENCE.

L^t COLONEL MONCKTON.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Dec 15th.*—The annual meeting; W. H. Brown, Esq., in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. H. Brown, Esq. *Vice Presidents*—W. L. Newbury, Esq., Hon. W. B. Ogden. *Treasurer*—E. J. Tinkham, Esq. *Recording Secretary and Librarian*—William Barry. *Assistant Librarian*—Col. S. Stone. *Corresponding Secretary*—E. B. McCagg, Esq.

A communication was received from Ninian W. Edwards, Esq., of Springfield, accompanying which was a manuscript memoir of the life and times of the late Governor Edwards, his father, prepared by him at the Society's suggestion. The manuscript embraces very full and interesting sketches of Gov. Edwards—the first governor of Illinois Territory—and the leading events connected with his career as a public man, including important movements in our State; also his speeches, messages, letters, etc., together with numerous letters of national interest addressed to the governor by William Wirt, President Monroe, and others.

The Secretary's thanks were returned to Mr. Edwards for his assiduous labors in the preparation of the memoir, which was referred to Judge Skinner, Mr. Arnold and the Secretary for examination, with a view to its proposed publica-

tion. The paper was regarded as probably the most important document which has yet been produced, connected with our State history.

Dec. 29th.—The adjourned annual meeting of this Society was held in the evening, at the house of W. H. Brown, Esq.

The annual report of the Secretary commenced with a comparison of the number of literary and scientific associations in Chicago, ten years since and now, consisting then of the Young Men's Association, founded in 1841, the Mechanics' Institute in 1842, the Rush Medical College in 1843, and the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, in 1844. To these are now added the endowment of three Universities—the Northwestern, the Chicago, and the Lind—an Academy of Sciences, two new professional Schools of Medicine and of Law, a College of Pharmacy, a charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, besides five Theological Seminaries. To these might be properly added the Audubon Club, devoted to the birds and fauna of the Northwest, and several associations for professional culture—forming, with our excellent system of public schools, an imposing array of literary, scientific and professional appliances, which our community should be proud to cherish.

The reported additions for the year to the library of the Society reached the number of 5,084, making the aggregate 23,816—the amount expended in the purchase of books hardly exceeding one hundred dollars. The beautiful work by Lord Kingsborough, on the Antiquities of Mexico, a contribution for the year, was exhibited at the meeting.

The Secretary dwelt at some length on the Society's efforts to procure suitable memorials of the most distinguished founders of our State. Besides having already obtained memoirs of Daniel P. Cook, and a partial one of Morris Birkbeck, they are now in possession of an extensive work on the life and times of the late Gov. Edwards, and anticipate the early completion of similar tributes to Judge Pope and others. Allusion was made to the reviving interest of historical inquiries in our State, as evidenced by numerous publications by county journals of county histories, among which were named Peoria, Ogle and Schuyler Counties, and the organization of associations of "old settlers" at Springfield and elsewhere.

The report proceeded to notice the late exhibition of the Fine Arts in Chicago, toward which the first meeting was held on the 22d of March, the invitation to contributors announced the 12th of April, and the exhibition was opened to the public the 9th of May. The collections consisted of twenty specimens of statuary, over 320 paintings in oil, with some twenty in crayon, or

water-colors. There were catalogued 369 works of art from about seventy contributors, embracing works of early and modern schools of art—of Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Correggio and Salvator Rosa, with three of the Düsseldorf school, of Herring, Culverhouse, Church, Durand, Kennett and Cropsey. Twelve thousand persons were registered as the whole number of visitors, producing in gross receipts from admission tickets and the sale of catalogues, \$1,942 99; of which was expended \$1,123 55, leaving a surplus of \$819 44. By a vote of the contributors, this amount was placed at the disposal of Mr. Volk, the curator, to assist his wish of revisiting Italy: the artist in return to execute a bust in marble, for the library of the Historical Society. Notice was taken in the report of the merit of the works on exhibition, the general favor with which it was received, and its benefits in promoting a higher taste for art, and the zeal, judgment and fidelity of the curator, on whom the chief executive labor had devolved, was favorably referred to. Allusion was also made to a tasteful model, molded in clay, which was exhibited at the meeting, and was the gift of an artist of this city to the Society.

The report closed with suggestions on the desirableness, at the favorable time, of adding to the library a reading-room, to be suitably decorated, and furnished with the best select publications of our modern literature, as they appear.

The report of the Secretary was followed by an address from I. N. Arnold, Esq., the principal subject of which was *Magna Charta*. This interesting paper, on a subject seldom brought to the public attention, recited the history of the origin of that celebrated charter of English liberty, traced the struggles which followed its grant by King John, and the influence of its provisions as displayed in the political history and jurisprudence of Great Britain, as well as the various declarations of rights proclaimed by the American Colonies, organized in the Declaration of American Independence, and embodied in the constitutions and laws of the several States of the Union, including the State of Illinois. The address presented an interesting contrast of the assemblage of the Barons and Knights of England, at Runnymede, in 1215, and the convention of the Congress of the confederated Colonies, at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, in 1776.

At the close of Mr. Arnold's address, the Secretary announced that intelligence had been received by telegraph of the death of Washington Irving, a name honored wherever the English tongue is spoken and known. As an expression of the sentiments of our community, on the occasion of an event so mournful, he submitted

a resolution, which was seconded by J. E. Wilkins, Esq., British consul in this city, and then unanimously passed.

After a pleasant interchange of conversation by the assembly present, and a participation in the hospitalities tendered by the President of the Society, the meeting was dissolved.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 1st, the President, Gen. J. Spear Smith, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes by the Recording Secretary, additions to the Society's collections were announced as having been received since the last meeting, from the State of Rhode Island, Count de Menon, of Paris, Vincennes Historical Society, Indiana Historical Society, J. Smith Homans, Thomas W. Florence, Wm. Wallace, jr.

Daniel M. Thomas and John H. Parkhill, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members.

Rev. Dr. Cleland H. Nelson, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, was elected a corresponding member.

In answer to an inquiry relative to the action of the committee to whom was referred the plan of organization of the Peabody Institute, as proposed by the trustees, it was stated that the committee would probably be prepared to report at the next meeting.

The President read a note from the widow of the late Dr. Burnap, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolutions of regret and condolence passed at a recent meeting of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Historic-Genealogical Society of Mass., asking the cooperation of this Society in an application to Congress for the publication of the records of the Virginian Company, now in the Law Library at Washington.

After some discussion, it was, on motion of J. Saurin Norris—

Resolved, That the President be authorized, on the part of this Society, to memorialize Congress, for the purpose of having the Virginia documents, referred to in the communication of the Historic-Genealogical Society, printed under the direction of Congress.

The President announced, in appropriate terms, the death of Washington Irving, of New York; also, of Dr. John Paul Cockey, an old and useful member of the Society.

Mr. Neilson Poe, after a feeling and eloquent address upon the life and character of Dr. Cockey,

offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the members of the Historical Society of Maryland have heard, with sincere sorrow, of the death of Dr. John Paul Cockey, who, for many years, has been one of its most zealous, useful, and esteemed members.

Resolved, That by the urbanity of his manner, the refinement of his tastes and pursuits and the assiduity with which he promoted the interests of the Society, Dr. Cockey had won the cordial respect and attachment of his brethren, and that they unanimously bear witness to the signal excellence of the example furnished by him in his connection with the institution.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Society, and that the President be requested to communicate them to the family of the deceased.

A paper was then read by Prof. Sinding, of New York, "On the Divisions of Time."

The Society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — *January 4th*. — President, Almon D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

The Librarian, William B. Trask, made his monthly report of additions to the library; and the Corresponding Secretary, John W. Dean, his report of correspondence.

Dr. Palmer, the Historiographer, read a biographical memoir of the Rev. Gardiner Braman Perry, D.D., of Groveland, Mass., a resident member of the Society, who died at G., 16th December last, at the age of 76 years.

Annual reports were made by the Treasurer, Library Committee and Trustees of the bond property. That of the Library Committee, by the chairman, Rev. A. H. Quint, was a very valuable document, presenting the actual state of the library, and offering suggestions for its improvement. The whole number of volumes is 3028, and the pamphlets are estimated at about 12,000. Besides these there is a large and valuable collection of MSS.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected :

President—Almon D. Hodges, Esq., of Roxbury. *Vice-Presidents*—Massachusetts, Hon. Cha's Hudson, of Lexington; Maine, Hon. John Appleton, of Bangor; New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, of Manchester; Vermont, Henry Clarke, Esq., of Poultney; Rhode Island, John Barstow, Esq., of Providence; Connecticut, Rev. F. W. Chapman, of Ellington. *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—New York, Hon. Millard

Fillmore, of Buffalo; New Jersey, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark; Pennsylvania, Hon. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia; Maryland, S. F. Streeter, Esq., of Baltimore; North Carolina, Edward Kidder, Esq., of Wilmington; South Carolina, Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., of Charleston; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, of McConnellville; Michigan, Hon. Lewis Cass, of Detroit; Indiana, Hon. Ballard Smith, of Cannelton; Illinois, Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago; Wisconsin, Cyrus Woodman, Esq., of Mineral Point; Iowa, Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D.D., of Davenport. *Corresponding Secretary*—John Ward Dean, of Boston. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of North Cambridge. *Treasurer*—Hon. G. W. Messinger, of Boston. *Librarian*—William B. Trask, of Dorchester. *Historiographer*—Joseph Palmer, M.D., of Boston. *Standing Committees*—On the library, Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, of Jamaica Plain; Samuel Burnham, of Jamaica Plain; Thomas Waterman, of Boston; J. Gardner White, of Boston. On finance, Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston; William E. Baker, of Boston; Thomas J. Whittemore, of Cambridge; W. B. Towne, of Brookline.

The thanks of the Society were presented, for their faithful services, to Mr. Isaac Child, who filled the office of Treasurer for the last three years, and to Mr. William Makepeace, the chairman of the finance committee in 1859, both of whom declined a reelection.

Rev. Henry A. Miles, D.D., of Boston, read a very interesting paper on William Blackstone, the first settler of Boston, Mass., for which the Society voted thanks.

After the transaction of some private business, the meeting was dissolved.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—*Taunton, Mass.*—Annual meeting, Hon. John Daggett, of Attleboro', President of the Society, being in the chair. Sundry communications from other Societies, and antiquarians abroad, were submitted and acted upon, and the following officers reelected for the ensuing year :

President—Hon. John Daggett, of Attleboro'. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Mortimer Blake and Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton. *Directors*—A. M. Ide, jr., John S. Brayton and Charles Foster, Esqs., of Taunton, Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, Hon. P. W. Leland, of Fall River, and Gen. E. W. Pierce, of Freetown. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Charles H. Brigham, of Taunton. *Recording Secretary*—Edgar H. Reed, of Taunton. *Treasurer*—Hodges Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Librarian*—Amos Kilton, Esq. John Ward Dean, Esq., Rev. Caleb Davis Bradley, Abner Morse, Esq., and Ezra Davol, Esq., were elected honorary members.

The President read a brief and interesting memoir of Rev. Samuel Newman, author of a large and complete concordance of the Scriptures, and "Teacher of the Church in Rehoboth" in 1643. A copy of his immense work, in a single volume, of London imprint, 1658, was exhibited at the meeting. The memoir will be published hereafter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting at the Society's rooms, Jan. 3, 1860. The President in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. William C. Bryant, accepting the invitation to deliver an address on the approaching anniversary (April 3) of the birth of Washington Irving. After the usual reports of the officers for the month, the general reports of the year were read. The Treasurer's report showed a small balance in hand. The Librarian's report exhibited the Library in a flourishing condition, though the increase of the year has been altogether due to donations, the limited appropriation of funds having been for the printing of the catalogue recently issued, and the binding of the valuable O'Reilly series of Telegraphic publications. The additions of books and pamphlets for the year have been about two thousand. A second volume of the Catalogue, of maps, charts, and manuscripts which are described as fairly indexed, is ready for printing when the requisite funds shall be provided. A catalogue of paintings in the Gallery of Fine Arts is expected to be issued immediately, the sale in the gallery being looked to to defray the expense. An outlay of a thousand dollars is intended the present year in the purchase of books, binding MSS., etc. The report of the executive committee reviewed the business of the year. The income has been about the same as that of the previous year, nearly five thousand two hundred dollars. Ninety-five resident members have been added the past year. Since the foundation of the Society in 1804, there have been 3535 resident members, and 1456 corresponding and honorary members. There are now about fifteen hundred resident members, of whom seven hundred and ninety-four are paying members, the rest having become life members by commutation or subscription to the building fund. The experiment of a course of lectures the last season was not successful, and was found to work injuriously to the interests of the Society, by diverting attention from its special objects. The publishing fund has reached sixteen hundred dollars in hand, in twenty-five dollar subscriptions. Its claims were urged upon the Society.

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Luther Bradish. *First Vice-President*—Thomas de Witt, D.D. *Second Vice-President*—Frederic de Peyster. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Edward Robinson, D.D. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel Osgood, D.D. *Recording Secretary*—Andrew Warner. *Treasurer*—Benjamin H. Field. *Librarian*—George Henry Moore.

While the tellers were counting the votes, the Librarian exhibited two interesting manuscripts from the collections of the Society. They were ingeniously placed between two panes of glass, fastened by a padlock, in a frame resembling that of a school slate, so that they could be conveniently passed along and handled without injury. Being single page manuscripts, they could be shown one on either side. One of these was a folio leaf, a waif or stray from the register of the Pohick Church, near Mount Vernon. It contained some twenty or thirty signatures to a declaration of conformity to the Church of England; and among the signatures of the date of 1765 was that of George Washington. The other was the signatures of the Hessian officers to a parole in Trenton. A letter from Mr. Pintard, one of the fathers of the Society, dated Dec. 7, 1812, was read, with allusions to De Witt Clinton and the anniversary of the Society; also a letter, written shortly before his death, from Clinton to Mr. Pintard.

The members and friends of the Society are making further efforts to secure to the institution the valuable Egyptian collection of the late Mr. Abbott. It is still exhibited at the Stuyvesant Institute. Some thirty thousand dollars is yet to be secured, to be added to previous collections, to make up the requisite sum of \$60,000. When this shall be obtained, the Society will possess a collection of extraordinary value, not inferior in interest to their series of Nineveh Marbles. In furtherance of this object, the following letter from Sir Gardner Wilkinson to a gentleman of this city has been published:

"No. 33 YORK STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, }
"LONDON, Nov. 17, 1859. }

"MY DEAR SIR; It was only a short time since that I heard of the death of our mutual friend, Dr. Abbott, which all who knew him must sincerely lament, for there never was a more liberal, kind-hearted and estimable man, and it is a pleasure to express an opinion, formed from an acquaintance with Dr. Abbott, of many years, to you who have taken so great an interest in his welfare. I am anxious to know about the valuable collection he sent to America. I really hope it will continue to command the interest it so justly excited when first it went to New York, and that its great importance will not be lost sight of. If the people of the United

States were not so intelligent or so capable of estimating its merits as they are, I should grieve that it had left Europe, and that my recommendation for its purchase by the British Museum had not been adopted—for such a collection is not likely to be offered to us again, especially since the Egyptian Government has commenced the formation of one in the country. But I think that it is of more importance to mankind, and more in the interest of science and universal knowledge, that collections should exist in many different and distant places; and the advantages to be derived from their study promise to be great in proportion as the people are energetic and interested in the subject they illustrate. This particularly applies to the United States of America, from which so many intelligent travellers go annually to visit the temples and sites of ancient Egyptian cities.

“Indeed, the possession of such a collection would be an honor and a benefit to any land, and a day will come when the United States, in the zenith of their power, will look back with pride on the good sense of their predecessors, who established this valuable department of the National Museum, and will give due credit to the citizens of New York for their patriotism and discernment. I shall rejoice when I learn that Dr. Abbot's collection has received their acknowledgment of its importance, and that New York has shown its determination of owning an Egyptian Museum which shall rival the best in Europe, for we all profit by the labors of such enlightened minds as those possessed by America, and the success of their studies cannot but be furthered by the aid of materials which so fully illustrate the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians. You must feel a great interest in this matter, and I hope that you, and all who know Egypt, will make common cause therein, independent of the very natural desire of every American of education to see that his compatriots appreciate the importance of such a collection, and are sensible of the credit which must attach to its possession. I shall be much obliged to you if you will kindly let me know what is done in this matter when you have a spare moment for writing. Believe me, yours truly,

“GARDNER WILKINSON.”

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Dec. 15th.*—This Society held their December meeting at the residence of Dr. James Wynne; the President in the chair.

Charles F. Loosey, Esq., Austrian Consul-General, read a letter from the Danish Charge d'Affaires, W. de Raaslof, Esq., containing an application, made in the name of the museums of Copenhagen, for exchanges with this Society.

This application was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Loosey and Dr. Wynne.

Dr. J. Aitken Meigs sent the Society his “Description of a deformed human skull,” found in an ancient quarry cave at Jerusalem.

Mr. Squier read a letter from Raymond Weed, Esq., dated Black River, Central America, a spot very near to Columbus' landing on his fourth voyage. It inclosed a vocabulary of the Mosquitoes of that vicinity, in one of the Society's blanks, in forming which Mr. R. had the assistance of a gentleman who has lived there 20 years.

The death of Professor William Turner, of Washington, formerly Corresponding Secretary of this Society, was announced by the President. Mr. Ewbank moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a suitable memoir of his labors and services for the Society, and for science.

The President (Mr. Folsom) said, that Mr. Turner had lately met with some of the members (referring to a reunion at Mr. Ewbank's, three weeks before, just one week before his death). As he was a distinguished member of this Society, one of its founders, and once its Corresponding Secretary, it was highly proper that some notice should be taken of the sad event, which had so much afflicted us and his friends. He brought to the Society a greater fund of knowledge, especially in the department of languages, than almost any other of its members. He rendered important services, not only to the Society, but to others; but much that he communicated to the world was given anonymously, for which due credit had not been done to him, while others enjoyed the advantage. He has left a large and very valuable collection of manuscripts, which we may hope will be collected and preserved.

I hope a committee will be appointed to prepare a memoir, which will contain an account of his works and studies. I suggest Mr. John R. Bartlett as a gentleman well qualified to prepare it, as he was intimately associated with Professor Turner in the early periods of the Society, and is well acquainted with the services he rendered.

Ornaments from Chiriqui.—Dr. Davis exhibited a number of these.

Dr. Merritt informed the Society that they had been brightened with acid, a process to which most others have been subjected, before being exported. The gold varies greatly in fineness, from ten to twenty carats. The surfaces of the objects are sometimes much colored by the corroding of the copper alloy. They were all *cast*, with no signs of soldering. No gold has recently been discovered in the Chiriqui graves, but plenty of earthen jars.

Dr. Davis has received a letter from Mr. Sellers, a scientific gentleman in charge of some of the Salines in Illinois, and has discovered various articles sunken in the earth, which were used at some long past period by people unknown, in making salt from the same springs which are now recently brought into use. The letter contains descriptions of utensils and instruments found, particularly fragments of the largest ancient earthen jars ever discovered in our country.

Dr. Davis exhibited a number of small jars, or vases, from the old Chiriqui burying-grounds, and other parts of America, with fragments of much ruder and larger Indian pottery from the U. States. One of these (from the Illinois Salines) must have belonged to a jar or pot four or five feet across. It had marks on the outside, of a kind of woven basket, on which it must have been molded. Dr. Davis said that he had examined about 2,000 specimens, and never found any indications of the use of the potter's wheel, or of the turning of clay, among American Indians. He then remarked that it had been inquired how the Peruvian and other narrow-necked Indian jars could have been formed, but he exhibited some which had been broken at the old seams, where they had been united, after being made in two or more parts. One of them, of spherical form, had separated itself into two hemispherical halves, by an even, horizontal fracture.

Publications of the Society.—Dr. Wynne proposed that the serials of the transactions should be published, and remarks followed from several members.

Mr. Loosey invited the attention of the Society to the great importance to science of "Nature's Self-Printing Process," by means of which impressions may be obtained of specimens of natural history, and more particularly of botanical specimens, with the greatest facility, and such accuracy as cannot be surpassed by the most skillful artist.

To illustrate his remarks, Mr. Loosey exhibited to the Society several volumes of plates, in folio, of Professor Ettingshausen's *Physiolyptia Plantarum Austriacarum*, published at the Imperial printing establishment in Vienna, under the direction of the ingenious inventor of the process, Mr. Alois Auer, and presented by him to the American Institute, who kindly permitted its use for the meeting of the Society.

The application of the process for impressions from minerals, petrifications, animals and flowers, in their natural colors, was likewise illustrated by a series of scientific plates.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The American Geographical and Statis-

tical Society held its annual meeting Dec. 1. Reports were read from the Council and various officers, that of the Treasurer showing the receipts of the past year to have been nearly \$5,000. The election of officers and council for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—Samuel F. B. Morse, LL.D. *Vice-Presidents*—Henry Grinnell, George Folsom, Charles P. Daly. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—John Jay. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D. *Recording Secretary*—Frederick Prime. *Treasurer*—Frank Moore. *Librarian*—Daniel W. Fiske. *Council*—Colonel J. J. Abert, William H. Aspinwall, Alexander Dallas Bache, George Bancroft, Hiram Barney, Hon. August Belmont, Major W. H. Emory, Cyrus W. Field, John Charles Fremont, James L. Graham, jr., Arnold Guyot, LL.D., Isaac L. Hayes, M.D., John L. Leconte, M.D., Charles F. Loosey, George P. Marsh, Mathew F. Maury, LL.D., Henry E. Pierrepont, Archibald Russell, Horatio Seymour, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.

The chairman, Mr. Archibald Russell, then introduced into the Society Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the next United States census, who read a paper on the "Origin and Progress of Statistics." Mr. Kennedy gave a rapid view of the rise of the science of statistics, of its development among various nations, and finally described with much minuteness the laborious process of taking and compiling a national census. The paper was listened to with marked attention, and a copy requested for publication in the Society's journal.

The monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held Jan. 5, in the lecture room of the Society, Clinton Hall, Vice-President Folsom in the chair.

The Secretary, D. W. Fiske, read an interesting letter from Dr. David Livingstone, containing an account of his exploration of an affluents of the Zambezi, explaining it by a map of Africa.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Livingstone, and his future correspondence was requested.

Mr. Folsom stated that they had with them a French traveller, who had advanced nearly as far into the interior of Africa as Dr. Livingstone. He had brought to this country zoological specimens never seen before. He had consented to give some account of his discoveries, and he had the pleasure of introducing him.

M. Du Chaillu was received with applause. He gave a connected account of his wanderings in Africa, tracing them out on a very large map. It was exceedingly interesting, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

The thanks of the Society were voted to M. Du Chaillu, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

In answer to questions, M. Du Chaillu stated that he travelled as a magician, and had never had anything stolen. There was no danger after he had left the sea-shore. He stated that the female gorilla was shy, but the old males would show fight. They lived in the dark forest, and the natives were afraid of them. He hunted them day after day, and as soon as the monster saw him, he turned and came at him, beating his chest. It sounded like the beating of a drum. He waited until the gorillas came near enough, and then shot them. They died very easily.

M. Du Chaillu gave some account also of the nchiego. He had brought home 2,000 birds and 250 animals; from the small rat to the large hippopotamus. He brought back a large number of birds in the hippopotamus, which his friends called his strong box. He had heard the gorilla's roar four miles off, and the beating of his chest a mile off. A gorilla had torn one of his negroes and killed him with a single blow. He exhibited the skull of a gorilla, and a bell given him as chief of a village, made of native iron, which, he said, was worth a great many slaves. He had been hospitably entertained by the native cannibal king, who offered him one of his slaves for supper!

The Society then adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 6th.*—Prof. Charles A. Pope, of St. Louis, was elected a corresponding member.

Letters were read from C. D. Bradlee, Esq., of North Cambridge, Mass.; from Charles J. Bushnell, Esq., of New York; from Prof. R. O. Currey, of Knoxville; and from Mrs. R. M. Butler, of Murfreesboro', Tenn.

A large number of contributions were announced, for the past month, for the cabinet and library. Andrew Jackson, jr., presented 26 vols. folio, with 5 duplicate vols., of American State papers, being documents Legislative and Executive, of the U. S. Congress, from March 3, 1789, to March 3, 1827—a very valuable donation. Mr. Jackson contributed a large number of other works and articles, among which is a model of the monument erected over the remains of Gen. Lafayette, in Paris, sculptured in white Italian marble, 23 inches high and 8 inches thick, and presented to Gen. Andrew Jackson.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Madison, Oct. 4, 1859.*—J. A. Ellis in the chair.

One hundred letters were announced by the Corresponding Secretary as having been received since the August meeting—one from Hon. E. G. Ryan, announcing the subject chosen for his annual address before the Society, some time in January ensuing—"What the Present owes to the Future History of the State."

Additions to the Library.—Twenty-eight volumes, of which two were by purchase, and twenty-six by donation, thirty-one pamphlets, and several interesting additions to the cabinet.

R. F. Sweet and J. C. Mann were elected active members, and several corresponding members were chosen.

Dec. 6.—Twenty letters were announced by the Secretary as having been received since the October meeting.

Additions to the Library.—By purchase, 44 volumes, by exchange, 2, by donation, 1,301.

From the late Dr. John W. Hunt, 112 pamphlets and 61 almanacs, from 1803 to the present, and 21 pamphlets from other persons and Societies. Total, 194 pamphlets.

Prof. Conover and G. P. Delaplaine were appointed to aid the Secretary in preparing the annual report of the Executive Committee.

Messrs. Delaplaine, Ellis and Shipman were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the annual address, to be delivered about the close of January ensuing, by Hon. E. G. Ryan, of which due notice will be given.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3, was designated for the annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and hearing the annual reports.

M. B. McSherry was elected an active member, and several corresponding members were chosen, and after allowing several accounts, the meeting adjourned.

Special Meeting, Dec. 20th.—G. P. Delaplaine, Esq., in the chair. Eulogies on the late Dr. John Warren Hunt, who died on the 12th inst., and for the past six years the Recording Secretary of the Society, were pronounced by Prof. E. S. Carr, of the State University, and Hon. J. P. Atwood, and copies solicited for the archives of the Society.

Annual Meeting, Jan. 3d.—The annual report of the Executive Committee was read by the Secretary, and adopted; and the report of the Treasurer was also read, and when audited, adopted.

By these reports, we have the following statistics: Receipt into the general fund, \$1,030 89; disbursements, \$948 47. Additions to the library

the past year, 1,800 bound volumes, and 723 unbound documents and pamphlets; thus exhibiting the total number of bound volumes now in the library, 7,053; or reckoning bound and unbound works by titles, as is generally done in public libraries, the aggregate is, in round numbers, 12,500 volumes, documents and pamphlets. The picture gallery now numbers fifty-one oil paintings, while the bound newspaper files in the library, number 411 volumes, covering almost the entire period of the century past, exceedingly rich in American historical events and associations.

During the past six years, since the efficient reorganization of the Society, \$3,443 30 have been expended for books alone; or out of an average annual expenditure for that period of \$934 18 for all purposes, an average of \$573 88 per year has been for books. The average increase of bound volumes in the library since the reorganization of the Society, has exceeded a thousand volumes annually—the past year, as already indicated, 1,800 volumes; or combining bound volumes, and unbound documents and pamphlets, the average increase has been 2,000 works annually. The 4th vol. of the Society's collections has recently been issued—a volume, it is believed, that will compare favorably with its predecessors.

The following persons were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—Gen. William R. Smith. *Vice-Presidents*—I. A. Lapham, Milwaukee; Hon. L. J. Farwell, Westport; Hon. M. M. Davis, Portage City; Hon. A. I. Bennett, Beloit; Cyrus Woodman, Mineral Point; Rev. A. Brunson, Prairie du Chien. *Corresponding Secretary*—Lyman C. Draper. *Recording Secretary*—Ste-V. Shipman. *Librarian*—Daniel S. Durrie. *Treasurer*—Prof. O. M. Conover. *Curators*—Hon. Simeon Mills, Hon. J. Y. Smith, Hon. D. J. Powers, Gen. D. Atwood, G. P. Delaplaine, F. G. Tibbits, S. H. Carpenter, F. H. Firmin, J. D. Gurnee, Hon. J. P. Atwood, Hon. George Hyer, Hon. H. S. Orton, Prof. J. D. Butler, Horace Rublee, Dr. C. B. Chapman, J. Alder Ellis, S. G. Benedict and William Gennet

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

NEW YORK IN 1672-3.—On looking over, the other day, the family papers of the Salisburys of Catskill, I found the following letter, written by Jo. Clarke, of Fort James, at New York, to Silvester Salisbury, commander of Fort Albany, at

Albany. The letter contains a lively account of what was passing at Fort James in 1672-3, and may prove interesting to your readers in New York.

Silvester Salisbury was an Englishman, but nothing is known of the time or place of his birth. In 1664, being an ensign in the British army, he came, with Col. Richard Nicolls, to New Netherland, and, after its conquest by the British forces, was sent to Albany. In 1670, he was promoted to a captaincy and to the command of Fort Albany. Three years afterward, while still occupying this post, he was forced to surrender to the Dutch, and was sent by them to Spain as a prisoner of war. At the close of the war he was released, and, on his return to this country, was put, by the Duke of York, in his old place. In 1675, he visited England, apparently as a bearer of dispatches. Returning thence the next spring, he resumed his command at Fort Albany, and died there between the 26th of August, 1679 and the 24th of March, 1680.

His coat of arms, carved in oak, is in the possession of his family—his rapiers also, although a few years ago they were stripped of their silver ornaments by a needy great-grandson. One bears imprinted on its blade the date 1544, the other the date 1635.

From this man are descended the Salisburys of Catskill and of Kingston, and several families in this city.

Of Jo. Clarke I know nothing. He was evidently a gentleman and a good fellow.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY BRACE.

"HON^d SR: Yo^rs of y^e 11th of January by y^e Indyan Post I received who arrived here on y^e 21th following, wherein I can but take notice of yo^r kinde remembrance of your poore servant for which I am much bound to thank you & not only for that in particular (as also for the news you acquaint mee of) but likewise for your late Token of the Otter sent mee by your Brother Jacobs, the which I wear for yo^r sake, but amidst the Joy yo^r Letter brought mee I was much astonisht (& indeed noe less dejected) at the relation of that barbarous Murder committed on our fellow Souldier Mr. Steward; tis true the person was unknown to mee, but yet as hee was a Christian & a Souldyer I could but lament the Stratagem, especially when it proceeded from such an unheard of Barbarity, & by the hands of Infidells. However herein our grief is extenuated, that (through yo^r prudence) y^r Acto^rs for the Blood they spilt are like to launch their own, to their Ruine; To w^{ch} end you will here receive all Instruments and Directions conducible thereunto, as also the Governo^rs & Secretareys more

private Instructions therein by their Letters. Wherein pray please to take notice that although in the forme for holding the Court (w^{ch} is here sent you) you finde the manner of Tryall to bee by a Jury, the w^{ch} you knowe is the Custome in judging of Christians, yet if you see fitt, you are not oblig'd to square your Proceedings by that Pattern, but to try y^e Criminalls only by the Bench wthout empanelling any Jury at all: the ffact being soe clear & palpable & the Murderers Infidells (who understand not Law that such formality is needless: soe that if in the very examining of them by you y^e Com^{rs} they bee found guilty either by Confession or Circumstances Sentence may forthwth bee pronounced; Here I confess I must begg yo^r pardon for being so free in a matter w^{ch} you are well enough verst in.

"S^r, as for News, here is little stirring, only this very Evening the Governour received a Pacquett from White Hall by the way of Boston, but to tell you what is in it I cannot, but doe referr you to Capt. Nicolls' his Letter, who I question not but does acquaint you with what is worthy Perusal; However thus much I understand that there is noe Peace, but as hott in Warrs as ever & the Scotts have franckly given eight hundred thousand pounds to his Mat^{ie} towards the maintaining the warr, 7 or 8 Shippes are arriv'd to Boston from England this yeare, & 50 or 60 Sayle to Virginia, yet never a one hither, whereby you may judge what a dark Corner it is that wee group in. There is likewise a great Rumour amongst us that there are 40 Sayle of Dutch Privateers cruising in the West Indies w^{ch} gives many to think wee shall shortly have a Visitt from them.

"Lastly for our own City News, lett this satisfy; that 'tother day wee had like to have lost our Hangman Ben Johnson, for hee being taken in diverse Thefts and Robberyes, convicted & found guilty scap'd his neck through want of another Hangman to truss him up, soe that all the punishment hee receiv'd for his 3 yeares Roguery in thieving & stealing (which was never found out till now) was only thirty-nine stripes at the Whipping Post, loss of an Ear, & Banishm^t. Cap^t. Manning had likewise 2 Servants that hee employed at his Island, taken wth him in their Villany, but they being not found soe guilty as hee came off with Whipping and Banishm^t. All this hapned about a fortnight since but tis 2 months since they were apprehended. Another Disaster about 12 Dayes since befell a young Man in this Towne, by name one Mr. Wright, a one-eyed Man & a Muft-maker by trade, who drinking hard upon Rum one evening wth some friends, begann a health of a whole halfe pint at a Draught, w^{ch} hee had noe sooner done but

downe hee fell and never rose more, w^{ch} Prodigy may teach us all to have a care how wee drink, in imitation of that good old Lesson Foelix quem facit, &c. This young man's untimely doth somewhat paralell that persons in yo^r Letter, who you write was killed with a Sley, the w^{ch} in like manner could but strike a great amazem^t into all that heard it, by w^{ch} wee may see that though there is but one way of coming into the World, yet there is a thousand wayes of goeing out of it. But S^r I fear I press too much upon yo^r patience. I shall therefore conclude only my humble service to yo^rselfe & good Lady wishing you all welfare & happyness through y^e remaining part of this new years, soe I take leave & remaine S^r

"Yo^r very humble Servant,

"JO. CLARKE.

"My kind respects I beseech you to Mr. Siston, to whom I would have writt had time permitted.

"Ffor the Ord^r about Customes there is none come forth yett.

"But if * anything * I * y^e Commands, when opportunity presents, & you shall finde mee very obsequious to yo^r Will. Once again, Vale.

"From y^e Secretary's Office in ffort James the 28th day of January in the evening, 1672-3."

Directed as follows :

"To Captⁿ Silvester Salisbury,

"Governor of Fort Albany,

"p. y^e Post.

These p'sent."

BIRTH-PLACE OF WEST THE PAINTER.—A correspondent of the "Paterson Guardian," writing from Westdale, Pa., says:

"The old house in which the eminent painter, Benjamin West, was born, attracts a greater number of visitors than any other relic in Delaware County. The building is located near the old Springfield road, about four miles from the Delaware River, and within a short distance of the line of the West Chester and Philadelphia railroad. It is situated in the centre of a large estate, comprising, originally, many hundreds, if not thousands of acres, which, until quite recently, belonged to the immediate descendants of the early followers of Penn.

"The room in which the infant artist first saw the light of the new-made day, is a triangular-shaped apartment on the ground floor, and situated in the southwest corner of the building. There are two windows in the room, from one of which we have often beheld one of the most gorgeously painted cloud-world views upon which

* Illegible in the original.

human eyes ever feasted; and we have often wondered if the inspiration of such scenes in nature did not aid in developing that instinctive passion which the celebrated painter evinced at so early an age."

FOX'S LETTER OF INTRODUCTION TO BRADFORD, THE PRINTER.—It is generally stated that Bradford came to Pennsylvania in 1682, but the following letter, of which the original is in the hands of F. M. Etting, Esq., of Philadelphia, seems proof that he did not come over till 1685:

"DEAR FRIENDS:

Walter Clark,	{ of Rhode Island.
Dan ^d Gould,	
James Lawrie,	{ of East Jersey.
George Keith,	
Tho. Lloyd,	{ of Pennsylvania.
Christopher Taylor,	
Jno. Simcock,	
James Harrison,	
and the rest there,	
Thomas Olive,	{ of West Jersey.
Mahlon Stacey,	
W ^m . Richardson,	{ of Maryland.
W ^m . Benny,	

"This is to let you know that a sober young man that is A friend whose name is William Bradford comes to Pennsylvania to set up y^e trade of Printing friends Books wth may be serviceable for your countries & let friends know of it in Virginia, Carolina, Long Island & friends in Plimouth Patent & boston & w^t Books you want he may supply you or answers against apostates or wicked Professors Books, he may furnish you wth our answers for he intends to keep a correspondence wth friends that are stationers or Printers here in England, and so whatever Books come out and are printed by friends here they may send some of each sort over every year, so in that you may have account & see all things that yearly come forth, so he settling to print at Philadelphia he may serve all those countries at their yearly meetings, Quarterly meetings & monthly meetings, namely, Pennsylvania, East & West Jersey, Long Island, Rhode Island, Boston, Winthrop's Country & Plimouth Patent, Pisbaban, Maryland, Virginia & Carolina. And so you may doe well to encourage him, he is a civil young man & convinced of truth, he was a Prentice wth our friend Andrew Soule since married his daughter & so you may make an order that he shall not permit any friend's Books among you but w^t friends in y^e ministry do there approve of as they doe herein England & consider to settle w^t number each meeting may take off and I percieve he brings many printmers & new

books over & w^t books you want or w^t books you like you may send to him, for if he have them not he can send to England for them & so save you a labour of sending to England that live in America & this may be a great service to you in all these places in America before mentioned and so I desire Thoma Lloyd & y^e rest of y^e magistrates above named to give him w^t encouragements & assistance you can so wth my love to you all in the holy seed Christ Jesus who Reigns over all in whom you have all life and Pease wth God Amen. G. F.

"LONDON, the 6 mo., 1685."

AMERICANISMS.—Mr. Bartlett, in his new "Dictionary of Americanisms," has omitted two descriptive words in familiar use in New York and probably elsewhere in the country, perhaps characteristic enough to come within the plan of his work. Both will be found in Irving & Paulding's "Salmagundi," 1807. We allude to "shaver," indicating a small boy or youth, and "intended," applied to a gentleman or lady engaged in marriage. The following are the citations:

"He was a perfect scare-crow to the small fry of the day, and inherited the hatred of all these unlucky little *shavers*," etc.—*Salmagundi*, April 18, 1807.

"Still in my mental eye each dame appears—
Each modest beauty of departed years;
Close by mamma I see her stately march,
Or sit, in all the majesty of starch:—
When for the dance a stranger seeks her hand,
I see her doubting, hesitating, stand;
Yield to his claim with most fastidious grace,
And sigh for her *intended* in his place!"
Salmagundi, April 4, 1807.

Salmagundi has *splacnunes*, not mentioned in Bartlett. What is the meaning?

"Philadelphians gave the preference to racoons and *splacnunes*."—*Salmagundi*, Feb. 24, 1807. HELA.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES OF THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN AMERICA.

- 1492.—The Jews are expelled from Spain a few months before the discovery of the western continent.
- 1494.—They are prohibited from settling in the new Spanish dominions.
- 1548.—Portuguese Jews transplant the sugar cane from the island of Madeira to Brazil.
- 1624.—All the American Israelites unite and organize a colony in Brazil. Six hundred of the leading Jews of Holland join them.
- 1650.—They establish branch colonies in Cayenne and Curaçao.

- 1654.—All the Jews expelled from Brazil by Portuguese. Twenty-three Jews from Brazil, and others from Holland, arrived in New Amsterdam.
- 1655.—They are expelled from New Amsterdam. Others arrive from Holland with the permission of the W. I. Company.
- 1658.—Fifteen Hebrew families from Holland arrive at Newport, R. I., and bring with them the first three degrees of Masonry.
- 1664.—The colony at Cayenne dissolved. They remove to Surinam, Jamaica and Barbadoes.
- 1728.—The first Synagogue in New York, on the east side of Mill street.
- 1733.—Jews in Savannah and Philadelphia.
- 1750.—Jews in Charleston, S. C.
- 1765.—The Jewish merchants of Philadelphia sign the non-importation resolutions.
- 1779.—The Jewish young men organize a corps of volunteer infantry, and join the patriots. Large sums are contributed by the Israelites toward defraying the expenses of the war.
- 1790.—The Hebrew communities of the United States present addresses to Washington, and express their joy and gratitude. Washington, in his replies, explains his views on the subject of religious liberty. Three thousand Israelites in the United States.
- 1825.—Major Noah invites his European brethren to emigrate to this country.
- 1859.—Two hundred thousand Israelites in the United States, thirty thousand of whom reside in New York. A. F.

GOVERNOR CLINTON AND LADY.—On page 371 of Miss Booth's "History of New York" are two wood engravings, one of which is entitled, "Portrait of Sir George Clinton;" the other, "Portrait of Lady Clinton." On referring to the context, the first seems intended to represent the naval officer who was governor of the Colony of New York from 1743-1753. When, or where, or how Admiral Clinton became entitled to the "Sir," or his wife to the "Lady," is not explained. But on the principle of *sum cuique*, and that every one should have his own, it is proper to add that the portraits in question are copied from two on steel of George Clinton (first Governor of the State of New York, and afterward Vice-President of the United States), and of his wife, as may be seen by comparing those in the "History of the City of New York" with the latter in front part of "New York Documentary History," vol. iv.

RESTITUTION.

VALUE OF CONTINENTAL MONEY.—The annexed statement was copied from a manuscript preserved among the papers of the late Gen. Isaac

Belknap, of Newburgh. Gen. Belknap served as Deputy Commissary General during the period indicated; and, as payment for supplies was made in continental money, the table was evidently prepared by him for reference. The statement shows the exact value of Continental money, in sums of \$1000, from September, 1777, to April, 1780. R.

"Value of one thousand Continental Dollars in specie on the First Day of every month, agreeable to late Resolutions of Congress:

Date.	Continental Bills.	Value in Hard Dollars.	Tenths of a Dollar.
1777. September,	\$1000	\$1000	4
" October,	"	911	1
" November,	"	828	8
" December,	"	754	8
1778. January,	"	685	1
" February,	"	623	4
" March,	"	571	1
" April,	"	497	5
" May,	"	434	0
" June,	"	378	3
" July,	"	330	3
" August,	"	287	1
" September,	"	250	2
" October,	"	215	5
" November,	"	183	7
" December,	"	157	2
1779. January,	"	134	2
" February,	"	115	0
" March,	"	100	6
" April,	"	90	3
" May,	"	82	5
" June,	"	74	7
" July,	"	67	3
" August,	"	61	5
" September,	"	55	2
" October,	"	49	5
" November,	"	43	6
" December,	"	38	0
1780. January,	"	34	0
" February,	"	30	8
" March,	"	26	0
" April,	"	25	0

MAYFLOWER.—September the 23th, 1679.—A Passe for the Barque May Flower of Bermudos Edward Hubbard Master Bound for S^d Port.—*N. Y. Gen. Entries*, 32, p. 60.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1796.—According to the original provisions of the Constitution of the United States, each of the electors of President and Vice-President, voted for two persons without designating either for either office—the candidate having the highest number of votes became the President, and he who had the next number was Vice-President. After the contest in 1801, in the House of Representatives, between Jefferson and Burr, the Constitution was altered (for the worse, in my judgment) and the present mode substituted. In 1796, there were sixteen States in the

Union giving one hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes. They were thus given:

<i>Electors.</i>	<i>Adams. Pinckney. Jefferson. Burr. Seat.</i>				
6. New Hampshire...	6	..	..	..	6
4. Vermont.....	4	4	..	..	..
16. Massachusetts....	16	13	..	..	3
4. Rhode Island.....	4	..	..	..	4
9. Connecticut.....	9	4	..	..	5
12. New York.....	12	12	..	..	..
7. New Jersey.....	7	7	..	..	..
15. Pennsylvania.....	1	2	14	13	..
3. Delaware.....	3	3	..	..	..
10. Maryland.....	7	4	4	3	2
21. Virginia.....	1	1	20	1	19
12. North Carolina...	1	1	11	6	5
8. South Carolina....	..	8	8	..	..
4. Georgia.....	..	..	4	..	4
3. Tennessee.....	..	..	3	3	..
4. Kentucky.....	..	..	4	4	..
	71	59	68	30	48

In Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina the electors were chosen by districts, which accounts for the divided votes of these States.

In Pennsylvania the electors were chosen by general ticket, and the fifteen candidates friendly to Jefferson and Burr were all elected; but as the returns from Greene County (the southwestern county of the State) did not reach the seat of government—Lancaster—in time to be counted, two of the candidates on the Adams ticket were declared elected, according to the returns received, by small majorities over the two lowest on the Jefferson ticket. It is said that if the names of the latter had been properly spelled on all their tickets, they would have been elected even without the vote of Greene County. The returns from Greene County arrived when too late to be counted. Mr. Jefferson's friends alleged that it had been purposely detained in the Pittsburg post-office; the friends of Mr. Adams considered the detention accidental.

It will be perceived that one of those two electors on the Adams ticket voted for Adams and Pinckney, the other for Jefferson and Pinckney.

Had the fifteen Jefferson electors all voted, the results of the election would have been thus:

	<i>Adams.</i>	<i>Pinckney.</i>	<i>Jefferson.</i>	<i>Burr.</i>	<i>Seat.</i>
15 States as above...	70	57	54	17	48
Pennsylvania.....	..	..	15	15	..
	70	57	69	32	48

In this event Mr. Adams would have had a majority of one vote over Mr. Jefferson.

It will be observed that Mr. Jefferson had not a majority of the electoral votes. Had he received the whole vote of Pennsylvania, making in all 69 votes for him, he would have had exactly half the votes.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY—DONATION FROM DENMARK.—The following letters relate to a large and valuable work lately received at the library, and which is worthy of an extended description:

"DANISH LEGATION.
"NEW YORK, September 30, 1859. }

"MY DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to have to inform you that, since my last communication to you, I have been commanded by His Majesty's government to tender the work of Lepsius on Egyptian and Ethiopian Antiquities as a present to the Library of the State of New York from the Great Royal Library at Copenhagen. I trust that this friendly offering from an elder sister to a younger one, will be accepted in the same spirit of cordiality in which it is tendered, as an expression of good will and sincere interest, and at the same time as a grateful acknowledgment of the valuable gifts which have of late years been sent to Denmark from your State, as well as from the United States. I have, therefore, caused the box, containing as much of the work as has already appeared, to be sent to your address, and will also, with your permission, cause the balance thereof to be sent to you as soon as it shall have been published.

"Let me then ask of you that you will be so kind as to transmit the work of Lepsius to that interesting and fast growing child, of which you take such excellent care, the New York State Library, and that you will at the same time accept for yourself, and convey to the other members of your committee, the expression of high and sincere regard with which I am, my dear sir,

Yours very truly,

"W. RAASLOFF.

"Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Ch. Com. Regents University, State of New York, in charge of New York State Library, Albany, N. Y."

The magnificent work above referred to consists of a series of over six hundred imperial folio engravings, illustrative of Egyptian antiquities, drawn and colored in the highest style of art. They illustrate, among the other Nilotic remains, the pyramids of Gizel, Sakkara and Daschen, the views of Thebes, Philæ and Dendera.

The work is regarded as the standard one on the Antiquities of Egypt. The author is a Prussian, celebrated for his learning, particularly in archæological studies; was in 1842 placed at the head of a fully equipped scientific expedition fitted out by the King of Prussia, on the recommendation of Humboldt, Bunsen and Eichlinn, for the exploration of the antiquities of the Nile and the Peninsula of Sinai.

The expedition remained in Egypt three years,

and returned, laden with specimens of its antiquities. These were so numerous and valuable that they were placed in an Egyptian temple reared for that purpose within the walls of the new museum in Berlin.

The work under notice consists of engravings illustrative of these specimens. It was issued under the auspices of the King of Prussia, and is regarded as one of the most splendid which ever emanated from the press.

It is superior to the French work on Egypt prepared by the *savans* of Napoleon's expedition, inasmuch as their explorations were accomplished before the discovery of the rosetta stone, by Bussard, in 1799, had opened to Young and the Champollions the art of deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics. On the contrary, Dr. Lepsius and his associates were skilled in deciphering the inscriptions, and as an archaeologist he had, and still has, no living superior. The consequence is a work thorough and profound, giving the world a better idea of the Nilotic views than it has hitherto enjoyed.

TUCKAHOE POTATO.—The Tuckahoe Potato is represented as being occasionally found in King George's County, Va., and in the adjacent counties of Stafford and Westmoreland. Its *habitat* is mostly marshy ground, although occasionally found in the woods and open fields. Wherever it grows, however, it is always found *under* the ground. The donor refers the Society to certain articles of the "Southern Planter," that have been written on the subject, but as the committee has no access to the bound volumes of that journal, the report upon this vegetable production is prepared entirely from an examination of the article itself.

It is fusiform in shape, tapering quite abruptly at one end, and very gradually toward the other, eleven inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness at the largest portion. At four different places there are abrupt diminutions of the thickness, which gives the whole the appearance of being composed of five different tubers, and as each one seems like an excrescence on its neighbor, these five portions may be considered as different stages of growth of the Tuckahoe. Exteriorly it is of a dirty yellow color, sulcate and wrinkled, with a tough, hard epidermis. Attached to the lower portion, and evidently that on which it has grown, is a knot of the pine, which seems to have been attached to a limb. Internally it is composed of a yellowish white friable mass, very light and spongy—contrasting in specific gravity very markedly with the heavy cortical covering. The taste is slightly bitter and acrid.

It is evidently a member of the botanical

family of fungi, which consists of parasitic plants, that are considered by Gray "as living upon and drawing their nourishment from living, though more commonly languishing plants and animals, or else as appropriating the organized matter of dead and decaying animal and vegetable bodies." These originate in the formation of small threads, and act as roots for obtaining food for the fungus, and which constitute what is called the *mycelium*. Upon these threads are formed the different shapes which the large family of fungi possesses, which in this case are, as before said, tuberos in form. In the case of the mushroom, a thick stalk (stipes) appears on the *mycelium* which bears a rounded cap (pileus), and the lower surface of the *pileus* consists of parallel folds or plates, constituting the hymenium. The Tuckahoe differs from the mushroom in the hymenium being "concrete with the substance of the pileus."

The Tuckahoe most likely belongs to the genus Polyporus, that furnishes the white agaric (*P. officinalis*) of the shops. The latter comes from the Levant, where it grows upon the stem of the larch tree, in a semi-conical shape. Its medicinal qualities are emetic and cathartic, and an external application to bleeding wounds show that it has some styptic properties. The ordinary spunk, tinder or amadou is a member of the same genus (*P. fomentarius*).

The Tuckahoe is interesting to a Historical Society as being one of the productions indigenous to the soil of Virginia, described by Capt. Jno. Smith. He says:

"The chiefe root they have for food is called *Tockawoughie*. It groweth like a flagge in Marshes. In one day a Salvage will gather sufficient for a week. These rootes are much of the greatness and taste of Potatoes. They use to cover a great many of them with Oke leaves and Ferne, and then cover all with earth in the manner of a Colepit; over it, on each side, they continue a great fire for 24 houres before they dare eat it. Raw it is no better than poyson, and being roasted, except it be tender and the heat abated, or sliced and dried in the Sunne, mixed with sorrell and meale or such like, it will prickle and torment the throat extremely, and yet in sommer they use this ordinarily for bread."—*Smith's History of Virginia*, i. 123.

THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN OHIO.—It having been stated that Judge Barker, who recently died at Newport, Ohio, was the oldest white native of Ohio, the "Cincinnati Times" corrects this error, and says:

"The following extract of a letter before us, which Mary Heckewelder wrote with her own hand, shows that the first authenticated birth of

a white child in Ohio occurred on the upper waters of the Muskingum, among the Moravians. Mary was the daughter of the celebrated Moravian missionary, John Heckwelder:

“‘ BETHLEHEM, PA., February 24th, 1843.

“‘ J. S. WILLIAMS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 31st ultimo, to Mr. Kummel, postmaster at this place, has been handed to me. I have not been in the habit of making much use of my pen for a number of years; I will, however, at your request, endeavor to give you a short account of the first four years of my life, which were all I spent amongst the Indians, having since lived in Bethlehem nearly all the time. My acquaintance or knowledge of them and their history is chiefly from books, and what I heard from my father and other missionaries.

“‘ I was born April 16th, 1781, in Salem, one of the Moravian Indian towns, on the Muskingum River, State of Ohio. Soon after my birth, times becoming very troublesome, the settlements were often in danger from war parties, and from an encampment of warriors near Gnadenhutten; and finally in the beginning of September of the same year, we were all made prisoners. First, four of the missionaries were seized by a party of Huron warriors, and declared prisoners of war; they were then led into the camp of the Delawares, where the death song was sung over them. Soon after they had secured them, a number of warriors marched off for Salem and Shoendrun. About thirty savages arrived at the former place in the dusk of the evening, and broke open the mission-house. Here they took my mother and myself prisoners, and having led her into the streets and placed guards over her, they plundered the house of everything they could take with them, and destroyed what was left. Then, going to take my mother along with them, the savages were prevailed upon, through the intercession of Indian females, to let her remain at Salem, till the next morning—the night being rainy, it was almost impossible for her to travel so far. They at last consented, on condition that she should be brought into camp the next morning, which was accordingly done, and she was safely conducted by our Indians to Gnadenhutten.”

“We regret that our space will not allow us to publish the whole of this letter, which possesses all the interest of romance. Mary and her mother were taken to Upper Sandusky; the prisoners suffered exceedingly, as the savages were obliged to steal most of the requisite food; orders were received by the Indians to take the party to Detroit; the missionaries commenced a new town on Lake Huron; finally, Mary, after a series of wanderings, was conveyed to Bethlehem, the town from which she writes.”

Miss Heckwelder is yet living, and continues to reside at Bethlehem. Notwithstanding her advanced age, Miss H. enjoys excellent spirits.

QUERIES.

REVOLUTIONARY PAMPHLET.—Will some of your correspondents inform us if the pamphlet with the following title was first published in this country? J. C.

Boston, Jan., 1860.

MINUTES | of the | TRIAL and EXAMINATION | of | CERTAIN PERSONS | in the | PROVINCE of NEW YORK, | Charged with being engaged in a | Conspiracy against the Authorities of the Congress, | and the liberties of America. | London. | Printed for J. Bew, No. 28, Pater-Noster Row, | MDCCCLXXVI. | (Price one Shilling).

ORDINATION OF Bp. ASBURY.—Who was the author of the following spicy little pamphlet?

STRICTURES | On the Substance of a SERMON | Preached at BALTIMORE in the State of MARYLAND, | Before the GENERAL CONFERENCE | OF THE | METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, | On the 27th of December. 1784: | At the Ordination of the Rev. FRANCIS ASBURY, | to the Office of SUPERINTENDENT, | By THOMAS COKE, L.L.D. | SUPERINTENDENT of the said Church. | By a Methodist of the Church of England. | LONDON: | Sold by G. HERDSFIELD, Aldersgate Bars; and | the Booksellers of Town and Country, 1785. | [Price two-pence.] 12mo. pp. 12.

“H. C. Decanver” (*i. e.* C. H. Cavender) in his “Catalogue of Works in Refutation of Methodism, from its origin in 1729, to the present time” (Phila.: Penington, 1846), appears not to have seen it, though he catalogues it, evidently from some references he has met with, as follows:

“STRICTURES on the Rev. Dr. Coke’s Ordination Sermon (—) (1785?). Attributed to the Rev. Charles Wesley.”

Will some of the readers of the Historical Magazine, versed in the early annals of Methodism, give some more definite information as to the question of the authorship of this work? It is certainly written in an *ex cathedra* style, and by one well acquainted with the early life and character of Dr. Coke.

At the close of the sermon is a note referring to “a mutilated Abstract” of Dr. Coke’s discourse, “printed in London to serve sinister views;” the correct edition being printed by Goddard and Langworthy, at Baltimore, in Maryland.” Can any one furnish me with the title and description of this “mutilated abstract?”

W. S. P.

NASHUA, N. H.

MRS. WILLETT.—Rev. John Bishop, at "Stamford, 2^d mo. 11, 1682," wrote to Rev. Dr. Increase Mather: "My wife that was Mrs. Willet desires kind salutations;" and again, at "Stamford, 12, 9, 1686-7," he wrote to Dr. Mather: "My kind respects to Mr. John Cotton, yo^r nephew, who married my neece, Anne Lake. The Lord's blessing be upon their match."

Whose daughter and widow was "Mrs. Willet?" Anne Lake was daughter to Thomas Lake by his wife Mary, daughter of Gov. Stephen Goodyear, of New Haven Colony. Rev. John Cotton, of Hampton, N. H., was son of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, and nephew of Dr. Mather's wife. After his death she—Anne Lake Cotton—became the second wife of Rev. Dr. Mather, and her grave is still legible in the Brookline burial-ground. How was she a "niece" to Rev. John Bishop, of Stamford? Perhaps a Connecticut antiquary will explain it.

WASHINGTON MASONIC MEDALS.—What number of masonic medals have been struck in honor of Washington, their date and history?

S. H.

BOOKS DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON.—Can any of your correspondents inform me of the number of books dedicated to Washington, their dates and titles?

H.

LEAVES FROM THE DAIRY OF A DREAMER.—Who is the author of "Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer?" It was published in London, 1853, and evidently written by an American.

S. A. G.

THE GAME OF BOSTON.—"Manuel des jeux de Boston, Boston de Fontainebleau, Boston de L'Orient, Boston Anglais, Cribbage, Vendome et Casino, par Van Tenac et Delanone."

Such is the title of a little pamphlet, published in Paris, giving an account of the different varieties of the game known as Boston. Undoubtedly it is the one first mentioned that gives the name to the others. In its description of this game, it says that, "it is American in its origin, and dates from the war of Independence, taking the place of whist, which at that time was the popular game in the New World." Cannot some of your readers give us a more definite account of its history?

QUERIST.

HEAD.—Was there a Major or General in the American army, during the Revolutionary war, by the name of Head?

T. S.

CATHOLIC BOOKS PRINTED IN AMERICA.—In the life and times of Archbishop Carroll, in the HIST. MAG. VOL. IV.

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"U. S. Catholic Magazine," 1845, p. 258, it is said of Rev. Robert Molyneux, that he was the first who had any Catholic works printed in this country. Challoner's "Catholic Christian Instructed," the "History of the Bible and Catechisms" and other elementary books are mentioned. Can any reader of the Hist. Mag. give the titles of any Roman Catholic works published in this country prior to 1800?

I have all the following except one:

The Garden of the Soul, Philadelphia, Joseph Cruikshank, S. A.

Reeves' Bible History, Philadelphia, Talbot, 1784.

Carroll's Address to the Roman Catholics, Annapolis, 1784.

The Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church, Philadelphia, Lloyd, 1789.

Holy Bible, Philadelphia, Carey, Stewart & Co., 1790.

A short account of the establishment of the See of Baltimore, Philadelphia, 1791.

The Calumnies of Verus, Philadelphia, Johnson & Justice, 1792.

De la Valinière, Vraie Histoire, Albany, 1792.

Barruel's History of the French Clergy, 412 pp. N. York, 1794.

La Journée du Chretien, Baltimore, Pechon, 1795.

Catéchisme ou Abrégé de la Foi, Baltimore, Sowers, 1796.

Thayer's Controversy, s. l. et a. but apparently Boston.

R.

STATIONS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS IN AMERICA, 1752-1774.—What regiments were sent by Great Britain to America from 1752 to 1774, and where were the various regiments stationed which she sent?

It has been claimed by some British authorities, that Gen. Washington was made a Mason, or received some Masonic degrees, in a military lodge held in a British regiment serving in America.

S. II.

ROBERT CUSHMAN'S SERMON.—Vol. ii., pp. 61, 213, 343, contains an account of that famous sermon—the first delivered in America, that was printed. Ten editions are described in that article. The eleventh edition was published by J. E. D. Comstock, N. Y. City, 1858, containing, besides that sermon, some additional matter. It is now ascertained that a copy of the second edition, published in Boston in 1724, is owned by the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass.

The writer wishes to obtain a copy of the edition of that sermon published in Boston in 1815, by T. G. Bangs, printer. Does any one know where it can be found?

HENRY W. CUSHMAN.

REPLIES.

FIRST LAWYER IN ST. JOHNSBURY. VT. (vol. iii., p. 286).—Your correspondent, "P. H. W.," says, in his obituary notice of Judge Paddock, of St.

Johnsbury, Vt., that, "he was the first lawyer who made that place a permanent residence." This statement, I am confident, is a mistake. A gentleman by the name of Josias Lyndon Arnold, was a resident lawyer there many years previously, though but for a few years, as he died young. His father was Doctor Jonathan Arnold, who emigrated from the State of Rhode Island, and was one of the early settlers of that town. By reference to an old account-book of my father's, I find a charge against Doctor Arnold, dated April 18, 1787. The County of Orange extended, at that time, to the north line of the State, and the courts were held in this town. In 1801, May 2d, there is a credit on my father's books for a payment received of his executor. He amused himself occasionally, I know not how often, in paying court to the muses. I have a short article—four stanzas—of his writing, which I copied from a periodical in the year 1800. His *nom de plume* was "A. L. J." He received his collegiate education at Dartmouth College, and graduated in the year 1788. Where his professional education was acquired I am not informed. He married a Miss Perkins, of Connecticut, a beautiful woman, talented, and well educated. Her second marriage was with Charles Marsh, Esquire, of Woodstock, an eminent lawyer of Vermont. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786. Of course Mr. Marsh and Mr. Arnold were students at the same time, although not in the same class. When they attended the courts in this town, they were considered as intimate friends. Mrs. Marsh was the mother of the Hon. George B. Marsh, late the highly respected minister of the United States at Constantinople.

One of Dr. Arnold's daughters, the eldest, I believe, married a gentleman of Rhode Island, by the name of Burrill, a lawyer of note. I think he was, at one time, a representative in Congress. Of this, however, I would not be positive.

Another of Dr. Arnold's daughters, named Nabby or Abigail, married Joseph Dow, Esq., who resided in St. Johnsbury a short time as a lawyer. He was postmaster in that town for a limited period, while I had charge of the post-office in this town. A son of Dr. Arnold, by a second marriage, named Hastings, who was quite a child when his father died, was brought up by his mother, who married a Mr. Ladd, of Haverhill, N. H. He probably had an additional name, as his mother's maiden name was Hastings. I am informed that he was, some years since, Governor of Rhode Island.

D. J.

JOE DAVIES COUNTY.—An anecdote respecting the naming of this county will be found in

Hall's "Romance of Western History" (Cincinnati, 1857), p. 365. H. H.

AMERICAN COINS.—E. W. & P. H. W. ask about the "Washington and Independence" cent, and the "Nova Constellatio" cent. These were not struck by government, the first regular coinage being that of 1793. An account of these tokens will be found in Dickeson's "Numismatic Manual," published by Lippincott, Philadelphia.

QUEEN ANNE'S PLATE (vol. iii., p. 372).—In a "Historical sketch of the Borough of Chester," Penn., recently published by Wm. Whitehead, I following, in reference to the Communion Service of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of that place:

J. S. F.

"Among the venerable relics of olden time are two chalices and their salvers, or plates, the one presented to the congregation by Queen Anne, the other by the Hon. Sir Jefferey Jeffries. The pieces are of very pure silver, but of workmanship somewhat rude, in comparison with the refined skill of our own time. The chalices bear the marks of the workman's hammer, and appear to have received their polish principally by long and frequent handling. The chalice presented by the Queen has engraven upon it, *Annæ Reginae*. The time at which these pieces were presented is not certainly known, but it must have been prior to 1702, as they were used at the first communion of the church. They are still regularly used."

MAPLE SUGAR (vol. iii., p. 373, vol. iv., p. 20).—The earliest reference to what is supposed to be the maple tree, is in "Relation" for 1634, c. 7, "Of the food of the Indians," wherein mention is made of a certain tree they call the *Michtan*, the bark of which they split in the spring, in order to extract from it a sap, sweet like honey or sugar. Le Clercq, in his "Nouvelle Relation de la Gaspessé," Paris, 1691, pp. 124, 125, mentions that the Indians formed the thickened syrup into small loaves of sugar, some of which were sent to France as a curiosity. Beverly, "Hist. of Virginia," book ii., p. 21, gives an account of the sugar tree, and of the mode of making the sugar. Writing about the year 1700, he says: "Though this Discovery has not been made by the *English* above Twelve or Fourteen years; yet it has been known among the *Indians* longer than any one now living can remember." On p. 22, he adds: "Peter Martyr mentions a Tree that yields the like sap, but without any description." Lafitau, "Mœurs des Sauvages," ii., 154, describes the mode of manufacturing the

sugar by the Indians, and gives an illustrative engraving of the process. He says: "the French learned how to make it from Indian women." A writer in 2d "Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.," viii., 252, is of opinion that the method of making maple sugar has been learned from the aborigines. Carver, "Travels," London, 1788, pp. 262-496, speaks of the juice of the maple tree, "from which the Indians, by boiling, make very good sugar." Charlevoix, on the contrary, says the Indians learned to make the sugar from the French, though very probably they always made use of the sap, which they boiled into a syrup to thicken it—"Journal Historique," lett. 7. That the Indians had utensils sufficient for the evaporation of the maple sap, is evident from "Kaln's Travels, ii., 41. E. B. O'C.

Another Reply.—The earlier notices, by New England writers, of the maple make no allusion to the manufacture of sugar from it by the natives, leaving us to infer that the maple sugar was not then made.

The following poetical description of the "Trees of New England," written in 1639, alludes to the maple, but not to its saccharine qualities:

"Trees, both in hills and plains in plenty be,
The long-lived Oak, and mournful Cypress tree;
Sky-towering Pines, and Chestnuts coated rough,
The lasting Cedar, with the Walnut tough;
The rosin-dropping Fir, for masts in use,
The boatmen seek for oars, light, neat grown spruce;
The brittle Ash, the ever trembling Asps,
The broad spread Elm, whose concaves harbours
wasps;

The water-spungy Alder, good for nought,
Small Eldern, by Indian fitchers sought;
The knotty Maple, pallid Birch, Hawthorns,
The horn-bound tree that to be cloven scorns,
Which from the tender vine oft takes his spouse,
Who twines embracing arms about his boughs.
Within this Indian orchard fruits be some,
The ruddy Cherry, and the jetty Plum;
Snake murdering Hazel, with sweet Saxonphrage,
Whose spurs in beer allays hot fever's rage;
The dear Shumack, with much more trees there be,
That are both good to use, and rare to see."

In "Our Forefathers' Song," written about the same period, occur the following lines:

"For we can make liquor to sweeten our lips,
Of pumpkins, and parsnips, and walnut-tree chips."

The evidence of the foregoing quotations from the poetry of the Pilgrims, is only negative, but it may be significant. S. H.

THE INDIAN PRINTER (vol. iv. p. 19).—"S. L. B." will find full information on the subject of his inquiry in Francis' "Life of John Eliot," being vol. v. of Sparks' "Amer. Biography."

E. B. O'C.

BOOKS PRINTED BY WILLIAM BRADFORD (vol. iii. pp. 173, 217, 255).—In the catalogue of the Bradford imprints, there is an omission of the following book, written by Daniel Leeds, viz:

NEWS OF A | TRUMPET | Sounding in the |
WILDERNESS, | or, | The Quakers Antient Testi-
mony Revived, | Examined and Compared with
itself, and also | with their New Doctrine. |
Whereby the Ignorant may learn Wisdom, and the
Wise advance in Understandings, | Collected with
Diligence, and carefully cited from | their An-
tient and Later Writings, and Recommen- |
dended to the Serious Reading and Consideration of |
all Enquiring Christians, by Daniel Leeds. |
Prov. xxvii. v. 5: Open Rebuke is better than
secret Love. | Printed and Sold by William Brad-
ford at the | Bible in New York, 1697.

This rare volume contains 151 pages, and consists chiefly of extracts from the early Quaker authors.

In 1699, another book was published by the same author, under a somewhat similar title (*vide* vol. iii. p. 175). It may have been a second edition of the one now spoken of. H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTED POST.—The query of your correspondent, W., in last number of Historical Magazine, relating to PAINTED POST, may, perhaps, be in part answered by the following extract from "Historical Collections of the State of New York," by John W. Barber and Henry Howe, printed in New York, 1846, p. 530:

"The celebrated '*painted post*,' from which the town of Painted Post derived its name, formerly stood upon the bank of the river. There have been various stories in relation to its origin. The following account, taken from the narrative of the captivity and sufferings of Gen. Freegift Patchin, who was taken prisoner by a party of Indians under Brant, during the Revolution, is probably correct. 'Near this we found the famous PAINTED POST, which is now known over the whole continent to those conversant with the early history of our country, the origin of which is as follows: Whether it was in the Revolution, or in the Dunmore battles with the Indians, which commenced in Virginia, or in the French war, I do not know, an Indian chief, on this spot, had been victorious in battle, killed and took prisoners to the number of about 60. This event he celebrated by causing a tree to be taken from the forest and hewed four square, painted red, and the number he killed, which was 28, represented across the post in black paint, without any heads; but those he took prisoners, which was 30, were represented with heads on, in black paint, as the

others. This post he erected, and thus handed down to posterity an account that here a battle was fought, but by whom, and who the sufferers were, is covered in darkness, except that it was between the whites and Indians."

The town stands at the confluence of the three main branches of the Tioga, or Chemung Rivers.

S. N.

Obituary.

"DE JIH NON DA WEH HOH, an exile from Buffalo Reservation," writes to the "Buffalo Morning Express," under date of Cattaraugus Reservation, Nov. 28, as follows: "Yesterday another of the Buffalo exiles at Cattaraugus was added to the number of those that have gone to the *fair hunting-grounds*. JOHN JEMISON is no more! He was a descendant of the noted 'White Woman,' Mary Jemison, whose dust reposes within the limits of your city, at the 'Mission Burying-ground,' on the Buffalo Reservation. John was the third son of the 'White Woman's' eldest son, Thomas, by his last wife. Of Thomas' family, by the last wife, there were eight children only, whom I had known—five sons and three daughters. Of these sons, one (Jacob) was a physician, and a graduate of the Fairfield Medical College, and died in the naval service of his country, on the Mediterranean sea. I am informed that John died of injuries received a few days since, while at work on the lower part of this Reservation among saw logs; that his ribs were fractured, and the consequent inflammation resulted in his death. Of the family, only three survive him—his brother, George Jemison, and his sisters, Mrs. Seneca White and Mrs. John Seneca, the latter now a widow. John resided on the Buffalo Reserve till about 1845, when he removed to Cattaraugus. He owned a farm at and in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, and was at one time considered, among his Indian brethren, one of their men of wealth and influence. But the political agitation of 1838 among his people, which was brought upon them by the white men, who were engaged in making a treaty, at once checked his prosperity, and the arts, machinations and schemes, and other appliances of these designing men, charmed, flattered, corrupted, and finally ruined the prospects of this noble man. Unfortunately for him, he was at that time a man of wealth and influence, because it was this class of men whom the white men first attacked in their nefarious schemes; these being secured, the rest of the nation would become an easy prey. But they succeeded fully in debasing the man. John had every quality

of a good man; he was noble, kind and benevolent, to a fault—ever faithful to his friends; in fact, he was really an Indian at heart. Poor John! we trust that he has gone to the *isles of the blest*. We spread our mantle of charity and forget his shortcomings, while we shall ever keep him in memory for his many benevolent acts, and strive to emulate his virtues."

At Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, RUFUS DAWES, in the 56th year of his age. He was son of the late Judge Thomas Dawes of Boston, in which city he was born, Jan. 26, 1803. He entered Harvard in 1820, but was refused a degree in consequence of some entanglement in a college disturbance, of which he appears afterward to have been acquitted. The occasion, however, gave rise to his first published poem, a satire on the college faculty. He studied law with William Sullivan, but never practised the profession. He contributed to the "United States Literary Gazette" at Cambridge; afterward conducted "The Emerald," a weekly paper at Baltimore; published in 1830 "The Valley of the Nashaway, and other Poems;" in 1839, "Geraldine," "Athenia of Damascus," etc. Of late years he was employed in one of the departments at Washington. Thirty years ago he married a daughter of Judge Cranch.

MME. CATHARINE BENOIST died at St. Louis December 9. She was the daughter of Charles Sanguinet and a granddaughter of Dr. Conde, a surgeon of the French army, who came to St. Louis in 1755, from Fort Chartres, after the treaty of that year between France and England, by which the country east of the Mississippi was ceded to England, and all that west of it to France. She was one of the original settlers of St. Louis, and saw it grow from a little village to its present size. Her acquaintance with the events of the American and French revolutions was most intimate, from opportunities of intercourse which she had with some of the actors in each.

HON. CHARLES RANDALL, of Warren, Rhode Island, died of apoplexy, Dec. 11. He was born in Sharon, Mass., in 1806, and for many years was publisher of the "Northern Star" newspaper. In 1849, he was messenger to carry the vote of the State for Gen. Taylor, as President to Washington. He had also been a Senator in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and at the time of his death, was President of the Town Council of Warren.

DANA P. COLBURN, Principal of the Normal School at Bristol, R. I., was thrown from a

buggy and killed, on the 14th of December. He was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1822. His early education was very meagre; but by perseverance he qualified himself to teach a common school. He subsequently graduated at the Bridgewater Normal School, and became an assistant teacher in it. In 1852, he went to Providence to assist Prof. Greene, and in 1855 was appointed Principal of the State Normal School. He was the author of several text books, the most important of which are his "Common School Arithmetic," and "Arithmetic and its Applications."

"REV. TIMOTHY M. COOLEY, of East Granville, Mass., died December 14, at the age of 87 years. Born in Granville during the Revolution (1774), he graduated and studied divinity at Yale College, and preached his first sermon in Granville, on the 20th of April, 1795, and was settled as pastor there Feb. 3, 1796. This relation he actively and uninterruptedly maintained until 1854, a period of 58 years, when he preached his farewell sermon."—*Times*.

AT Ballston, Dec. 16, LEBBEUS BOOTH, Esq., aged about 70 years.

"Mr. Booth was a graduate of Union College, and educated for the ministry, at Princeton; but his health failing, he did not complete his theological studies, and turned his attention to the higher branches of teaching. He was the second Principal of the Albany Female Academy for several years. In 1824 he established at Ballston a seminary for young ladies, which he conducted with eminent success for many years, and where a very large number of the most intelligent ladies, now in middle life, were educated. Mr. Booth was a well-educated, upright, high-minded and honorable man. He commanded the universal respect of the community in which he lived, and exemplified in his life and deportment all the virtues of the true and devout Christian."—*Albany Journal*.

THE REV. MATTHEW B. HOPE, Professor of Belles Lettres in Princeton College, died suddenly, on Saturday evening, Dec. 17, from disease of the heart. Prof. Hope was appointed to the position which he held in the college in the year 1847. He was a man of profound learning, and exerted a happy influence over the institution of learning in which he held so distinguished a position. He was a graceful writer, and an effective and popular preacher.

"We learn by telegraph," says the "Evening Post" of Dec. 27, "of the decease of TIMOTHY JENKINS, at Martinsburg, in Lewis county, on Saturday, December 24th, while in attendance

upon the Supreme Court, in session at that place. This intelligence will fill many hearts with deep regret and sorrow.

"Timothy Jenkins was a native of Barre, in the State of Massachusetts, where a large number of his kindred still reside. About thirty-five years since, he emigrated to central New York, and took up his residence at Oneida Castle, a little village on the western border of the town of Vernon, twenty-six miles from Utica, and entered upon the practice of the law. Some years afterward he was appointed, by Governor Marey, attorney for the Oneida Indians, and held the place till superseded by Mr. Nathan Burchard, in 1839.

"Two years afterward he became district attorney of Oneida County, and in 1844 was elected to Congress from that district. He was at this time known as a democrat of the 'Old Hunker' school, but voted with the whigs against the tariff of 1846, and also for the Wilnot Proviso. His constituents ratified his course, reelecting him that fall over O. B. Matteson, although the whig candidate for governor, Mr. Young, had a large majority in the county.

"In 1850 he was placed in nomination, and defeated Mr. O. B. Matteson, then a candidate for reelection. The influence of that individual in the Democratic County Convention in 1852, prevented his renomination, and he has not since that time held any public station. He united with the republican party in 1855, and was their candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1857. Last year he received a flattering vote for the gubernatorial nomination in the State Convention. It had been contemplated by his friends to present his name in September last for the judgeship of the Court of Appeals, but this was anticipated by his peremptory declination.

"As a lawyer and jurist, Mr. Jenkins stood with the first in his profession. Several of the ablest legal gentlemen in this city and State prosecuted their studies in his office. He was not an orator, as the term is generally understood, but his speeches were always logical, sensible and to the point. His habits were simple and unaffected; his character was unblemished; and he enjoyed a wide popularity in the section of the State where he was known.

"In his religious convictions, Mr. Jenkins was earnest and decided, and took a prominent part in the formation of a Unitarian society at Vernon, and the erection of a meeting-house. He took a deep interest in the Sunday-school, at times instructing a class of pupils, and was liberal in the support of the denomination. His death, coming unexpectedly, while engaged in professional duties, leaves a void which will not soon be filled."

Notes on Books.

An Address before the New England Historical-Genealogical Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1856, the hundredth anniversary of the Death of Major General James Wolfe, with passages omitted in the delivery, and illustrative notes and documents. By Lorenzo Sabine. Boston: Published by A. Williams & Co., for the Society, 1859. 8vo. pp. 100.

THE title tells the story of this interesting volume. It is written with care and historic fidelity, and is quite free from those loose generalizations in which anniversary orators are apt to indulge. All accessible facts appear to be stated, and every important fact is supported by a reference. Mr. Sabine, to whom the public is indebted for the excellent "Lives of the Loyalists of the Revolution." After a preliminary historical view, with many shrewd suggestions on the state of the country before the revolution, the interest centres in the struggle before Quebec, and the person of Wolfe, always an interesting man to read about, whether in the pages of history or such supplementary aids to right intelligence of men and things as Mr. Thackeray's "Virginians," where it will be remembered the general is introduced. Mr. Sabine has some well considered remarks in a notice of certain points of resemblance between Wolfe and Nelson, in their sensitiveness and delicacy as well as their bravery. He shows how a military hero may be "wise, thoughtful, mild," and even "poetic." His sketch—it is something more than a sketch—is throughout appreciative, as well in its biographical as in its historical positions.

Gifts of Genius; A Miscellany of Prose and Poetry. Ry American Authors. New York: Printed for C. A. Davenport.

THE history of this privately printed book is peculiar. Its proprietor, Miss Davenport, was a school teacher, when the loss of sight deprived her of that means of support. The case appears to have excited the peculiar sympathy of authors. Thirty-five, including many of the best known writers of the country, have contributed poems or sketches to this pic-nic volume, which thus becomes a valuable literary property to the owner. Mr. Bryant writes a brief preface and contributes a sonnet from the Portuguese; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bayard Taylor, William Allen Butler, W. H. Burleigh, the Rev. E. A. Washburn, Mrs. Marsh, George P. Morris, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, James Russell Lowell, T. B. Aldrich, Thomas Buchanan

Read, furnish original poems; there are poetical translations by Longfellow, George P. Marsh and Mrs. Ellet; the Rev. Charles T. Brooks and Theodore Parker, John Esten Cooke, Caroline Chesebro, George William Curtis contribute tales; there are essays and sketches by H. T. Tuckerman, George S. Hillard, C. A. Bartol, Evert A. Duyckinck, the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock ("Recollections of Neander"), the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Robert Tomes ("A Night and Day at Valparaiso"), Edward S. Gould, the Rev. Orville Dewey, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Francis Williams, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland—altogether a very notable collection. The book, we may mention, may be obtained of Mr. Randolph, the bookseller, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, in this city, who, in aid of its charitable intention, charges no commission to the beneficiary. It is very handsomely printed from the press of Tinson.

Biblia Pauperum, reproduced in fac simile from one of the copies in the British Museum; with a historical and bibliographical introduction. By J. Ph. Berjeau. London: J. R. Smith, 1859. 4to. 38–40 pp.

THIS elegantly-produced reprint of the *Biblia Pauperum*, is accompanied by a dissertation of a very satisfactory character. The *Biblia Pauperum* was a series of pictures engraved on wood, giving the Life of our Lord, with the types of him found in the Old Testament. Prior to the invention of printing, it existed in manuscript, and at last in woodcut. Mr. Berjeau has come to the conclusion that it was engraved in Netherland by Lawrence Coster after drawings of John van Eyck, between 1420 and 1430. The blocks underwent modifications, found imitators, and were finally cut up to illustrate a book printed in 1489. Our space will not permit a detailed account of these curious plates, which show that book xylography, like typography, was first consecrated to religion, and to diffuse among the people a knowledge of Christ and the Scriptures. The original copies are very scarce. A copy in Mr. Paris' library brought, in 1791, fifty-one pounds, but would rise far beyond that price now.

Lowville Academy's Semi-Centennial Anniversary, celebrated at Lowville, N. Y., July 21st and 22d, 1858. "Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit." Virg. *Æn. i.*, 203. Lowville: Home Committee, 1859.

A VERY pleasant volume of contribution to local history, and proof of enduring attachment to early homes of education—the fountains of future success in life. It contains addresses by

Franklin Moore, Rev. William X. Ninde, Franklin B. Hough and Daniel Ullmann, with some minor pieces in prose and verse, and descriptions of the anniversary.

It is illustrated by portraits of Hon. Hiram Norton, F. B. Hough, Esq., and by a view of the Academy. The historical address of Mr. Hough, we need hardly say, is thorough, accurate and interesting.

Defence of Col. Timothy Pickering against Bancroft's History. By S. Swett. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, 1859.

THIS brochure is somewhat too personal in its character to have the desired effect. Col. Swett is chiefly known as a writer by his excellent history of the Battle of Bunker Hill, published many years ago; but conceiving that his old friend, the late TIMOTHY PICKERING, has been unjustly treated in Bancroft's seventh volume, he again shoulders the musket, although in his seventy-eighth year, as he states, and valiantly, but with not a little heat, comes to the rescue.

The Eighteen Christian Centuries. By the Rev. James White, author of a History of France, with a copious Index. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1860.

MR. WHITE'S idea is a most happy one, but not so easy to execute. Each century has a character of its own, and he seeks to portray each with its chief events and great movements; but to cramp a movement into the limits of a century, sometimes gives a false idea. As a means of keeping the history fresh, it seems well adapted.

The History of Ink, including its etymology, chemistry and bibliography. New York: T. Davids & Co. 72 pp. 18mo.

THIS is an exquisite piece of typography in the Madisonian type, and contains much curious matter on the history of ink, its various colors and components.

A French Onondaga Dictionary, from a manuscript of the seventeenth century. By John G. Shea. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1860. 103 pp. imp. 8vo.

THIS is the first volume of Mr. Shea's library of American linguistics, very neatly printed by Munsell. The dictionary, written in the 17th century, has remained till now in manuscript, and is preserved in the Mazarin Library. Except Bruyas' "Mohawk Radicals," it is the fullest dictionary of any Iroquois dialect of that date. The printing of these manuscript dictionaries and grammars will be a signal service to

American ethnology, and we trust that the editor will find sufficient encouragement to enable him to continue the series.

The New Hampshire Annual Register and United States Calendar for the year 1860.

By G. Parker Lyon. Concord: Geo. Lyon. 176 pp. 24mo.

THIS Register dates back to 1772, and has been published annually or nearly so since 1787. The present number is very conveniently arranged, giving much national and state statistic, with names, etc., of all state officials, banks, etc.

A Memorial of the Dedication of Monuments erected by the Moravian Historical Society, to mark the sites of ancient missionary stations in New York and Connecticut. New York: C. B. Richardson, 1860. 185 pp. 8vo.

THIS neat volume, with its illustrations of the recently-erected monuments, and a fac simile of contemporaneous sketch of Shekomeko, is creditable to the historic zeal of the friend of the Moravians. It is made up of Shekomeko, already noticed, and an account of the erection of monuments to the early Moravian missionaries in this State and Connecticut.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE "Evening Post" thus chronicles an interesting pioneer celebration at Cincinnati: "On the evening of the 27th December some forty of the oldest citizens of Cincinnati held a banquet in the Verandah of that city, to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the settlement of Cincinnati. Colonel John Johnston, President of the Pioneer Association, presided, and, with the other parties present, entertained the company with his personal reminiscences of the early history of the place. He was a clerk and assistant sutler in Wayne's army in 1793, and later became a friend of the Indians along the Ohio. Mr. Jesse Coleman, another of the veterans, had lived in the county seventy-two years. All of them had come to what is now Cincinnati in early youth, and as emigrants, with their parents. One gentleman contrasted Cincinnati at present with recollections of his boyhood. On the spot where the building in which the pioneers were now enjoying themselves, he said, a Frenchman named Meissenger had cultivated a few grape-vines, the first that were cultivated in this territory. The lot on the other side of the street, now worth \$1,500 per front foot, was deemed so valueless that Mr. McMillan, the owner, permitted it to be forfeited for taxes.

The Masons paid the taxes out of compliment to Mr. McMillan, and he bequeathed it to the lodge which owns it now.

"The evening was thus pleasantly spent in recounting the short and rapid career of Cincinnati from a wild forest to a large and flourishing city."

WE should not suffer, in our Historical Magazine, the name of MACAULAY to pass away from the roll of the great living historians—alas! sadly thinned of late, in Hallam, Prescott and Irving—without a word of tribute to his memory. Were it according to the plan of our journal to include European matters, we might extend his obituary to an entire number; so many and various were the services he rendered to letters, as poet, essayist, reviewer, historian. In all of them, he was in the keeping of the historic muse. Olio never had a more devoted son. He had that enthusiasm for the art which could be born only of native genius. From a boy he talked and wrote history. That Westminster Abbey should open to a man of such fame, a statesman, legislator, the author of a code of laws and of the history of his country, was but the concurrent voice of the heart and intelligence of England. In that kingly shrine his remains lie entombed; in Poet's Corner, amidst the illustrious whom he delighted to celebrate; in the libraries of the world he will long remain a living presence.

WE are glad to learn that the second volume of Dr. Palfrey's "History of New England" is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Bancroft's eighth volume, it is said, will be soon issued from the press. It is the second volume of that portion of the work relating to the history of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Moore, librarian of the New York Historical Society, will publish in a few days the result of his important investigations on the subject of the treasonable conduct of General Charles Lee, of the army of the Revolution. This work cannot fail to attract attention, from the deep interest of its details, containing disclosures of facts until now unknown to the public.

WE understand that the Pennsylvania Dragoons, Captain C. Thompson Jones, of Roxborough, intend laying the corner-stone of a monument, on the 22d of February, to mark the spot where seven men, belong to a company of Virginia Troopers, during the time Washington was at Valley Forge, were buried. It appears that at that time the Virginians were stationed on the farm of Andrew Wood, on the Wissahickon, now owned by the heirs of Samuel Le-

vering; and while sleeping in the house and barn attached, they were surprised by a company of British dragoons, stationed in Philadelphia, they having been led by a circuitous route by a Tory well acquainted with this section of the country. The surprise was complete, and seven of the Virginia company were killed, and afterward buried in a lot on the farm of Andrew Wood, which is between the turnpike and the Wissahickon. A boy, six years of age, named Barndollar, was present at the funeral, and he is now a resident of the neighborhood. Nearly all the money for the building of the monument has been raised, and in a short time after the laying of the corner-stone, it will be erected.

A NEW half dollar has been got up at the United States Mint to be submitted to the government for its approval. The new coin, although of the same diameter as that now in circulation, is much thicker at the rim in consequence of the deeper sinking of the die, and hence much more durable. On one side is a medallion portrait of Washington, with the head wreathed with laurel; the word Liberty upon a scroll over the bust; at the bottom the date 1859; and around the whole the words United States of America, in plain, well adapted raised letters. On the reverse side, a wreath of grain envelops the word Half Dollar, in the same beautiful letters. The coin is said to be very handsome.

A HISTORY of Orange, New Jersey, is in course of publication. The editor, Rev. James Hoyt, has gathered the material from the old town records of Newark, from the collections of the New Jersey, New York and other Historical Societies, from monuments in the old graveyards, from wills, deeds and parish records, from private memoranda which have outlived the writers a hundred years, from local traditions and all available sources of information; he has gathered the most important particulars in the civil and religious history of this portion of the ancient township of Newark, a history running back through a period of two hundred years.

REV. SETH CHANDLER, of Shirley, Mass., has in preparation a History of that town. It formerly formed a part of Groton.

CORRECTION.—The reader will please make the following corrections in article No. 2 of Contributions to the History of the Pilgrim Fathers from the Records at Leyden, in our November number: For *Dovecker*, in Note 12 to the diagram, read *Donckere*. In the second paragraph of the article, after the words "as it goes to show," insert the words "in his opinion."

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General Department.

THE UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

BY E. G. SQUIER.

Read before the New York Historical Society in January, 1860.

NOTWITHSTANDING the zeal and energy with which geographical inquiry has been pushed forward during the last quarter of a century, solving the mysteries of the Polar Regions and many of the enigmas of Africa, yet there are considerable portions of our own continent, almost at our own doors, rich in natural wealth, traversed by navigable rivers, and occupied by strange peoples, which remain in as complete isolation and enveloped in as profound a mystery as at the time of the Discovery. There are two notable instances in Central America. First, the *Bolson of the Guatusos*, falling partly in Nicaragua and partly in Costa Rica, and comprising the entire valley of the Rio Frio, one of the principal streams flowing into the Lake of Nicaragua. This valley lies between the true Cordilleras of the continent and the volcanic Pacific Coast-range of mountains, and is estimated to be at least one hundred and fifty miles long by from eighty to ninety broad. It has never been penetrated by civilized man. Various attempts were made by the church and the civil and military authorities of the Crown to communicate with its inhabitants, and bring them under the Spanish authority; but all were effectually repelled, as have been also the few feeble efforts to explore the region made since the Independence. Of the Indians, called Guatusos, inhabiting this district, of whom nothing is positively known, the most extraordinary notions are entertained by the people of the adjacent States. They are reputed to be above the ordinary stature, with comparatively light complexions and red hair; and tales are told of some of their women having been seen by hunters and others, as fair and beautiful as the fairest Europeans. Such stories, however, are entitled to no credit; but the fact remains of the existence here of a large unexplored district, inhabited by a considerable

population, with character, habits, language, religion and modes of life, probably in no degree changed from what they were before the conquest, and that, too, so near one of the great American lines of transit across the continent that the sound of the beating paddles of our steamers on the river San Juan, and in Lake Nicaragua, must often be echoed back from the mountains that shut them in. * * * * A greater degree of interest however invests what recent explorations have developed as to a hitherto unexplored district further to the northward, much larger and more interesting than the *Bolson of the Guatusos*. This is the vast region lying between Chiapa, Tabasco, Yucatan, and the republic of Guatemala, which appears in our maps either as a blank or is only conjecturally filled up with mountains, lakes, and streams. All that has been known of it, is, that it is traversed by nameless ranges of mountains, among which the great river Usumasinta gathers its waters, from a thousand tributaries before pouring them in a mighty flood into the Gulf of Mexico, and that it is still occupied by a considerable body of Indians, the Lacandones and others, who have successfully resisted the force of the Spanish arms, who still maintain their independence, and preserve and practise the rites and habits of their ancestors, as they existed before the era of Columbus and Cortez. It is in the depths of this region, on some far-off tributary of the Usumasinta, that the popular tradition of Guatemala and Chiapa places that great aboriginal city, with its white walls glistening in the sun, which the *cura* of Quiché affirmed to Mr. Stephens he had seen, with his own eyes, from the tops of the mountains of Quesaltenango. Cortez spent two years in traversing this region, in his famous march from Mexico into Honduras; but since his day the greater part of it has remained untracked and undescribed.

This region altogether equals New England in area, is naturally divided into three districts; the Great Upper Valley of Usumasinta, as yet wholly unexplored; the terrestrial basin of Peten, destitute of an outlet, and having in its centre the large lake of Itza, and the Province of Vera Paz, the ancient Land of War of

the Spaniards. Peten was formerly occupied by the warlike Itzaes, a branch of the people of Yucatan, who retained their independence, built massive temples after the fashion of their ancestors, and retained their primitive forms of government and religion up to 1698, a little more than a hundred and fifty years ago. They were then reduced, and most of their temples and public edifices destroyed; but as their country was shut in by high and almost impassable mountains and vast forests, and was moreover destitute of the precious metals, it was allowed to relapse into something like its original condition, with strange, and, in some respects, comical modifications, through the influence of the Catholic faith and European arts and modes of life. Secluded from the world, its people now live in a state of almost Arcadian simplicity, of which we might draw a graphic and pleasing picture, giving also an outline of their history, and an account of the ancient monuments found in their territory, which bear a great resemblance to those of Palenque and Yucatan. One of these, on an island in Lake Yaxhaa, consists of the remains of a square tower of five stages or stories, each nine feet high. The lowest is twenty-two feet square, and each superior one recedes two feet on every side, so that the fifth, or superior stage is but ten feet square. There is neither entrance nor window in any of the first four stages, but in the fifth there are two low doors, one on the West, and the second on the East side, which a man can enter only on his hands and knees. There is a flight of steps seven feet broad, leading up to the western opening. This upper story contains three apartments, now without roofs, but apparently once covered with overlapping stones—as seen in the approximations to the arch found in the ruins of Palenque and Yucatan. The stones composing this structure are of the same shape but of larger size than those found in Palenque, and the whole is less corroded by time, and apparently of later date. But while wooden lintels and other evidences of a comparatively late origin have been found at Palenque, here all traces of wood have disappeared. Besides these ruins in Lake Yaxhaa, there are others in the forest to the north of Lake Itza, near the village of San José, consisting of three vast edifices, covered with sculptures, or what the natives call *caras grandes* (big faces), all in high relief. The people of the country regard them with reverence and watch over them with jealous care. Every thing justifies the opinion, that very few aboriginal establishments were made in the district of Peten, and that the branch of the ancient Mayas, which, according to tradition, emigrated hither, although brave and warlike, was small and weak

as compared with the powerful families and tribes, of the same stock, in Guatemala, Chiapa, and Yucatan. The geography and topography of Peten, were however quite as remarkable as its monuments and people. These had been made known to us, for the first time, by M. Arthur Morelet, a French traveller and *sacan* who had penetrated into this region in 1846, but whose observations have only recently been brought to light. He found the district of Peten to be (as already said) a great terrestrial basin, something like the Great Salt Lake valley in our own country, and the basin of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia. It is elevated 2000 feet above the sea, to which it has no outlet. In its centre, nevertheless, is the large lake of Itza, upwards of fifty miles long, which has hitherto been a puzzle to geographers. The natives call it by the name of *Nohuken*, which signifies Drink-much, from the circumstance probably that it receives but gives out no water. It is deep and studded with islands, on one of which the ancient Itzaes had their strongholds, and it moreover abounds in fishes of new and undescribed varieties. It is inhabited also by a novel species of alligator, or rather by a true crocodile—the only congener of the African variety, probably, which has yet been found on this continent. There are also a large number of other lakes, extending nearly longitudinally through the district, with intervening low grounds, which during the rainy season are overflowed, permitting of nearly uninterrupted canoe navigation.

Between Peten and Vera Paz is a vast wilderness, which it requires fourteen days to traverse. The route is intersected by deep rivers and high mountains, so steep that in places ascent can only be effected by placing the notched trunks of trees against the cliffs. At one point is a sinister valley, filled with disrupted rocks and split with enormous fissures, from which, during the season of rains, the waters well up and overflow the country far and wide, completely interrupting passage between Peten and Vera Paz. It is not inaptly called the Valley of Death. The people of Vera Paz are described as having many of the characteristics of those of Peten. The country is an irregular table-land, generally high, cool, and salubrious, from which the waters fall off in every direction—north into the Gulf of Mexico, south and east into the Bay of Honduras. At the time of the conquest this region received the designation of *Tierra de Guerra*, Land of War, from the circumstance that the arms of the Spanish Governors were impotent against its warlike people, who repelled the attacks on their independence with every circumstance of savage cruelty. While the Spanish secular chiefs were chafing under their

disappointments and disasters, the celebrated and pious bishop, Las Casas, made his appearance in Guatemala, and offered to bring the barbarians of the Land of War, not only under the dominion of the Crown, but also under that of the Church, provided the task should be left to himself and his fellow-enthusiasts of the Faith, and provided also, that no other Spaniards should be allowed to enter the country for a period of five years, and that the people should never be enslaved nor their lands enfeoffed. These terms having been conceded, "with no other arms," say the old historians, "than the double-edged sword of the Divine Word," and with no other companion than the Fray Pedro de Angulo, he ventured boldly into the Land of War. The indomitable people who had so effectually resisted the arms of the invaders of America, subdued by the meekness, the patience, and the evangelical virtues of the apostles, little by little exchanged their native barbarism for more gentle manners and industrious habits; so that at the expiration of the stipulated five years, the ominous designation of the country was changed from *Tierra de Guerra*, Land of War, to that of *Vera Paz*, True Peace, which it still retains. The new designation was confirmed by the Emperor Charles V., to perpetuate the remembrance of a triumph, the better assured because it was not founded on violence. Unfortunately however, of late years, the influences of the early missionaries have become rapidly obliterated, and the Indian population is relapsing into a condition of feverish discontent which, as in Yucatan, may be any day exchanged for open and savage independence.

We pass next to the third and least known district of the Central American *terra incognita*, namely, the vast region embracing not less than from 8000 to 10,000 square miles, surrounding the upper waters of the river Usumasinta, in which exist the indomitable Lacandonese, to whom have been aggregated the Manches, Choles, and other tribes and families, who fled here soon after the conquest, to escape contact with the Spaniards. Of this strange and sullen people I might give a graphic account, drawn from the manuscript relations of ancient expeditions against them, and from such modern accounts as I have collected during long and laborious research into the history of Central America, and the conditions and relations of its existing populations. We must reject the notion of great cities existing here, similar to those of which Copan, Palenque, and Chichen-Itza are the crumbling remains, while maintaining that the incommunicative people who dwell here are of the same lineage and language with the builders of those monuments.

Although compelled to resign the traditions of great cities with white walls of stone, covered over with mysterious symbols, and with steps crowded with worshippers of a strange aboriginal religion, we may nevertheless content ourselves with the undoubted fact of the existence of a primitive people in the heart of Central America, of the same stock with its most advanced and powerful nations, and with character, habits, religion, and government, little, if at all, changed from what they were at the time of the discovery. It requires none of the pomp and circumstance of gorgeous speculation to draw to this unexplored region the attention of the student and adventurer, who may find here a more interesting and important field for research and investigation than among the desert snows and icebergs of the Pole, or among the sable sons of Ethiopia.

LETTER OF ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO,

FATHER FRANCIS PALOU, THE BIOGRAPHER OF
FATHER JUNIPER SERRA.

WE have translated the following from the original papers in the possession of Buckingham Smith, Esq., and give them as early monuments of the history of San Francisco. The writer of the first letter is the author of a life of Father Juniper Serra, which contains the fullest printed account of the settlement of Upper California, and the present document is dated from San Francisco. It sought leave to return to Mexico, and the following papers, the minute of Galvez's answer, and the letter of the Audience of Mexico notifying the execution of the order, will give the reader some idea of the method in which matters were managed under the Spanish rule.

Father Palou's work is prefaced by a Protest, dated February 28, 1785, from which it seems that he had written it in California. On his return to Mexico, he was made Guardian of the great convent of San Fernando, in that city, and published it in 1787 by the aid of Don Miguel Gonzalez Calderon. We have seen it stated that he was subsequently made Prefect Apostolic of California, and as such returned to his former field, where he remained till about 1791, founding several missions.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

MY MOST RESPECTED SIR—Since the two last which I received of your Excellency of September 12th and 15th, 1771, I have written six to your Excellency, two under date of Nov. 12th of said year, in reply to your two of farewell, in which you enjoined me to write all that hap-

pened, trusting that you would be a good advocate with his Majesty and his ministers in behalf of the missions, both old and new, since, in addition to their great importance, you could never forget the great labors and vigils that they cost you. I complied with that wish, and also I remained at Loretto as your Excellency directed me on bidding me farewell at that mission and Presidio, where I remained till May, 1773, when I was compelled (most reluctantly) to surrender all the missions of Old California to the Dominican Fathers, by the superior orders which were given me, both by the Most Excellent Viceroy and by my immediate Superior of the College of San Fernando, on the confirmation whereof I wrote to your Excellency giving you particular notice of all; and of the spiritual and temporal progress made by those missions during the five years that they were in our hands, and also that, although the Discretory of my College left it optional with me to retire to the College or go up to the new establishment of Monte Rey, I determined to go up with six other missionaries, and thence write to your Excellency the state of the new missions.

I did so on the 12th of December of said year '73, having reached Monte Rey, Nov. 14th, inclosing copy of the account, which his Excellency, the Viceroy, directed me (in the absence of the Rev. Father Lector and President Friar Juniper Serra), to make of the new missions. I repeated the same on the 23d of June, '74, giving your Excellency tidings of all that had happened new; of the new Provisional Regulation; of the change of Commandant; of the erection of the Presidio of San Diego, and of the naval expedition to survey the northern coast of this Pacific Ocean. This letter I did not send through the College (as your Excellency wrote me that you did not receive my letters), but by a Catalonian volunteer, who, being married, obtained leave to return home, and who promised me to deliver it to your Excellency's own hands, hoping to obtain some post through your Excellency, as he had labored in these new establishments from their foundation. But neither of this, nor of the preceding, nor of the last, of May 15th, 1777, wherein I congratulated you on your exaltation to the ministry, have I received the least notice whether they have reached your Excellency's hands; and if they are lost, I shall (and most justly) regret it, as in your letter of farewell you charged me with such affectionate expressions, that they alone were enough to oblige me to comply so as to avoid the stigma of ingratitude, even waiving the many favors that I had already received of your Excellency, from the first interview I had the happiness to enjoy at Guanaguato, till the last time I saw you at Loretto.

But if I obtain what the Governor (Don Pedro Pages) promises me, that he will inclose this to Madrid under cover of his, and will see that it reaches your Excellency's hand, I trust that it will satisfy you of my so due correspondence, and will obtain me your Excellency's patronage to obtain what I ask in this, which is, that I be not prevented from retiring to the College of San Fernando, seeing that I find myself much broken down, as your Excellency may imagine from my advanced age of sixty-one, and a missionary life of thirty-four in these kingdoms, twenty-six of which were among the Infidels, ten in the Sierra Gorda, and the rest in these Californias; for, on surrendering the missions of Old California, I went up to the mission of San Carlos de Monte Rey, where I labored three years, during which time I went by the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy on two expeditions, to explore the country around this port of our holy Father St. Francis (San Francisco), which resulted in his Excellency's sending troops and settlers for a fort, and two missions. This having arrived at Monte Rey in the year '76, I came with it to this post where I founded this mission (which is to this day the most northerly), and in it I have continued to the present time.

Four years after its foundation I fell sick, and almost incapacitated for the many duties of the ministry, which induced me to ask of the College my recall, and although this was conceded to me, I could not use the permission—the first year for want of a vessel, last year for want of one to remain in my place, as one of the first missionaries had died, and two supernumeraries that remained had proceeded to found the mission of San Buenaventura. And this year that I expected to effect it at the time that two missionaries came as supernumeraries, there came also the Constitutions for the Custodia, to be formed of these missions; and as in one of them our Most Rev. Father Commissary General Friar Manuel de la Vega, commands all religious actually employed in the instruction of the tribes not to leave so holy a work till others are put in their place by the Definitory of the Custodia. Not to disobey said precept, or the decree of his Majesty which commands the same, I have remained.

But considering the delay which may take place in organizing the new Custodia of Monte Rey, and enabling the Definitory to be erected by it to grant permissions, I may be totally incapacitated for so long a voyage by sea and land from this port to Mexico, I have recourse to your Excellency's mediation to obtain said permission as soon as may be, protesting in all candor and truth, that I have no motive for retiring except my advanced age and want of strength

to discharge the ministry among the heathen, which requires stout health for the many necessary journeys, which will be increased by the Triennial Chapters, required in the said constitutions after the erection of the Custodia.

And if it is freely granted to those who have labored ten years to return to the Provinces or Colleges whence they came, I, who have labored sixteen years in these Californias (as your Excellency knows), besides the ten in the Sierra Gorda, what I ask seems to me just; and I hope to obtain it by your Excellency's interposition, either with his Majesty (whom God preserve), or with his royal council,—a favor, the obtaining whereof, I shall reckon among the many which I have received from your Excellency, which I do not forget nor shall I forget to implore the Divine Majesty for your important health and felicity in the immense government which our Sovereign has conferred on you. And that He may preserve your life with many graces and as many years as you desire, I also beg of the Lord.

At this mission of our holy Father St. Francis (San Francisco) of the Port (del Puerto) the most northerly of New California, by so many titles, Most Excellent Sir.

Your Excellency's most devoted and obedient Chaplain, who reveres and loves you in Christ,

FRIAR FRANCIS PALOU.

His Excellency,

DON JOSE DE GALVEZ.

AUGUST 15th, 1738.

Galvez's Marginal Minute of his Answer.

I replied to this Religious, that I did not receive his previous letters, at least I am not conscious that any of them reached me, but, for all that, I did not suppose that he had forgotten to write me.

That as regards his desired and just retirement to his College, I give order to the Viceroy of Mexico, instructing him to transmit it to the Discretory, that they may send, without loss of opportunity, some one to relieve him of the mission in his charge.

Reply of the Royal Audience of Mexico to Galvez.

This Royal Administrative Audience has transmitted to the Discretory of the Apostolic College of San Fernando, in this capital, the royal order of October 5th last, wherein his Majesty is pleased to order that Father Friar Francis Palou shall, without loss of time, be relieved of the mission of San Francisco de Monte Rey, in consequence of the health of that Religious being broken by his many years, and the prolonged journeys which he has performed in the Apostolical Ministry of

Missionary of the Interior Provinces, and his inability to continue therein, by reason of his age and exhaustion, to the effect that with the greatest speed it should be fulfilled, directing that said Religious return to San Blas in the same vessel that carries out the new missionaries, and that he incorporate himself to the above-named College of San Fernando. Of the fulfilment whereof this Administrative Audience notifies your Excellency for the information of his Majesty.

May our Lord preserve your Excellency many years.

VICENTE DE HERRERA,
ANTONIO DE VALLE URRUTIA,
RUPERTO VIZENTE DE LUYANDO,
JOAQUIN GALDEANO,
MIGUEL CALIXTO DE AZEDO,
BALTHAZAR LADRON DE GUEVARA,
JPH. ANTO. DE VRIZAR.

To his Excellency,

DON JOSEPH GALVEZ.

MEXICO, February 13, 1785.

Marginal Note.

The Administrative Audience of New Spain replies that it has fulfilled the royal order of Oct. 5th last, as to relieving Father Friar Francis Palou, Missionary at Monte Rey, in the Interior Provinces.

NEWPORT IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued.)

April 26, 1778. The Flag returned from Providence, they report that a Spanish and French war was declared.

27. Two Prizes arrived. A Sham Fight by the 54 Reg. and Grenadiers and Infantry, 1 man blown up.

26. Began to fortify Miantonomy Hill.

28. A Flag from Providence, with Col. Barton on board, he is come to settle a cartell for the exchange of prisoners.

30. At 10 o'clock this evening a heavy cannonading was heard, it is said that the Providence Frigate went out. She was pursued by the Lark, but got off, she had 4 men killed and 13 wounded.

May 1. Sailed this evening the Apollo Frigate to convoy 2 Transports on a private expedition. Had 2 companies of Infantry and Grenadiers on board, commanded by Gunning of the 54 Reg. Returned without effecting any thing. This morning the 54 Reg. marched to Portsmouth to

relieve the Hyn Reg. of Hessians, who marched to town this afternoon.

4. Last night a number of men deserted to this Island. They report that the Provincials are preparing to attack the Island. Arrived the Wood Fleet from Staten Island.

6. Last night as a soldier belonging to the 54 Reg. at Portsmouth attempted to desert, he was pursued by a Sergeant and a party of men. The soldier discharged his piece and killed the Sergeant on the spot. He took to the water, when he was killed by the party. A small Fleet of Victuallers arrived from York.

7. Reported that the stock on the Island are ordered to be brought within the lines.

8. Last night 3 negroes and a white deserted to this Island from the Main.

9. The ships that went after stock returned and reported that they have brought from Elizabeth Island 1500 sheep and cattle, and landed them on the east side of this Island; it is likewise said they burnt the Barracks on the Island. Arrived a Flag from New York, reported that a French war was declared.

9. 6 Prisoners were brought to town from Portsmouth taken on board a vessel that attempted to get out of the Seconnet passage, and were committed to the Provost.

16. A Flag came from Providence. She has brought prisoners to exchange for those on board the Prison ships, likewise some of Burgoyne's officers and women.

19. 4 small sloops returned from the Elizabeth Islands with sheep. Arrived a small Fleet from Boston that carried provisions for Burgoyne's army. They inform that the Warren with a French Frigate are ready to sail. Sailed immediately the Lark and Maidstone Frigates in quest of them.

20. A Flag sailed for Providence with prisoners. Mr. Thomas Peckham was taken out of the Provost and sent in her.

24. Reported this evening that the Provincials are about to attack the Island with 2000 men. The 22 Reg. commanded by Col. Campbell, 2 companies of Infantry and Grenadiers commanded by Col. Gunning and about 70 Hessians ches-saurs embarked at the Long Wharf and proceeded up the River; the 43 Reg. marched out to the lines. The town appears in great confusion.

25. At 2 o'clock this morning, the troops came down the River and landed at the Long Wharf. They report that at 3 o'clock this morning they landed some miles below the town of Warren, marched up undiscovered, set fire and plundered the town without opposition; took a number of the inhabitants prisoners; proceeded thence to Bristol, set fire to the town and then embarked after burning 120 flatboats, took the

galley Spitfire, with men asleep, and burned a number of other vessels. This afternoon the prisoners were marched to town from Portsmouth under a strong guard of Hessians and committed to the Provost. Among the prisoners were the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Warren, Major Martindale, Mr. Edward Church, and a number of young men belonging to this town.

26. The prisoners were all sent on board the Prison ships. This expedition has caused universal joy among the Tories. This evening the town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be the house of Mrs. Peleg Anthony, the inhabitants went to the assistance; the general cry amongst the officers and soldiers was that the inhabitants set the house on fire as a signal. The inhabitants, without respect of persons, were greatly abused, knocked down, and beat. Wearing apparel of all sorts, necklaces, rings, and paper money, taken as plunder at Bristol and Warren, were offered for sale by the soldiers.

26. Sergeant Morgus appointed Provost Marshal in the room of Sergeant Walsh of the 10th Reg. who goes to Philadelphia.

29. Sergeant Morgus takes charge this day.

31. Last night a detachment of the 54th Reg. at Portsmouth, with seamen and marines, landed at Fall river and burned 2 mills and some houses, but being warmly opposed, were obliged to re-embark and return to this Island with loss of 2 men and 8 wounded. 3 men on board the Apollo's barge were killed and wounded.

June 1. Arrived the Mermaid, Maidstone, and Lark Frigates from a cruise, they brought only 2 prizes. Arrived a Letter of Marque ship from Liverpool. She has been taken and retaken twice on her passage. She informs that a French war was actually declared. She brings commissions for Privateers. This afternoon the 54th Reg. marched to town being relieved by the Beno Reg.

3. Sailed this morning a Fleet for Newyork.

4. Being the King's birth-day, a royal salute was fired from the Men of War and Transports.

6. Last night 7 men deserted from the main to this island, by whom it was reported that Philadelphia was burned by the King's troops and left. Several prizes came in this afternoon. Reported that the Providence Frigate is taken by the —, Capt. Wallace.

10. Arrived a Fleet from Newyork of about 7 sail with provisions and 1 Reg. of American troops called the Queen's Rangers, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Brown. This morning the 22d and 43d Regiments marched to Portsmouth and encamped at Windmill hill.

12. A French — was taken in sight of the harbor, by the Galley and brought in here. This

morning the 54th Reg. marched and encamped 4 miles from the town. The Reg. called the Queen's Rangers landed at the Long Wharf and took possession of the lines and Miantonomy Hill. Last night one Dr. Gleason lately from Narragansett, was found dead, supposed to have murdered himself by cutting his arm and bleeding.

14. A hot press is expected.

17. A soldier belonging to the 22d Reg. was executed at Quaker Hill for robbing the King's stores; one received 500 lashes.

18. Last night, the regiment of Americans under Col. — attempted to land on the Updike Newtown, but were discovered and beaten off; 1 man killed and two wounded. Arrived 7 sail of Victuallers from York, convoyed by the Brunswick, a few recruits, tents, &c. Last night the shop belonging to Messrs. John and William Langley was broken open and robbed.

19. The goods belonging to Messrs. Langley were found on board the Pigot Galley. The sailors were committed to the Provost.

17. Sailed Commodore Griffell in the *None-such*, with 4 Frigates, sailed on a cruise after a French Fleet.

20. Last night a boat belonging to a Transport with 3 others, with inhabitants were taken at — a fishing by Provincial boat & carried off.

22. This afternoon a Flag arrived from Providence with prisoners belonging to Burgoyne's army. The prisoners landed. Lieut. Gov. Bradford came in the Flag, landed, waited on the Gen. and embarked at 10 o'clock. This evening she returned for Providence with about 30 prisoners that were taken at Bristol and Warren.

24. Sailed a Flag for Providence with inhabitants after being detained 3 months. This morning the Free Masons, consisting of officers, soldiers and inhabitants marched through the town to the Church, and from thence to a field east of the town, where a grand Entertainment was provided.

29. This evening a Ship arrived from Philadelphia. She informs that the King's troops had left that city and were proceeding to New York through the Jerseys.

30. Arrived 15 victuallers from — and a ship from Boston.

July 1. Landgrave Reg. marched out to Portsmouth and encamped at Wind Mill Hill, relieved the Beno Reg. which marched into town and encamped in the field west of the town near the mills. The Hyn Regt. encamped on the east side of the road, leading into the neck and began a battery of 2 guns fronting the road.

2. This morning the Litfoot Reg. encamped at Miantonomy Hill and the other redoubts to re-

lieve the Prince of Wales Reg. of Americans who went on the island of Conanicut and encamped.

4. A firing is heard through the course of the whole day, supposed to be Independency.

6. A Frigate arrived from New York, took 6 schooners belonging to New London, laden with hoops. She informs of a battle in the Jerseys, that the Provincials had 600 men killed & 2 Generals. A coal mine is opened in the neck. A Flag Staff is erected at the old Warehouse as a signal for the discovery of vessels.

8. Rebuilding the Fort on Brenton's point.

10. 2 pieces of heavy cannon carried to the Fort.

12. Sailed a fleet for Long Island for wood.

15. A heavy cannonading is heard, supposed to be on the Main, the occasion is not known.

16. Last night arrived a Fleet of Transports, upwards of 20 sail from New York with 4 Regiments and troops from Philadelphia. Gen. Prescott is arrived with the soldiers. 2 regiments Germans, grenadiers, and American Regt. called the Queen's Regt.

19. Arrived the *Snow*, Brig of 24 guns, with 4 other vessels, that were bound to New York from —, the *Snow* came out of New York and convoyed them in here, on account of the French Fleet, that has arrived at Sandy Hook, of 12 sail of the line, and 6 Frigates and blocked up Lord Howe with the Fleet.

20. 2 Reg. of — troops went on Conanicut and encamped. The Forts on Brenton's Point and Goat Island are rebuilding with the greatest expedition, likewise one on Rose Island & Conanicut. In consequence of the French Fleet arriving at New York, all the provisions in the King's stores were removing from the wharfs to the ropewalk at the back part of the town.

22. Sailed the *Snow* Brig and 2 Frigates with 10 sail of Transports for New York, said to fetch troops.

23. All the Transports & victuallers came into the Harbor, to close moorings.

24. Messrs. Robert Lillibridge, Billings Coggeshall, Latham Thurston, & Wm. Thurston were released from the Provost. This morning Gen. Prescott took command of the Island in the room of Gen. Piggot, who is about to embark for England.

26. Arrived the Falkland Frigate from Long Island with dispatches for the Gen. They inform that the French Fleet had sailed from Sandy Hook, that one 84 gun had been aground and burned by an English Frigate.

29. This morning the signal from the ward house was 'a fleet appears in sight.' At 11 o'clock the town is alarmed, it proves to be a

French Fleet. 5 o'clock the Associators all in arms on the Parade. The town Crier warns the inhabitants to join them, the Frigates hauled in under the North Battery. The Town appears in the greatest confusion. The ——— at anchor off the reef. The troops on Conanicut have just passed ferries to this Island, saving only a few in a Battery on Watch Hill. The Fleet continues at anchor.

6 o'clock morning. A Ship of the Line passed through the Narraganset passage; the Fort on Conanicut fired at her, which she returned and obliged them to quit the works and leave the Island to the Provincials. At 12 o'clock 2 large Ships and 1 Frigate went in at Seconnet Passage. The King Fisher with two galleys, at their appearance were set fire to and left. Great preparations are making to oppose the Fleet, the 54th Regt have manned the North Battery and Fort on Goat Island. The Regt. Anspach, all the Frigates, Transports, &c., are sending their guns provisions, &c., in order to embark.

31. Early this morning, the Fleet weighed and stood to sea, which revives the spirits of the people. The town remains still in confusion. Reported that the inhabitants were plundered without distinction on Conanicut. At 1 o'clock the Fleet anchored on the same ground they were before.

August 1. The Fleet continue to block up the Harbor. The Gen. orders the Night Watch to be discharged till further orders.

2. All the live stock are brought in from Portsmouth and Middletown, likewise all Carriages, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Pickaxes, &c. are taken from the inhabitants. All the prisoners that were brought from the Prison ships and sent to Portsmouth at the appearance of the French Fleet, were this morning brought to town and put in the Provost. The sick men were brought in carts.

3. This morning a Pilot boat arrived from New York with dispatches. She ran by the French Fleet in the fog. She informs that two Ships of Admiral Byron's Fleet, had arrived at York of 74 guns. Part of 4th Reg. marched into the neck, to work on Redoubts on the South part of the Island, on the heights at the South end of the Town, on the East side of the Highway leading into the Neck. All the axes, saws &c. belonging to the inhabitants, are ordered to be delivered up immediately. A number of — were cut down at Portsmouth and Middletown and put in the road to obstruct the Provincials march. Six Ships were sunk from the North end of Goat Island, to the Town to obstruct the entrance to the Harbor. Three others were in readiness to obstruct the South entrance. The garrison on this island at present is said to con-

sist of 7,200 soldiers, and 1,500 sailors excluding marines.

4. Ten French ships is said to have been in the river this afternoon. An attack is expected every hour.

5. Four Transports are sunk this morning on the west side of Goat Island.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY TILDEN.

Communicated by J. H. Trumbull.

By way of supplement to your republication of Tilden's poems, I send the following verses, composed by him in 1765 (when nearly 76 years old), and written on a blank leaf in a copy of "A Review of the Military Operations in North America," &c., published in 1758. This pamphlet belonged to the Hon. William Williams, of Lebanon, and has his autograph on the title page. The author of the "Review" (Gov. Livingston), at the close of his work, had remarked:—

"What the present or the next campaign will bring forth, is known only to the Omniscient Governor of the Universe. The colonies are nearly exhausted, and their funds already anticipated by expensive unexecuted projects: and whether they will still continue their efforts, or resign to a listless despair is uncertain. I fear the worst!"

Eight or nine years afterwards, Mr. Tilden writes:—

THE SCENE CHANGES.

That gloomy day has pass'd away;
It's marvellous in our eyes!
That threat'ning storm has changed its form;
A Rainbow gilds the skies.

Those savage powers submit to ours;
Subjected Canada
Shall never more, as heretofore,
Kill, scalp, and bear away.

Their savage rage burn'd for an age,
And fill'd us with distress;
And, captives, they led us away
Into the wilderness.

Some, captive led; some, scalped and dead,
Lie mangled, up and down.
Sad was their case, in every place
That was a Frontier town.

Our groans and cries have pierced the skies;
Heaven did espouse our cause,
And vanquish'd those, our murd'ring foes,
That broke all human laws.

What thankfulness should we express,
And filial gratitude,
Unto that God who spared his rod,
And hath our foes subdued!

Oh, were my tongue Angels among,
Or Heaven inspired my lays,
Then would I try them to outvie
In everlasting praise!

What, what am I, angels to vie!
My daring Muse, be mute!
Faint are thy wings, flat are thy strings,—
Lye down, my Harp and Lute!

Oh! might we learn to live His praise,
When Angels lofty members raise;
To honor and adore!
Alas, how flat are creatures' lays!
He's far exalted o'er all praise,
Beyond where thought can soar.

Composed on perusal of y^e Book, by S. TILDEN.

On the reverse of the leaf is written,—

When o'er thy book thou chane'st to look,
Pray view these lines of mine:
Remember then thy Father's friend,
As also, one of thine.

1765, 9 March.

STEPHEN TILDEN.

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY BIBLIOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the Historical Magazine:

SOME time ago in making investigations which I considered necessary, preparatory to writing "a history of the City of Philadelphia," I examined closely all the newspapers published in that city between 1719 and 1800. In doing so I was frequently struck by advertisements of books, pamphlets, etc., many of which I supposed to be out of print. Finally I determined to make notes of these announcements as I went along. The result was the memoranda which I now send you. They are all taken from advertisements in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, between 1728 and 1765 inclusive, by Kermer, Franklin and Meredith, Benjamin Franklin, and Franklin and Hall. I have no doubt that many books and pamphlets not here mentioned, are advertised during the same time, in the *American Weekly Mercury* (Bradford's), and *Pennsylvania Journal* (Bradford's). And I suggest an examination of those newspapers to any gentleman more interested in Bibliography than I am. I have copied the titles not always *in extenso*, for some of them are very long, but with sufficient particularity to give an idea of the publication. I have given the name of the Printer wherever

it is mentioned in the advertisement, with the price, which may be useful in furnishing some idea of the size of the pamphlet or book. Furthermore I have mainly copied original publications issued in this country, and have passed over, except in a few instances, reprints, in this country, of English books.

Respectfully,

THOMPSON WESTCOTT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1860.

AMERICAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ADVERTISED IN THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

1728. Dec. 24.—God's Mercy surmounting Man's Cruelty, exemplified in the Captivity and Redemption of Elizabeth Hanser, wife of John Hanser, of Knoxmarsh, at Keacheachy in Dover Township, who was taken captive with her children and maid servants by the Indians in New England, in 1724, etc. To be sold by Samuel Kermer in Philadelphia, and by Hewston Goldsmith, in N. Y.
1729. Oct.—Advertised Titus Leeds' almanac, also as in preparation Godfrey's almanac.
1729. Nov. 30.—A Short Discourse, proving that the Jewish, or Seventh-day Sabbath, is abrogated or repealed. By John Meredith. Printed and sold by the Printers hereof, B. Franklin and H. Meredith. Sixpence.
1730. Feb. 19.—The Spirit's Teaching Man's Sure Guide: Briefly asserted and recommended to the sober perusal of all Christian believers. By Chas. Woolverton, Senr. The second edition. Franklin and Meredith printers.
1730. Feb. 3d.—An Elegy on the Death of that Ancient Renowned and Useful Matron and Midwife, Mrs. Mary Broadwell, who rested from her labors, Jan. 2, 1730, aged a hundred years and one day. Sold by David Harry, printer, in Philadelphia.
1730. Dec. 29.—Ralph Sandiford, being bound for England, hath printed a second impression of his *Negro Treatise*, to be distributed *gratis*; or sold to those who would rather pay, at 12d each.
1731. March 4.—Some Considerations Relating to the Present State of the Christian Religion, etc. By Alex. Arscot. Franklin and Meredith, printers.
1732. Oct. 5.—The Minister of Christ and his Flock:—A Sermon by David Evans, preached at Abingdon, Pa., Dec. 30, 1731. B. Franklin, printer.
1733. Aug. 30.—The Temporal Interest of North America; showing the causes and cure of the many distractions, want, poverty, and ill-will to each other, which we are exposed

- to, etc. Being a continuation of The Nature of Riches. By a lover of his country. Printed and sold by B. Franklin.
1734. Jan. 16.—The Indian Tale interpreted, and told in English verse. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
1734. May 23.—The Constitutions of the Free Masons; containing the history, charges, etc. Reprinted by B. Franklin in the year of Masonry, 5734. 2*s*. 6*d*. stitch'd; 4*s*. bound.
1735. July 17.—Some Observations on the Proceedings against the Reverend Mr. Hemphill, with a vindication of his sermons. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
1735. A Letter to a Friend in the Country, containing the substance of a sermon preached in Philadelphia, in the Congregation of the Rev. Mr. Hemphill. B. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
1736. May 6.—A Charge delivered from the Bench to the Grand Inquest, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, etc. Philadelphia, April 13, 1731, by the Hon. James Logan. B. Franklin, printer. Price 9*d*.
1737. Jan.—The Wisdom of God crying and calling to the Sons and Daughters of Men for Repentance. Being the testimony of Michael Welfare, &c., delivered to the people in Philadelphia Market, Sept., 1734, &c. B. Franklin, printer. Price 4*d*.
- " Sept. 15.—The Two last Sermons preached at Christ Church, Philadelphia, July 3, 1737, by Rev. Mr. Peters, &c. Franklin, printer. Price 1*s*.
- " Sept. 22.—A Treaty of Friendship held with the Six Nations, Philadelphia, Sept. and Oct., 1736. Franklin, printer. Price 8*d*.
1738. Aug. 17.—Benj. Lay's Book against Slave Keeping. Printed by himself. Price 2*s* 6*d* each.
1739. May 10.—The Art of Preaching, an imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
- " July 26.—The History of Joseph, a Poem, by a female hand. Franklin, printer, 1*s*.
1740. May 22.—Whitfield's Sermons, 2 vols: one, Sermons; one, Journals. Franklin, printer.
- " May 22.—A Letter from Rev. Mr. Whitfield to the Religious Societies lately formed in England and Wales, etc.
- " May 22.—A Letter from the Rev. Mr. Whitfield to a friend in London, showing the fundamental errors of the book entitled, "The Whole Duty of Man."
- " May 22.—The Danger of an unconverted Ministry, considered by Gilbert Tennant, etc. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
- " June 19.—A second edition of the above.
1740. June 19.—Sir Matthew Hale's sum of Religion, &c. Franklin, printer. Price 3*d*.
- " June 19.—Some observations on the Rev. Mr. Whitfield and his opposers. Printed at Boston. Price 3*d*.
- " July 3.—The Character, Preaching, etc., of the Rev. Geo. Whitfield, impartially represented and supported in a Sermon preached at Charleston, S. C. By J. Smith, V. D. M. Franklin, printer. Price 4*d*.
- " July 3.—A new and Complete Guide to the English Tongue, &c. Collected by an ingenious hand, for the use of Schools. Franklin, printer. Price 2*s*.
- " Nov. 27.—A Journal of a Voyage from Savannah to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to England. By Wm. Seward, Gent., and companion to Rev. Geo. Whitfield. London, printed. Sold by Franklin.
- " Nov. 27.—A Continuation of Whitfield's Journal after his arrival at Georgia, and his return thither from Pennsylvania. Franklin, printer.
1741. Jan. 15.—Free Grace, a Sermon by Rev. John Wesley. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
- " Jan. 22.—Free Grace Indeed! A Letter to Rev. John Wesley. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
- " Feb. 19.—Free Grace in Truth. By Rev. Jn. Dylander, minister of the Swedish church, Weacoo. Franklin, printer. Price 3*d*.
- " April 9.—A Particular Consideration of a piece entitled, "The Querists." By Saml., Blair. Franklin, printer.
- " June 4.—A Short Reply to Rev. Mr. Whitfield's letter, which he wrote in answer to "The Querists." Franklin, printer. Price 8*d*.
- " July 16.—A Sermon on Justification. By the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, A. M. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
- " Aug. 13.—Daily Conversation with God, exemplified in the Holy Life of Arnelle Nicholas: done out of the French. Franklin, printer. Price 3*d*.
- " Aug. 13.—The Art of Preaching: inimitation of Horace. Franklin, printer. Price 6*d*.
- " Aug. 13.—Poems on Several Occasions, by Aquila Rose, &c. Collected by his son, Joseph Rose. Printed and sold at the new Printing Office near the market. Price 1*s*.
- " Aug. 20.—The Psalms of David imitated, etc. By Isaac Watts. Reprinted by Franklin. Price 3*s*.
- " Nov. 5.—Mr. Whitfield's Journal, from his leaving Stanford, N. E., to his arrival at Falmouth, Eng., March 11, 1741. Franklin, printer. Price 8*d*.
1742. March 25.—The Government of the

- Church of Christ, etc. By John Thompson. Franklin, printer. Price 1s. 6d.
1742. March 25.—An Examination and Refutation of Mr. Gilbert Tennent's remarks on the Protestation, delivered to the Synod of Philadelphia, June 1, 1741. Franklin, printer. Price 1s. 6d.
- " Sept. 25.—The Marriage of Cana, a sermon, by Rev. Geo. Whitfield. Wm. Bradford, printer.
- " Dec. 2.—Spiritual Songs, and Songs of Praise. Reprinted by Warner. Price 2s.
- " Dec. 21.—A Short Narrative of the Extraordinary Work of God at Camberstang in Scotland. Wm. Bradford, printer.
- 1743.—A Dialogue between Evangelus and Desperantus, etc. By Magnus Falconar. Isaiah Warner, printer. Price 6d.
- " March 3.—The Interest of New Jersey with regard to Trade and Navigation, by laying duties. Bradford, printer.
- " March 12.—The Examiner, or Gilbert against Tennent. By Philalethe. Franklin, printer. Price 6d.
- " March 12.—Every Man's Right to Live: a Sermon. By Rev. Lewis of Thurenstein, Moravian. Franklin, printer.
- " July 21.—The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration. By Jonathan Dickinson, A. M.
1744. Jan.—Oglethorpe's Expedition. Report to Assembly of South Carolina into the causes of its failure. Price 2s. 6d.
- " Feb. 5.—The Examiner examined, or Gilbert Tennent harmonious. Bradford, printer.
- " April.—Cicero's Cato Major; translated by Hon. James Logan. Price 3s. 6d.
- " —"A Journal of Proceedings," in the Conspiracy to Burn New York by white men and some negroes, etc., in 1742. By the Recorder of the City of New York.
- " Sept.—A Grand Treaty held at Lancaster, etc. Franklin, printer. Price 18d.
- " Sept.—The Chronicles of the Kings of England. By Nathan Bensaddi. Franklin, printer. Price 18d.
- " Oct.—Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded: in a series of familiar letters, etc. Reprint. Price 6s.
- " A Letter from Rev. Dr. Colman, of Boston, to the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Lebanon, upon reading the retractions of Rev. James Davenport. Franklin, printer. Price 2d.
- " Remarks upon Mr. Geo. Whitfield, proving him a man under Delusion. By George Gillespy. Philadelphia: printed for the Author, and sold at the Harp and Crown in 3d st., opposite the Workhouse.
- " Nov.—An Account of the newly invented Pennsylvanian Fire-places, &c., with a copper-plate. Price 1s.
1745. March.—An Abstract from Dr. Berkeley's Treatise on Tar Water, with some reflections thereon, adapted to Diseases frequent in America. By a Physician. Franklin, printer. Price 6d.
1745. An Essay on the West Indian Dry Gripes. By Dr. Cadwalader. Franklin, printer.
- " The Art of Preserving Health. By Dr. Armstrong. Reprint. Franklin, printer. Price 2s.
- " July.—A Collection of Sermons, by Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. Franklin, printer.
- " Sept.—The Necessity of Praising God for mercies received. A Sermon in the late expedition to Louisburg. By Gilbert Tennent. Bradford, printer.
- " Mr. Prince's Sermon on the General Thanksgiving occasioned by the taking of Cape Breton; with a Particular Account of the expedition, etc. Price 1s.
1746. April 3.—A Protest against Popery, by Hugh Jones, of Oxford University, Annapolis: printed by Jonas Green.
- " May.—Five Sermons, by Rev. George Whitfield. Franklin, printer.
- " July.—The New Manual Exercises, by General Blakenly; and the Evolutions of the Foot, by General Bland. Franklin, printer. Price 6d.
- " Reflections on Courtship and Marriage. Franklin, printer. Price 1s. 6d.
- " Sept. 18.—A Plan of the City and Fortress of Louisburg, &c. By Richard Gridley. J. Smibert publisher, Boston. Price 20s. *old tenor*.
1748. The Association Recommended; a Sermon preached in Radnor Church, on the late Fast-day, by Rev. Mr. Currie. Price 6d.
- " Jan.—The Doctrine of Christianity, as held by the People called Quakers. In answer to Gilbert Tennent's Sermon on the Lawfulness of War. Given away.
- " Brotherly Love Recommended. A Sermon, by the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, before the Sacramental Solemnity.
- " March.—The late Association for Defence further encouraged, &c. A Reply by Gilbert Tennent to a late composure on the Quaker doctrines, &c.
- " June 9.—Law and Gospel; a man wholly ruined by law and recovered by the Gospel. Sermons by Rev. David Evans of Pillsgrove. Franklin, printer. Price 9d.
- " June.—A Treatise on the Lawfulness of Defensive War; in two parts. By William Currie. Franklin, printer. Price 1s. 6d.
- " July.—The Church Catechism Explained,

&c. By John Lewis, Minister of Margate, in Kent,—13th edition.

1848.—The American Instructor, and young man's best companion, etc. By Geo. Fisher accomptant,—9th edition. Price 5s.

" A Letter from Rev. Mr. Whitfield to a Rev. Divine in Boston, giving an account of his late visit to Bermuda. Price 2d.

" Oct.—The Congress between the Beasts, under the mediation of the Goat, for negotiating a Peace between the Fox, the Ass wearing a lion's skin, the Horse, the Tigress, and other animals at war. A Farce in two acts, now in rehearsal at a new and grand Theatre in Germany. Written originally, in High Dutch, by the Baron Huffmnbourghausen, and translated by J. J. H-D-G-K, Esq., *Velute Speculo*.—Second edition. To be sold by Gotthard Armbruster, at the German Printing Office in Arch st. Price 2s. 6d.

" Dec.—Truth Vindicated, and the doctrine of darkness manifested. An answer to Gilbert Tennent. By Benj. Gilbert. Price 9d.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Monthly Meeting*.—The Society met on the 17th Jan., W. L. Newberry, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

The reported additions to the Library consisted of 217 bound books, 358 pamphlets, 3 charts, 8 old newspapers, 2 files of periodicals, 6 files of newspapers—in all 594, from 32 contributors.

The monthly correspondence was unusually extensive and interesting. From the Hon J. B. French, of Lowell, Mass., was received a communication forwarding the usual report of the monthly and annual mean rain-fall for 1859, at Laconia and Lake Village, N. H., the principal points of discharge of the waters of Lake Winnipiseogee—the annual precipitation at Laconia being 46.68 inches, and at Lake Village 44.82 inches (the mean annual precipitation at Chicago, according to Blodgett's rain charts, being about 30 inches).

From George Flower, Esq., one of the founders of the English settlement about 1818, in Albion, Edwards Co., Ill., was received a communication announcing his completion, for this Society, of an historical sketch of that settlement, which, upon its revision and correction, would be forwarded.

A highly interesting letter was read from John Russell, of Bluffdale, Ill., a name long and

honorably associated with the literature of the Northwest. The letter noticed in a cordial manner the operations of this Society, and the success of the late exhibition of the Fine Arts in this city, which he regarded as "inaugurating a new era in Illinois." Mr. Russell gave striking illustrations of the character of some of the early settlers of the State.

A communication was also read from Ninian W. Edwards, Esq., relative to the memoir of the late Gov. Edwards, prepared by him, which was followed by a report from a Committee of the Society, appointed to examine the memoir, who submitted resolutions expressing a cordial approbation of Mr. Edwards' labors, which were adopted.

The Secretary called the Society's attention to the publication commenced (of which a specimen was exhibited) of the first volume of the transactions of the *Chicago Academy of Science*. It contains in beautiful typography Prof. McChesney's description of new and undescribed *Palaeozoic fossils*—a publication which will be acceptable to the scientific world, and highly honorary to the Academy, and to the State.

The subject of Prof. Rauch's historical and scientific paper on "Interments in cities" having been postponed for further consideration to this meeting, the subject was taken up; but, owing to the lateness of the hour, and at the invitation of J. H. Kinzie, Esq., the subject was further postponed to an adjourned meeting to be held at Mr. Kinzie's house, Tuesday evening, Jan. 24th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iv., p. 44.) *Boston, Feb. 1, 1860*.—The regular monthly meeting was held this day, the President, Col. Almon Danforth Hodges, in the chair. The Librarian and Corresponding Secretary submitted their respective reports; the latter reading, among other documents, a very interesting notice of the well-known Capt. Pierre Landais, communicated by Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr., Esq., of New York, who had at the same time presented to the society, a photograph copy of an engraved portrait of Landais, given many years since to the writer's father, by Landais himself.

Dr. Palmer, the Historiographer, read a biographical memoir of John Frost, L.L.D., a corresponding member of the Society, who died in Philadelphia the 28th Dec. last, aged 59 years.

Rev. Mr. Bradlee, the Recording Secretary, read a biography of the late Dr. Henry Boud,

prepared for the society by Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, which is to be prefixed to the second edition of Bond's History of Watertown.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Jones for his able and interesting memoir.

Col. Samuel Swett read a brief memoir of the late Col. John Mountfort, a distinguished officer in the war of 1812.

Mr. Daniel Henshaw read a portion of a very interesting and amusing paper on Improvements in Travel, Transportation, and Communication. He began by relating some interesting anecdotes of the primitive method of travelling; viz., on foot. He next spoke of travelling on horseback and the introduction of the pillion, and afterwards of travelling by stage-coaches.

On account of the lateness of the hour, Mr. Henshaw gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., when the remainder of paper will be read.

THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION held the annual meeting at their rooms in Chauncy street, Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 18. The library, in all its departments, was reported to be in good order. The pamphlets especially have been so classified that they are readily available for any special subject or inquiry. E. B. Elliott, Esq., read a valuable paper analyzing and classifying the vital statistics of different countries, discriminating between those adapted for the construction of Life Tables, and those not sufficiently complete or well arranged for such purpose. The paper was requested for publication in the Society's Transactions, a new volume of which is in preparation.

Officers for the year were chosen:

President—Edward Jarvis, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. Amasa Walker, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. *Corresponding Secretary*—Jos. E. Worcester, LL.D. *Recording Secretary*—Mr. John Ward Dean. *Treasurer*—Lyman Mason, Esq. *Librarian*—Joseph Clark, D.D. *Councillors*—Ebenezer Alden, M.D., Hon. Samuel H. Walley, E. B. Elliott.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular annual meeting of this society was held at Trenton, Thursday, January 19th. The City Hall was filled with members from different parts of the State, indicating a strong interest in the movements of the Society. The meeting was called to order by the venerable Vice-President, J. Parker, Esq., and the reports for the

year read and received. The library at present contains 2,500 volumes, and 3,500 pamphlets. Several gifts of money were acknowledged from different sources.

The following officers were elected:

President—Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D. *Vice-Presidents*—James Parker, Wm. L. Dayton, R. S. Field. *Corresponding Secretary*—William A. Whitehead. *Recording Secretary*—David A. Hayes. *Treasurer and Librarian*—S. Alofsen. *Executive Committee*—Archer Gifford, Nicholas Murray, D.D., Dudley S. Gregory, Henry W. Green, Wm. P. Robeson, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Rev. R. K. Rogers, William Pennington, Peter S. Duryee.

Some very interesting statements were made by Chief Justice Green in reference to the trial of the Rev. William Tennent, in 1740. Appropriate resolutions were passed relative to the decease of Prescott and Irving, both honorary members of the society.

At the afternoon session a most interesting and valuable paper was read by R. S. Field, Esq., of Princeton. It was a concise account of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; showing the difficulties with which it was beset, and the narrow chance run of its being adopted at all. Mr. Field stated, as a specially gratifying fact, that New Jersey was the *only* state which adopted the Constitution unanimously, and without amendment. Factions were formed in every other State, and, as in the instances of New York and Virginia, it was only at the last moment that, by a small majority, the acceptance was ratified. The paper was received with much enthusiasm by those present as a subject peculiarly appropriate at the present time. Walter Rutherford, Esq., moved its acceptance by the Society, with a few short remarks, in which he said the Jerseymen of the present day would do justice to those who so unanimously adopted the Constitution, by defending it to the utmost. A resolution was then offered by Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, in relation to the purchase of the "Livingston Correspondence," now offered to the Society. Resolutions were also passed relative to the better preservation of State, county, and town records; also, in reference to the position of the State line between New Jersey and New York, many of the landmarks having disappeared, and it being intimated that New Jersey was enjoying more than her rightful share.

NEW MEXICO.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—After several conferences and preliminary meetings, this Society has organized at Santa Fé, N. M., December

26, 1859. The infant association, composed of earnest explorers in a distant region, asks the co-operation of kindred institutions in the different States. There is a vast and comprehensive field for the investigation of New Mexican history, during nearly three centuries. The objects of the Society also embrace the geography, geology, mineralogy, Indian races, antiquities, and natural history of the country.

A constitution has been adopted, and committees appointed for the full development of the objects of the Society.

OFFICERS.—*President*—Col. John B. Grayson, U. S. Army. *Vice-President*—Col. William A. Street. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. J. Sloan, Surgeon, U. S. Army. *Recording Secretary and Treasurer*—D. V. Whiting. *Curator and Librarian*—W. J. Howard.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (officers, vol. ii., p. 43).—At the monthly meeting held January 10th, the Committee appointed to secure for the Society the Abbot Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, reported that from the collections thus far made, it seemed almost certain that these valuable relics would eventually become the property of the Society. In order to further this object, the Committee proposed that three lectures be delivered in the Library of the Society, the proceeds of which shall go towards the purchase of the antiquities. The report also stated that Mr. R. K. Haight had presented to the Society his valuable collection of Egyptian drawings, comprising about 150 volumes, and valued at about \$5000.

A letter was read from Mr. Charles A. Clinton, in which he deposited in the archives of the Society the original draft of the famous Canal Memorial of 1816, as drafted by De Witt Clinton. In connection with this, extracts were read from the *Post* of Jan. 2, 1816, and from the *Columbian* of the same date. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Clinton for his valuable donation was then unanimously adopted.

The paper of the evening, given in the present number of the Magazine, was read by Hon. E. George Squier. His subject was "The Unexplored Regions of Central America."

Rev. Dr. Osgood proposed the usual resolution thanking the author for his paper, and requesting a copy for the records of the Society, which was adopted.

Dr. Osgood referred to the death of Macaulay; he thought that the Society should take some action in regard to it. He gave a brief appreciation of his character. He thought that Macaulay

had rather narrow limitations, yet these had given him the greater strength within themselves. He was an example of magnificent mediocrity. He strove to present new English liberty, which sprang up with the Revolution of 1688. He did not believe in one man making himself judge and executioner. He would not have been the eulogist of a John Brown in the New World or in the Old, and he did not believe in tyranny, whether the tyrant held in his hand a sceptre, or another instrument perhaps as offensive, though not so romantic. He believed in liberty regulated by law, and in law animated by liberty.

The Chair was instructed to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Macaulay, and the Society adjourned.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This Society held its 17th Annual Meeting on the 10th January, at the residence of the President.

The Annual Election was held, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Geo. Folsom, *President*; Dr. John W. Francis and Thomas Ewbank, *Vice-Presidents*; E. G. Squier, *Corresponding Secretary*; Theodore Dwight, *Recording Secretary*; George H. Moore, *Librarian*, and Alexander J. Cotheal, *Treasurer*.

The Annual Report, from the Recording Secretary, gave a brief view of the history, condition, and prospects of the Society. The first meeting was held in the Autumn of 1842. The late Hon. Albert Gallatin was President until his death; took a lively and active interest in it; had the meetings in his house, much of the time every week, and contributed largely to the two first volumes of transactions. The number of resident members has rarely exceeded twenty, and many of the early ones are either dead or removed. Several who have filled important missions abroad have returned. In the past year, several foreign ministers and consuls-general have been added to the number of members, and the direct correspondence with European and American scientific societies is extending.

In consequence of the efforts of the Society, attention has been excited anew to the survey and exploration of our ancient mounds, and more is expected to be done in the coming season.

General Herran presented resolutions on the occasion of the death of General Codazzi, a Corresponding Member; and the Society commissioned him to transmit them, with an expression of condolence, to the Government of New Granada, of which he is the Minister.

General H. also communicated the intelligence received from General Obaldia, Governor of Panama, that he was about to send to him, at

his request, for the Society, a collection of curiosities from Chiriqui.

A letter was read from George M. Totten, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad Co., to Mr. Theodore Dwight, Recording Secretary, accompanying three ancient Stone Images, found in a grave in Chiriqui, to be presented to the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. Andonian, an Armenian gentleman and scholar, who is pursuing his studies in the New-York Medical College, containing a sketch of Armenian Sacred Literature. Mr. A. has recently superintended the press of the American Bible Society during the publication of the Armenian Bible, translated by our missionaries.

The Committee appointed to report on the offer of the Danish Museums for exchanges of antiques, recommend "the acceptance of the proposition so generously made by Counsellor Thompson," through the Danish Minister, Mr. Raalot. It was accepted.

The President invited the attention of the Society to a collection of Indian implements, &c., belonging to Mr. Tomlinson, which were exhibited.

Mr. Squier reported on the papers of the late Professor Turner; and, also from the Committee of Publication.

A paper, by Mr. Ewbank, was read by Mr. Moore, mentioning that many curious relics of ancient inhabitants or visitants to the Chincha Islands, have been found in digging guano, and recommending measures to secure their preservation, or information about them in future.

Rev. Mr. Taylor (Chaplain in the Navy) informed the Society that he had obtained some curious specimens of dead animals, long ago preserved in the guano on those islands, which he wishes to present to the Society.

Monsieur Duhaillu, the enterprising young French traveller, who was present by invitation, being requested to communicate information obtained during his three journeys, then made a very interesting address. He gave the names of about thirty distinct tribes of negroes, living between the western coast and the first range of interior mountains, near the equator. They are in a savage state, thinly scattered, superstitious about witchcraft, which they treat as a capital crime. Those living in the dry atmosphere of the mountains are of a light complexion. The languages of all the tribes, except the few cannibals in the interior, are of the same origin. Some of them weave grass-cloth with much skill and taste; and the interior tribes make good iron weapons, smelting the ore in large fires in the open air, and "puddling" the iron to soften it. There are no cannibals south of the equator.

The powerful and terrible *Gorillas* he described as feeding only on vegetable food, and avoiding man. The females always run away, but the old males advance to fight, making strange sounds and rearing upon the hind feet. He cannot discover for what purpose the male has its extraordinary strength of jaws. The natives of different tribes call it Ingeenah, and by two other names nearly similar.

"Whence the name Gorilla?" was asked; and the President read a passage from the Periplus of Hanno, the Carthaginian voyager, which described a race of black, hairy *people*, seen on that part of the African coast, called "Gorillas." These now newly discovered animals, in consequence of their resemblance to them, have been called in Europe by that name.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson (a member of the Ethnological Society), eight or ten years ago, first reported the discovery of this animal in modern times to this Society, and his Associate Missionary, Mr. Walker, sent to Boston portions of the first skeleton procured, about the same time.

Mr. Smith, late attaché of the American Embassy in Madrid, exhibited a *fac-simile* copy of an old manuscript of the Apalachin language, and made interesting statements respecting that and the other four languages formerly spoken in Florida, but now extinct.

Hon. Mr. W. de Raasloff (Danish Minister), and Norton Shaw, Esq., Secretary of the London Geographical Society, were elected corresponding members.

A letter was read from J. de Nottbeck, Esq., Russian Consul-General, accepting his election.

ALBANY INSTITUTE.—Jan. 31, 1860.—In the absence of the President, Mr. Joel Munsell was called to the chair.

John Hiccox, Esq., of the State Library, read an elaborate paper upon "The Early Paper Currency of New York." We present the following imperfect abstract:—

The introduction of paper money in America, as a government currency, was first made in Massachusetts in 1690, and grew out of an expedition undertaken by New England and New York to drive the French from Canada. The soldiers returning sooner than was anticipated, were clamorous for their pay, and unwilling to await the time necessary to raise funds by taxation. The authorities, therefore, ordered Bills of Credit to be issued, to an amount sufficient to settle these claims.

The next Colony which issued this money was Carolina, the necessity for which grew out of a similar circumstance—an expedition against St. Augustine in 1702. In 1705 or 1706, a paper-money act was passed in the Island of Barba-

does. These three instances are believed to be the only enactments creating bills of credit in the British American Colonies prior to the act passed in New York in 1709.

This first act, which was passed on the 8th of June, directed the emission of £5000 in bills of credit, which was to defray that portion of expense assumed by New York in the Canada expedition. Other acts followed, which increased the amount appropriated for the purpose to £13,000. The bills were at first received at the Treasury at an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the date of the bill; but as such a measure encouraged speculation, the receiving of interest was soon afterwards forbidden. The penalty was death for counterfeiting these, as well as the bills issued for many subsequent years.

The occasion of an attack on Nova Scotia called for another emission, which was made in 1711, amounting to 25,000 oz. of plate or about £10,000. The bills were received by the collectors of taxes, and the date of their acceptance indorsed thereon, after which time they were no longer current.

The famous excise act of 1713, which contemplated raising an amount of money to pay the public debt, which had accumulated by the mismanagement and dishonesty of the officers of government, was covered by an act creating a new issue of £27,680 in bills of credit, which were to be cancelled by the revenue arising from excise. The creditors of the Colony were obliged to accept the bills or lose their claims. Other emissions, to defray the necessary expenses of government, as well as for replacing defaced and torn bills, were made from this date to 1737, amounting to £54,347. The bills for the latter purpose are distinguished by an oval blank at the top, in which the date of the original bill is written. Provision was made in each instance for cancelling them, which was usually done by imposts, and a tax on slaves.

In 1737 a new system was introduced. The sum of £40,000 was issued and distributed among the counties to be loaned at an annual interest of five per cent., the interest to be applied to the support of government. Those who took these loans were required to pay five per cent. annual interest for the first ten years, and ten per cent. of the principal, without interest, for the remaining ten. The holders re-lent the loans at ten per cent. or more for the whole twenty years, realizing thereby £150 net on every £100 loaned. In some cases the holders sold their shares for ready money at a premium of thirty-five per cent.

To defray the expense of the French and Indian wars (1746–1760) the amount of £576,000 was issued at various times, and cancelled by

annual taxes. The tax of 1746 was levied in the following proportion, which, as it exhibits the comparative wealth of the several counties of the State at that date, is interesting:—

New York.....	£10,000	Kings.....	£2,400
Suffolk.....	3,000	Richmond.....	1,600
Dutchess.....	2,000	Orange.....	2,000
Albany.....	5,000	Ulster.....	4,000
Queens.....	6,000	Westchester.....	4,000

The war of the Revolution was carried on mainly by means of the paper currency of the country, both colonial and continental. Of the latter £359,547,037 were issued by Congress. The colony of New York issued for this purpose £300,000. After the adoption of the State Constitution in 1777, but two paper-money laws were passed, viz.: £164,000 in 1781 to pay the proportion called for by Congress, towards the expense of the war; and £200,000 in 1786, for the purpose of increasing the currency.

The following is a summary of the amount of bills of credit issued in New York with their respective dates of emission:—

1709—June 8.	£5,000	1747—Nov. 25.	£28,000
1709—Nov. 12	4,000	1755—Feb. 19.	45,000
1709—“	4,000	1755—May 3.	10,000
1711—July 26.	10,000	1755—Sept. 11.	8,000
1714—Sept. 4.	27,680	1756—April 1.	10,000
1715—July 5.	6,000	1756—“	52,000
1717—Dec. 23.	16,667	1758—March 24.	100,000
1720—Nov. 19.	2,000	1759—March 7.	100,000
1723—July 6.	2,140	1759—July 3.	150,000
1724—July 24.	6,630	1760—March 22.	60,000
1724—“	3,000	1771—Feb. 16.	120,000
1726—Nov. 11.	3,000	1775—Sept. 2.	45,000
1730—Oct. 17.	3,000	1776—March 5.	55,000
1734—Nov. 23.	12,000	1776—Aug. 13.	200,000
1737—Dec. 16.	48,350	1781—March 27.	164,000
1739—Oct. 25.	10,000	1786—April 18.	200,000
1746—May 5.	13,000		
1746—July 15.	40,000		£1,563,407

At the close of Mr. Hickcox's paper, Geo. P. Jackson presented a brief communication on “The Defects in Hollow Cast-Iron Columns.” He explained the method of casting hollow columns, and showed that, in the case of columns of small diameter, it was next to impossible to prevent a weakening of the upper side of the columns. It was owing to a defect of this kind in the columns that the horrid accident at Lawrence occurred.

Mr. Jackson proceeded to show that the difference in expense between hollow columns of small diameter, and solid columns correspondingly strong, was much less than was usually supposed. The former were worth from three and a half to three and three quarter cents per pound, whereas the latter, at corresponding rates, would only be worth two cents.

Prof. Murray added to Mr. Jackson's communication, a computation, giving the diminution

sions of a solid iron column, which would be as strong as a given hollow one. Taking as a basis a hollow column ten feet long, and five inches exterior and four inches interior diameter, he determined that the solid column must be four and one-third inches diameter. At the rates given, these columns would differ in cost by less than one dollar.

The Secretary presented to the collections of the Institute two old coins—one an iron coin of the era of Antoninus Pius, and an old Greek coin—which had been donated by W. B. Sprague, Jr. Also, a specimen of Lehigh coal, and a Canada coin, the donation of J. W. Stearns.

The Institute then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday evening Judge Oswald Thompson presided, and, suspending the order of business, introduced to the meeting Mr. Henry C. Wetmore, who then read a very interesting and well-written paper entitled "Philadelphia, in its social, literary, and scientific relations, from 1750 to 1776." Notwithstanding the field here presented is an unusually rich one, it proved to be in a master's hands.

The correspondence was then read, including letters from Mr. Pierce Francis Conelly, at Brussels, accompanying a donation of seventy-five valuable historical works, presented by the Belgian Government to the Society; and from Dr. Robley Dunglison, transmitting a communication from the late Mr. Du Ponceau to the Society, which had been recently discovered by Miss Garesche among her grandfather's papers. The communication of Mr. Du Ponceau concerned a translation, by him, of an original memorial written by Baron Steuben, and addressed to General Washington. The valuable papers were presented by Miss Garesche to the Society.

An election of members was then held. After which the Treasurer's report was read:

Total receipts for 1859.....	\$2,345 25
Total payments 1859.....	2,444 78

Due the Treasurer,.....	\$99 53
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He reported that he had invested five hundred dollars on account of the Life Membership Fund.

Then was read the report of the Trustees of the Publication Fund, as follows:

To the President and Members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned present the following report of the Publication Fund:

Dec. 31, 1858—Reported investments,..	\$14,050 00
" " 1859—Additional " ..	1,000 00
Total Fund,.....	\$15,050 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Dec. 31, 1858—Balance of interest on hand,.....	\$297 72
" " 1859—Cash received to date, ..	743 80
Total receipts,.....	\$1,041 52
Dec. 31, 1859—Payments to date on account of publications, ..	\$951 06
Cash on hand,.....	\$90 46

A volume of nearly five hundred pages, handsomely illustrated, entitled "The Record of Up-land," and the "Military Journal of Major Den-ny," are now in press, and will be issued some time during the ensuing month.

JOHN JORDAN, Jr.,	} Trustees.
HARRY CONRAD,	
OSWALD THOMPSON,	

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1851.

The reports and accounts were referred to the Finance Committee to be audited.

Mr. Edward Armstrong read to the Society an interesting and valuable statement from the pen of Mr. J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston, in which attention was called to the existence of the Minutes of the Virginia Company now in the possession of the General Government, and their publication urged.

Mr. Armstrong offered the following Preamble and Resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, As the General Government are in possession of the Minutes of the Virginia Company, documents of national interest, "forming the earliest records of Anglo-American colonization on this continent, and reaching back to the very foundation of the English companies for colonizing America," Therefore,

Resolved, That the publication of the Records be respectfully recommended to the Government as an undertaking of national interest, and that a copy of this resolution be inclosed to the members of Congress from this and other States, with an expression of the wish that they will co-operate in favor of the object in view.

Whereupon the meeting was adjourned by the presiding officers.

VERMONT.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society was held at Burlington, Jan. 25th, the President, Gov. Hiland Hall, in the chair.

The Hon. Chas. Adams, of Burlington, presented several specimens of Indian relics.

The Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, late Minister to Constantinople, observed that relics almost precisely like those presented, in substance and shape, have been found in all parts of the world. They were numerous in the Scandinavian countries of Northern Europe, where on the promontory of Jutland a workshop for the manufacture of them had been excavated. He had himself found an Indian spear-head, as it is called, in the bed of a small stream on the island of Sicily, in the Mediterranean. He gave a highly interesting account of the probable method of their manufacture.

The Hon. Hampden Cutts was requested to prepare a paper on the life of the late Consul Jarvis.

The next special meeting will be held at Brattleboro, on the 18th of July next, at which addresses will be delivered by Hon. Geo. P. Marsh and Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D., and several papers of interest, touching the early history of the State, will be presented.

In the evening at 7 o'clock a large audience assembled at the Town Hall, which had been generously tendered the Society for their use by the authorities of Burlington. Gov. Hall called the assemblage to order, and delivered a very excellent address, as introductory and appropriate to the occasion. He commenced by giving the early history of the Society, stating that the Vermont Historical Society was organized in 1838, and an act of incorporation granted by the Legislature to Henry Stevens of Barnet, O. H. Smith, Daniel P. Thompson, and George B. Mansur, of Montpelier, under which it was organized, and the Cabinet and Library were kept at Barnet. In 1858 the Legislature altered the Act, and provision was made appropriating a room in the new State House for the use of the Society. Under this change a new impetus has been given to the Society. He then gave a finely elaborated account of the early contests with New York.

At the conclusion of his able and interesting address, Governor Hall introduced George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans, who pronounced an appropriate and deserving eulogy on the late Prof. Zadock Thompson, of Burlington. He gave a very finely prepared account of his life and labors, both as an Historian, Naturalist, and Clergyman; and his labors truly place him among the most distinguished of the sons of our State.

The Hon. Daniel P. Thompson of Montpelier read a well-prepared paper on the "Discovery of Vermont, in connection with the valley of the Winooski." He presented a brief survey of the early settlement of Burlington, which gave evident satisfaction to the citizens.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, RICHMOND.—At the annual meeting of the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, held on Thursday, the 15th day of December, 1859, in the building of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, the President opened the meeting with some interesting remarks on the condition and prospects of the Society.

The report of the Executive Committee was read to the Society by Conway Robinson, Esq., its Chairman.

In May, 1858, the attention of the Committee was called to the probability that a sale might soon be made of the Athenæum building by the authorities of the city of Richmond, to whom it belonged; and to the necessity of providing in that event for the removal of the library, pictures, manuscripts, and other property of the Society. After conference by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose, a contract was entered into, under which this Society and the Richmond Library Company have jointly the use of the large room on the third story of this building, and each of them one of the smaller rooms opening into that large room; and under which also this Society has the use of this hall on the occasion of its annual meetings. Until the library room could be fitted up, the pictures were, by permission of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, deposited in a room in the Capitol; and the books—removed to this building—remained in boxes.

Dr. William P. Palmer having declined to hold the office of Corresponding Secretary and Librarian under the regulations which became necessary in consequence of the new arrangement, the Committee, on the 27th of October last, elected Dr. George W. Bagby to that office. This officer has been and is employed in arranging the books and manuscripts, and putting them and the pictures in their appropriate places.

That valuable member of the Society—Hugh Blair Grigsby, Esq.—is still engaged on his great work, the Virginia Convention of 1788. This work is expected to fill up a great chasm in biography and history; the author thinks that it will present a more accurate portraiture of the members of the Convention than could have been known to the generation in which they lived. We indulge the hope that it will be completed within the next six or eight months.

Members of the Society may, perhaps, have noticed Lafayette's prescription of exercise to Washington, and Washington's reply on the 19th of March, 1791, that he should, on the next Monday, enter on the practice of that friendly prescription, intending then to begin a journey to the

Southward. They may also have seen his letter written from Mount Vernon on the 4th of April, 1791, to the secretaries of the Departments, informing them at what time he would be found in any particular place; for example, stating that he should be on the 8th of April at Fredericksburg, the 11th at Richmond, the 14th at Petersburg, and so on. We are pleased to inform you that Mr. James K. Marshall has placed under the control of the Society the diary of this tour of Washington through the Southern States. It being, at the time of Mr. Marshall's last communication on the subject, in possession of Mr. C. B. Richardson, of New York, the publisher of a periodical known as the *Historical Magazine*, the Committee authorized Mr. Richardson to print a limited edition of this diary in conjunction with a diary which he had to print of Washington's tour through New England. Of the volume containing the two diaries copies are to be delivered to our Librarian; and it is contemplated that one of these copies will be delivered to each member of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, Dr. Geo. W. Bagby, stated that owing to his recent connection with the Society, materials had not accumulated out of which a report proper could be made. He would mention, however, that during the past year his predecessor, Dr. Wm. P. Palmer, had received a number of books, manuscripts, and other donations, and among them the first volume of the Life of Madison, by Wm. C. Rives, Esq., President of the Society. He added that Mr. Augustus A. Hughes, of Richmond, had on the morning previous to the annual meeting, presented to the Society a portrait, believed to be authentic, of the Earl of Essex, which was gratefully accepted by the Executive Committee, in behalf of the Society, and ordered to be placed with the other portraits belonging to the Society's collection.

The following persons were unanimously elected officers of the Society:

President—Hon. Wm. C. Rives. *Vice-Presidents*—James M. Mason, Esq., Wm. H. Macfarland, Esq., John Robertson, Esq. *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*—Dr. Geo. W. Bagby. *Recording Secretary*—Andrew Johnston, Esq. *Treasurer*—Jaquelin P. Taylor, Esq.

And then the Society adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Society, the officers in Richmond at the annual election, held a meeting and appointed the following persons as members of the Executive Committee, to wit:

Chairman—Conway Robinson. *Members*—Gustavus A. Myers, Thomas T. Giles, Arthur A. Morson, Thos. H. Ellis, George W. Randolph, H. Coalter Cabell.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE WASHINGTON COINS.—During the period extending from the War of Independence to the year 1805, a number of coins and medals were struck, bearing the head of Washington. They are but little known to the community at large, and some of them are of great rarity, even among collectors.

I subjoin a list of these pieces, adding from the source mentioned, a number which I have not in my own collection.

I trust some of your readers may not find it uninteresting to glance at a description of these relics of the preceding half century, showing us, as they do, the gratitude felt by the contemporaries of Washington, for the great services rendered his country, as well as the veneration in which his name was held, both at home and abroad.

No. 1.—1776. Bronze, from the same die as the gold medal presented by Congress. Undraped bust, head to the right. Legend—"Georgio Washington supremo duci exercitum adsertori Libertatis;" exergue "Comitia Americana." Reverse—Washington and Staff on Dorchester Heights; in the distance the British evacuating Boston. Legend—"Hostibus primo fugatis," exergue "Bostonium recuperatum XVII Martii MDCCCLXXVI."

2.—1783. Cent size—laureated head, Roman costume. Legend—"Washington and Independence," date below. Reverse, legend—"Unity States of America," "one cent," inclosed in a wreath.

3.—1783. Obverse resembling the last. Reverse, Liberty seated, in right hand staff and Liberty cap; in left a laurel branch. Legend—"United States."

4.—1783. Another variety of the last, with smaller letters and initials of die-sinker and designer, under the figure.

5.—1783. Smaller bust, in military costume, legend like last, with initials under the figure.

6.—1783. Another variety of the last.

7.—No date. Of the same size and style as the foregoing, is what is called the "double-headed Washington," bust in military costume; legend, "Washington," below the head a star, edge beaded; reverse, the same, with "one cent," in place of name.

8.—1786. Bust in Continental uniform, legend "Non Vi Virtute Vici." Head to observer's right. Reverse, Liberty, or Justice, seated. In right hand staff and liberty cap, in left a pair of scales; legend, "Neo Eboracensis," date below. Struck in New York, and very rare.

9—1791. The celebrated Washington cent. Finely executed head and bust, looking to observer's left; military costume, hair dressed in style of the time, drawn back to a queue. Legend, "Washington President," below date. Reverse, large spread eagle, holding in its beak a scroll, with "Unum e pluribus," in one claw an olive branch with thirteen leaves, in the other thirteen arrows, on its breast a shield with thirteen bars and spaces; above the head "one cent;" around the edge, "United States of America."

10—1791. Obverse similar to last, without the date. Reverse, a small eagle with upraised wings. Stars and clouds about the head; "one cent" above; six arrows in one claw, and olive branch in the other; date below.

11—1791. Obverse like No. 9. Reverse, a ship under sail. Legend—"Liverpool Halfpenny;" below, two olive branches crossed; around the edge, "Payable in Anglesey, London, or Liverpool."

12—1792. A piece in size midway between a dollar and half-dollar. Head and bust; military costume, as above, but sharper in the features. Legend—"G. Washington, President I;" date below; milled rim, and ornamented edge. Reverse, a large eagle with upraised wings, shield on its breast, fifteen stars about the head, six arrows in one claw, and an olive branch in the other. Legend—"United States of America." This piece and the one following are of great rarity.

13—1792. Smaller size, bust in same dress, somewhat heavier in the features. Legend—"Washington, President," date below. Reverse, a spread eagle like No. 9, but in place of one cent over the head, are twelve stars in line, and one on bird's crest.

14—1792. Obverse like last. Reverse inscribed in parallel lines, "General of the American Armies 1775, Resigned 1783; President of the United States, 1789."

15—No date. Like the last, except that around the obverse is legend—"Geo. Washington, born Virginia, Feb. 11, 1732."

15½—Same as No. 15, but struck in silver.

16—1793. Obverse like No. 10. Reverse, a ship under sail, with word "Halfpenny" above, and date below.

17—1795. Head to right. Similar dress, forehead more prominent; legend—"George Washington." Reverse, a shield with stripes and stars, surmounted by an eagle, holding arrows and an olive branch, and wings raised; legend—"Liberty and Security," date below. Around the edge, "Payable at London, Liverpool, or Bristol."

18—1795. Penny size. Head similar to No.

9; legend—"George Washington." Reverse like last, date omitted. Around the edge, "An Asylum for the oppressed of all Nations."

19—1795. The same piece struck in brass.

20—1796. In citizen's dress, hair somewhat more wavy. Head to right; date below. Reverse inscribed in concentric circles, "Gen'l of the American Armies, 1775. Resigned the commission, 1783. Elected President of the United States, 1789. Resigned the Presidency, 1796." Inclosed in a beaded circle a cannon and bundle of fasces crossed on a caduceus and a scroll with "Repub. Ameri."

21. Another, like the foregoing, but thinner, and in place of date, legend—"Born Feb. 11, 1732, died Dec. 21, 1799."

22—1797. In citizen's dress, head to right; legend—"G. Washington, Pres. Unit. Sta." Reverse, pedestal with shield, draped, supporting the sword, fasces, and olive branch; legend—"Commiss. resigned. Presidency relinq.;" date below.

23—1800. Small silver medal, head to left, surrounded by a wreath, military costume; legend—"He is in glory, the world in tears." Reverse, a draped cinereal urn, with G. W. around it; the legend—"B. F. II. 1732. G. A. Arm. '75. R. '83. P. U. S. A. '89. R. '96. G. Arm. U. S. '98. Obd. D. 14, 1799." This piece was also struck in white metal, and in gold.

24—1800. The reverse was a scull and cross bones instead of the urn.

25—1803. Head to the right, in very plain dress, and marks of age in the features; legend above, Washington; on either side of bust, dates of birth and death. Reverse, a beautifully executed figure of Fame flying across the sea, on which a ship is sailing, and the sun in the horizon; legend—"Wisdom, Virtue, and Patriotism," date in exergue.

26—1805. A Large Medal bust in armor, very finely executed, looking to left. Legend—"General Washington, Inscribed to his Memory by D. Eccleston, Lancaster, MDCCCV." Reverse in concentric circles. "He laid the foundation of American Liberty in the XVIII. Century. Innumerable Millions, yet unborn, will venerate the memory of the man, who obtained their country's freedom." In the centre an American Indian leaning on his bow, an arrow in his right hand, and legend—"The land was ours." Struck in England.

27—A halfpenny. Bust in uniform to the left, legend—"Georgius Washington." Reverse, a harp, legend—"North Wales."

28—Piece known as the Manly or Blacksmith's medal, very aged features, legend on obverse, and reverse same as No. 15.

29—In citizen's dress, poor likeness, legend—

"Gen'l George Washington." Reverse, legend inclosed in a wreath of two branches crossed—"Born Feb. 22, 1732, died Dec. 14, 1799."

30—Head to right, citizen's dress, poor likeness; legend—"George Washington, Esq., late President of the United States of America." Reverse, a wreath with 13 stars, pierced by a bunch of 13 arrows; legend—"Made commander-in-chief of the American forces the 15th June, 1775. With courage and fidelity he defended the rights of a free people. Died Dec. 14, 1799, aged 68."

31—A small brass piece, size of a quarter of a dollar—head to right, military dress. Legend—"George Washington." Reverse, an eye with diverging rays, and 13 stars. Legend—"Success to the United States."

32—The same, half size.

33—Washington button, size of half a dollar; around the edge "Long live the President," in centre "G. W."

34—Another button. A circle of 13 rings, containing the initials of the 13 States. Around the centre "Long live the President;" in centre "G. W."

35—A large brass badge, or button, bust to left, in uniform. Legend—"General Washington;" $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

36—A small piece of silver, struck from Washington's private bullion on the first establishment of the mint, 1792. Obverse, head of Mrs. Washington, date below. Legend—"Industry Lib. Par. of Science." Reverse, flying eagle. Legend—"Half disme. United States of America."

The following pieces are in the collection of Rev. J. M. Finotti, of Brookline:

37—1792. The Washington half dollar, so called; die same as No. 12, but struck in silver.

38—Another Washington half dollar. Obverse same as last. Reverse, large spread eagle, with very large shield on its breast; one claw holding 13 arrows, one with laurel branch and 13 leaves; legend—"United States of America." This piece had a flaw passing diagonally through the centre, occasioned by the breaking of the die.

39—Very large medal, head similar to No. 1, but facing left; legend—"George Washington." Reverse, signing of the Declaration of Independence; legend—"Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776."

40—1797. Larger medal, like No. 22.

41—Head to right, short hair; legend—"G. Washington el. General of the Contin'l Army in America." Reverse, trophy of cannon and implements of war,—surrounded by legend—"Wash. réunit, par un rare assemblage, les talens du guerrier et les vertus du sage."

42—Small medal, with hair in style of George IV., poor likeness, looking to right; legend—"George Washington." Reverse, in parallel lines, "Natus Virginia in America Federata An. MDCCXXXII., Obiit An. MDCCXCIX. Series numismatica universalis virorum illustrium, MDCCXCIX."

The following pieces are in the collection of J. Colburn, Esq., of Boston:

43—Head with close hair, marks of age, looking to the right; legend—"George Washington ob. 14 Dec'r, 1799. Æ. 68." Reverse, oak and laurel wreath, with arrows; legend—"The hero of freedom, the pride of his country, and ornament of human nature, 1800. Late President of the United States of America."

44—Head in Roman style, hair bound up with a fillet, well-executed piece, but poor likeness; legend—"Washington, President;" date, 1792, below. Reverse, a tall, singular-looking eagle, with upraised wings, 13 arrows in one claw, olive branch in the other, six stars about the head, above "Cent." Very rare piece.

The description of several medals, which I have never met with, I copy from C. B. Norton's "Literary Letter," No. 3, as follows:

45—Obverse, bust in citizen's dress, straight face, bad likeness; legend—"George Washington." Reverse, inscription in parallel lines—"General of the American armies, 1775. Resigned command, 1783. Elected President of the United States, 1789. Re-elected, 1793. Resigned, 1797."

46—Death of Washington. Diameter about three inches. Obverse, Head of Washington crowned with a wreath. Legend—"George Washington." Reverse, Tomb and urn, over which a child is weeping, and at its side an armed female with United States shield, also weeping. On tomb—"Victor sine clade," arms, &c., behind. Legend—"He is in glory, the world is in tears." Exergue—"Born February 11, 1732; died December 14, 1799." (Issued at Newburyport, Mass., at funeral celebration. Designed by Dudley A. Tyng; executed by Jacob Perkins.)

47—Bust on a pedestal, on which is depicted a ship sailing, a man ploughing, military trophies, &c. On right of pedestal, Liberty; on left, an Indian chief. Legend—"Gen. Geo. Washington, Presi: of the Unit: Sta." Exergue—"Born Feb., 1732; died Dec., 1799."

48—Small piece. Bust—in regimentals, likeness not good. Legend and reverse same as Boston medal.

49—Washington and Franklin. Obverse, bust side by side, the former in regimentals. Reverse, an eagle descending with an olive branch and thunderbolts toward the globe, on

which are the outlines and inscription of United States, 1783. Designed by J. Sansom, of Philadelphia; engraved by Reich. A. S.

Brookline, Mass., Feb. 10, 1859.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.—The following letter, translated from the German, contains some interesting particulars respecting a branch of the Washington family. The letter from General Washington, to which the writer alludes, may be seen in Sparks' *Washington*, vol. xi. p. 393; and other particulars concerning the family in vol. i. p. 554. James Washington is there mentioned as having been a merchant in Rotterdam:

MUNICH, February 21, 1844.

HONORED SIR: It was not till the 17th of this month that I received your favor of December 13th; I could not, therefore, answer it earlier. In compliance with your wish I will, with pleasure, communicate to you some facts relating to my family. The branch from which I am descended has undoubtedly the same ancestor as that from which the American branch descended, which is proved also by the same coat of arms.

The family of Washington is descended from a good old English family, which, in early times, owned considerable possessions in the counties of York and Northampton, and in other places. It became connected, by marriage, with the family of Shirley, Earl Ferrers. Sir Lawrence Washington married Elizabeth, a daughter of the second Earl Ferrers. It was also connected with that of Villiers, duke of Buckingham. A branch of the family, from unknown causes, for they were wealthy, emigrated about the year 1650 to America; and the well-known (one may say with truth the universally famous) General and President, George Washington, was descended from it.

My great grandfather, James Washington, was so deeply implicated in the unfortunate affair of the Duke of Monmouth, in the time of Charles II., 1683 and 1684, that he was obliged to fly from England, and, after losing by shipwreck on the coast of Portugal every thing of his personal property that he had been able to carry away from England, he came to Holland. While there, he was frequently demanded on the part of England by its ambassador, and his delivery insisted upon; but the General States did not consent; and thus he became the founder of that branch, which then began to flourish in Holland, and is still in existence in the person of two individuals, cousins, lieutenants in the army and navy.

I possess an autograph letter of the great man, George Washington, from Mount Vernon, January 20, 1769, in which, among other things, it is

said: "There can be but little doubt, sir, of our descending from the same stock, as the branches of it proceeded from the same country; at what time your ancestors left England is not mentioned; mine came to America nearly one hundred and fifty years ago."

At the age of sixteen I received, in 1794, a commission in the Dutch service, but was unwilling to serve the Batavian Republic founded in 1795; and, being a faithful follower of the house of Orange, I emigrated. At the formation of the Dutch brigade of the Prince of Orange in the English service in 1799, I was appointed lieutenant in that brigade, until the disbanding of the latter, after the peace of Amiens, in 1802. A few months later, I had the good fortune to enter the Bavarian service. Since then, nearly forty-two years have passed, of which I have been attached no less than thirty-seven years to the most high person of the King, partly as marshal of the Court, and partly as aid-de-camp.

I have also planted a stock in Bavaria, which, if God will, is some time to bear good fruit to the king and country. I have three sons: the eldest, Ludwig, sixteen years old, is a page of his Majesty the King; the second, Max, fourteen years old, is pupil in the Royal Corps of Cadets; and the third, Karl, ten years old, frequents the public school. By my two marriages with daughters of families of the highest nobility in the land, my children are placed in agreeable circumstances, even when I shall be no more; and, in this manner, this branch of the family in this new country may flourish. God give his blessing to it!

It would lead me too far to enter into details of my biography; for, being in earlier years frequently exposed to the storms of fate, brought on chiefly by revolutions, and at a later period placed in important offices and other relations, I could not do it without being very long; and, since this letter has already attained a considerable extent, that which has been said will, I hope, satisfy you. I will only add, in order that you may become altogether acquainted with my situation here, that I will subjoin to the signature of my name what is otherwise not usual; but in this case I think I may make an exception, because it forms in a manner a part of my biography.

Thanking you for the literary production transmitted to me, which possesses, by the preface of the renowned Professor Hermann, an enhanced value, I remain, with sentiments of perfect esteem, your devoted,

BARON VON WASHINGTON,

Royal Bavarian Chamberlain, Lieutenant-general and Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty the

King, Commander of the Order of Civil Merit of the Bavarian Crown, of the Greek Order of the Saviour, of the British Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Royal French Order of the Legion of Honor, and Lord of Notzing.

To Dr. J. G. FLUZEL,

Consul of the U. S. of N. America in Leipsic.

BUFF, a color—(query, the proper meaning of the term?) The Dictionaries—even the best and latest—do not appear to be thoroughly posted on the subject. WEBSTER, with all his devotedness to etymology, is rather unsatisfactory, merely intimating that the word is “contracted from *Buffalo*,” and both he and WORCESTER (just published) adopt as a definition—“the color of buff, a *light yellow*.” This seems to be the meaning generally accepted, and which has been long so understood. I well recollect, that in the by-gone days of buckskin breeches and jerkins, we were wont to employ a sort of ochrey-roll, called “*Buff-ball*,” to restore the primitive yellowish hue of the leather, when it became soiled, or discolored. But still, the query arises—is *yellow*, of any shade, the true signification of the term *buff*? While in doubt, and at a loss, on this point, I happened to observe a passage in MACAULAY’S History of England, which at once suggested a solution of the question, both as to the *origin*, and *meaning*, of the word. Speaking of an old and gallant corps of British troops, in the third chapter of his first volume, MACAULAY says—“The third regiment, distinguished by *flesh-colored facings*, from which it derived the well-known name of the *Buff*s, had, under MAURICE of Nassau, fought not less bravely for the deliverance of the Netherlands.” This explanation obviously connects the “*flesh-colored facings*,” aforesaid, with the French word *Bœuf*—“*la chair de Bœuf*,”—and renders the whole matter perfectly plain and intelligible.* In corroboration of this view, I may add, we formerly had a familiar phrase, applied to persons partly naked—or when (as in the barbarous gymnastics of the times) the upper half of men’s bodies were divested of all clothing, preparatory to a fight, it was usual to say they were “stripped to the *buff*”—i. e. to the *beef*, or naked body. If these crude remarks are at all *appropos*, or deemed worthy of the space they would occupy among the Notes and Queries of the Historical Magazine, they are entirely at the disposal of the Editor.

W. D.

WESTCHESTER, PENN., Jan. 30, 1860.

* Since this article was written, I perceive the *New American Cyclopædia* approaches the mark, by defining *buff* to be “a mixed color, something between *pale pink* and *pale yellow*,” but I believe it makes no allusion to the supposed *French* origin of the term.

SACRIFICE OF THE SENECA.—I send you below an account of the Indian ceremony of “burning the dog,” which very few white people have ever witnessed. It was described to me by one of our old residents, and I give it as nearly as possible in his words. The ceremony derives its significance from being the occasion of the Indian’s yearly sacrifice to his Manitou, or Deity. Jack-berry Town, about four miles east of this city, on the Seneca Reservation, was the location where it took place; this is now a part of what is called the Ebenezer Settlement. I think the year was 1832 or ’33.

He says:—For several years previous I had gone out to see the ceremony with a number of friends; but the Indians would never tell us the correct day or time, so that we had always missed it. This year we had been down to the Reservation four or five days in succession, always carrying along tobacco and trinkets for presents, which made us welcome visitors, but by which we seemed to gain no advantage to ourselves. But we took no whiskey or other liquor, as it was not allowed to be drunk or seen on such an occasion, through fear of enraging their deity. On the last day, after staying at the village for two or three hours, I took aside “Captain Billy,” one of the old chiefs, who had obtained his cognomen in the Revolutionary war, and asked him if he meant to deceive us this time also. He declared they did not, but finally acknowledged that the Indians did not wish white men to be present at the ceremony. “White men bad; they laugh and make fun of it.” “Very well,” said I; “then we will never disturb you more with tobacco and presents.” This he did not like, and as the Indians were nearly all acquainted with me, and liked me pretty well, he finally concluded, “*You good white man; you may come.*” He then informed me that the burning would take place that very evening. So, according to agreement with him, I told our people that there would be nothing done that day, and made preparations for starting home. There were several sleigh-loads of us, mine being the smallest, consisting of but two besides myself, whom I let into the secret, that they might act in concert with me. When all were ready, we started ahead; but, after driving about a mile, our harness unexpectedly broke, and we were occupied in repairing it until all the other sleighs had passed by us. Then removing the bells from the horse, and turning our faces in the opposite direction, we were soon within sight of the village. Twilight was now approaching, and the blaze of a large fire had already begun to arise in the hamlet. Securing our horse, we drew near on foot, and were met at an appointed spot by “Billy,” who conducted us to a favorable place

for viewing the ceremony. In the midst of the village, near the council-house, a large pile of brushwood and logs had been collected for the occasion. Near by where we were stationed were the dogs, two in number, suspended by cords about their necks to a pole which rested on a couple of crotched stakes. Their color was spotless white, selected probably for two reasons: because, with the Indians, as with us, that color is emblematic of chasteness and purity, and because the ornaments were better displayed upon such a background. They were bedizened with strings of wampum, and a profusion of ribbons of all colors; and were besides adorned with paint of various hues, and in various devices. About five hundred Senecas were present, including men, women, and children, all of whom appeared in proper costume, and all taking part in the rites. As soon as the fire burned steadily up, they took the dogs and laid them upon it. Order having been established, the grand Sachem, old Red Jacket, delivered what might have been either a short speech or an invocation; then forming a long procession, they marched slowly and solemnly around the fire, each casting upon it, as an offering, a handful of dried herbs. This done, Red Jacket again spoke, with rapid utterance and vehement gesture. The musicians then took their places, with their little drums between their knees, and screeching after the Indian fashion. Immediately began a war dance, and such a variety of postures, and such unearthly yelling, no one who has not seen or heard can possibly form an idea of. After this the chief again addressed them; scarcely had he finished when the medicine-men, or salamananders, rushed at the fire, and, having their hands clothed with thick mittens, scattered the brands hither and thither. One might well have deemed them madmen, with such recklessness did they handle the fiery element. Order being once more restored, a procession was again formed; and again, as they moved round the sacrificial flame, each cast thereon his or her handful of dried herbs, which diffused a pleasant odor through the air in burning. At last, after another solemn invocation by Red Jacket, part of them quietly separated to their wigwams, while those who lived in other villages withdrew in companies; and so it ended.

During the whole ceremony, every thing was conducted with the utmost solemnity. Indeed, even to the looker-on, there were few things which seemed at all ludicrous. Perhaps an occasional posture in the dance may have called up a smile; but in the main I could not help being deeply impressed with the scene. So firm a hold does this rite take upon the Indian's mind, that civilization and Christianity even

does not deprive him of it. I am told that among the Cattaraugus Indians, long after their missionaries considered them a Christian people, they still adhered to this custom. Whether it takes its origin from the instinctive feelings which prompt nearly all heathen nations to offer sacrifices to some deity or other, or whether it has been handed down from the tribes who first came over from Asia, I leave for antiquarians to decide.

B. D. G.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

QUERIES.

MAJOR PITCAIRN.—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, BOSTON.—In the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1809, in a letter from J. O. Lattson, it is stated that the body of Major Pitcairn was conveyed from the field of action (Bunker Hill), where he fell, to Boston, in his regimentals, and in that state deposited in a new vault in St. George's church; and that Dr. Winship, of Boston, who had seen him while lying in his coffin in the vault, had counted at least 30 perforations from balls which must have entered his body. Lossing, in the Field-book of the Revolution, says he was shot by a negro soldier. How came his body perforated by upwards of 30 balls? Where was St. George's church in Boston?

Y.

NEWARK, N. J.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT MIDDLEBURGH.—The Rev. Simon Bradstreet, "son of a Suffolk gentleman of fine estate," and one of the first Fellows of Emmanuel College, was a Nonconformist minister in Lincolnshire, in which county, in the parish of Hobling, his son *Simon Bradstreet*, governor of Massachusetts, was born, in March, 1603. Mr. Bradstreet was sometime a "*Preacher at Middleburgh*," and died about 1617.

If our distinguished minister at The Hague will extend his very successful inquiries about the Pilgrims, to the history of the English ministry at Middleburgh, which greatly needs elucidation, it will be of great interest. BOSTON.

CHARLES EDWARD, THE PRETENDER.—In Irving's Crayon Miscellany, reference is made to a memorial from some of the Pretender's adherents in America, dated 1778, proposing to set up his standard in the back settlements of this country. The original was found by Sir Walter Scott, among the papers of the Chevalier, which

were submitted by government to his inspection. Has the document ever been published? J. W. BELFAST, ME.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Was not the celebration of St. Patrick's Day begun in this country during the Revolution by the Irish regiments in the English service? Is there any case of an earlier date known?

WEAVER.—Was Samuel Weaver, currier, of New-York city, who died in Sept., 1742, a son of Thomas Weaver, Esq., the Attorney-general under Gov. Bellamont?

Who was Madame Weaver, living in New-York in 1703, with three children—one boy and two girls? I. J. G.

DOCTOR STORY:—I have the following in manuscript. Who was Dr. Story? T. L.

"Doc'r Story's Acc't of America. Extempore when in England."

"Blacks and Whites, they meet together;
Strange, inconstant foggy weather,
Burning heat and freezing cold,
Unwholesome both to young and old;
Mosquitoes on the skins make blotches,
With centipedes and great cockroaches.
Blustering winds and heavy rains,
Fever and rheumatic pains,
The ague likewise without doubt—
Sore Boils and Prickly Heat come out.
Various creatures in the waters—
Porpoise, Sturgeons, Alligators.
Houses built on barren land,
Nor lamps nor lights, but streets of sand.
Markets are dear, and little money;
Potatoes large and sweet as Honey;
All things there at highest price,
Excepting Hombry and Rice.

"After this he went to settle towards Virginia or Carolina."

CAPTIVITY OF MRS. TUTHILL.—In "Holbrook's American Genealogy," fol. 151, the following statement occurs:

"In August, 1779, when Gen. Clinton took his departure down the Susquehannah, the defence of the upper parts of Tryon County again devolved upon Col. Van Schaick. We will here mention that it was through his instrumentality that Mrs. Mary Tuthill, her four sons, daughter, and a servant-girl, together with Amelia Wilkinson and a child, obtained their liberation, Sept., 1779, from a painful captivity."

Where can I find any account of this captivity of Mrs. Tuthill, or ascertain where she resided, her husband's name, &c.? W. H. T.

TUFTON, IOWA.

HIST. MAG. VOL. IV.

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REPLIES.

STATIONS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS IN AMERICA, 1752-1774 (vol. iv., p. 57).—As furnishing an answer, in part, to the inquiry of S. H., he is referred to Whitehead's "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, &c., New Jersey," where he will find references to the location in New Jersey of the 29th Regiment, prior to 1771; the 60th Regiment, 1771-2, and the 47th Regiment, 1772-4; and of a battalion of the Royal Scotch in 1759-60. The 47th Regiment was also in New Jersey in 1758, coming from Albany, New York. G. P.

ANOTHER REPLY.—The query in your Magazine for February, entitled "Stations of British Regiments in America, 1752-1774," may give appropriateness and value to the following description and memoranda:

The Chicago Historical Society came in possession, about a year since, of a map, evidently prepared with much care and neatness—its size $21\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ inches—on which are delineated the entire British possessions in North America at the time under military occupation, extending from Newfoundland to Florida on the East, and embracing the entire region of Upper and Lower Louisiana, including the Lakes. The boundaries of the several colonies are distinctly defined and colored (those of the Middle and Southern colonies on the West, following the line of the summit of the Appalachian range); and all the military posts being indicated, with the extent of the garrison, and generally with the number of the regiment. The map is entitled—"Cantonment of the Forces in America—Summer, 1768." A table is attached to the map, headed—"Proposed Disposition."

It may be proper to state, for the authentication of the paper, in the absence of any direct testimony, that the map in question is executed with a pen and ordinary ink, with, in general, much geographical accuracy, and in a chirography neat and exact, and corresponding chronologically with its date. It is pasted on cloth, in which condition it was found, well preserved and guarded in a substantial case, among a collection of old maps, chiefly European and *British*, for sale in a second-hand book-store in Chicago. No name or mark exists indicating who executed it, or for what purpose. It bears, however, on its face intrinsic evidence that it was prepared under the military authority of the British government, and for its use.

The following table we have prepared as a reply to the inquiry of your querist, which is submitted, with the above description, to your disposal. It is hoped that the Society holding

this valuable paper may, ere long, give it to the public. B.

CANTONMENT OF THE FORCES IN AMERICA—
SUMMER, 1768.

{ Louisburg (? commanding)—5 companies, 59th Regt.
St. John's, Ft. Amherst—1 company.
Placentia, Newfoundland—1½ companies.
St. John's, do. —1½ companies.

{ Halifax, N. S. (? commanding)—14th Regt. and 5 companies of the 29th Regt.
Ft. Cumberland, N. S.—2 companies.
Ft. Frederick, N. S.—1 company.
Annapolis, N. S.—1 company.

{ Quebec (? commanding)—52d Regt. and 3 companies (? 8th Regt.)
Montreal—6 comps. of 10th Regt. and 5 comps. of 8th Regt.
Oswegatchie—1 company (? of 8th Regt.)
Trois Rivières—3 companies (? of 10th Regt.)

{ Fort Erie } (? commanding)—3 companies of the 60th
Niagara } Regt., 2d Battalion.
Detroit—3 companies (? 60th Regt.)
Oswego—1 company (? 60th Regt.)
Michillimacinak—2 companies (? 60th Regt.)

{ Ft. Chartres, Illinois (? commanding)—6 companies of the 18th Regt.
Ft. Pitt—3 companies (? of 18th Regt.)

Boston—64th and 65th Regts.

{ New York (? commanding)—26th Regt. and 5 companies of 16th Regt.
Ft. Stanwix—½ company (? of 16th Regt.)
Albany—1 company (? of 16th Regt.)
Ft. George—½ company (? of 16th Regt.)
Ticonderoga—1 company (? of 16th Regt.)
Crown Point—1 company (? of 16th Regt.)

Philadelphia—34th Regt.

Between South Carolina and Georgia, midway on the boundary line, without name—60th Regt. 1st Bat.

{ St. Augustine (? commanding)—6½ companies of 9th Regt.
Apalachie—½ company (? of 9th Regt.)
Bermudas (W. I.)—1 company (? of 9th Regt.)
Providence (W. I.)—1 company (? of 9th Regt.)

Pensacola—31st Regt.

Mobile (? commanding)—5 companies of 21st Regt.
Tombeche—½ company (? of 21st Regt.)
Iberville—1½ companies (? of 21st Regt.)
Natches—2 companies (? of 21st Regt.)

"N.B.—The 1st Bat. of the 60th is canton'd in South Carolina, Georgia, and the Cherokee country."

PROPOSED DISPOSITION.

COMPS.	REGTS.
35. Province of Quebec.....	} 4
1. Oswegatchie.....	
3. Detroit.....	} 1
3. Niagara and Ft. Erie.....	
2. Michillimakinac.....	
1. Oswego.....	

COMPS.	REGTS.
3. Newfoundland.....	} 2
1. Ft. Amherst.....	
1. Louisbourg.....	
2. Ft. Cumberland.....	
1. Annapolis Royal.....	
1. Ft. Frederick.....	} 1
9. Halifax.....	
2. Natches.....	
1. Fort Bute.....	} 2
2. Mobile.....	
4. Pensacola and Tombeche.....	
11. St. Augustine.....	
1. Apalachie.....	} 1
4. Georgia and South Carolina.....	
1. Bermudas.....	
1. Providence.....	} 1
3. Ft. Chartres.....	
1. Proposed Fort on the Ohio.....	
2. Proposed Fort on the Illinois.....	} 1
3. Fort Pitt.....	
9. Pennsylvania.....	1
6½. New York.....	} 1
2. Crown Point and Ticonderoga.....	
½. Ft. George.....	} 1
9. New Jersey.....	
9. Connecticut.....	1
18. Boston.....	2

BOOKS DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON (vol. iv., p. 57).—I observe that your correspondent H., in your February number, has asked for a list of books dedicated to General Washington. Allow me to give a description of a volume in my possession which falls under this category.

Oratio Habita in Capitolio Gulielmopolitano in Comitibus Universitatis Virginiae, Die XII Junii MDCCLXXXII. Dum favente Gallorum Ducum et Militum frequentia, Medicæ Coopationis Laureâ donabatur Christianissimi Regis Exercitus Archiater, Johannes-Franciscus-Coste (here follow an immense number of titles ending with) Navaliumque Regis Exercituum Medicus. Lugduni Batavorum, 1783.

The dedication is in these words: Georgio Washington; | Libertatis et Patriæ | Armis Parenti, | Pietate Filio; | Viro | Totius Vitæ Integritate, | Tenacitate Propositi, | Constantia in Arduis, Temperantia in Triumphis, | Famæ | Vel Ipsis Hostibus, | Intactæ, Suus Et Alter Orbis | Dum Plaudebant. . . Hoc Tentamen | Quod Civium Incolumitati Jam Consecratum | D. D. D. | Author | J. F. Coste (the signature in the author's autograph).

The subject of the oration is Antiqua novum orbem decet Medico-Philosophia—and fills, with the appendix, 103 pp., printed in small 8vo., on Dutch paper. The binding is old French red morocco, with broad bands on the side, and some neat, delicate, and brilliant tooling on the

back. On the upper part of the outside of the right cover is inscribed in large, bold, gilt letters, HIS EXCELLENCY, GEN'L WASHINGTON.

R. P.

HAGLEY, FEB. 15, 1860.

AMERICANISMS (vol. iv., p. 52).—*Splacnunks* apparently originated with Swift. "My master alighted at an inn which he used to frequent; and after consulting a while with the innkeeper, and making some necessary preparations, he hired the *grultrud*, or crier, to give notice through the town of a strange creature to be seen at the sign of the Green Eagle, not so big as a *Splacnuck* (an animal in that country very finely shaped, about six feet long), and in every part of the body resembling a human creature, could speak several words, and perform a hundred diverting tricks." *Gulliver's Travels*. Brobdignag, chapter 2.

PELICAN.

DIARY OF A DREAMER (vol. iv., p. 57).—On page 283 of Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, under the name of HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN, we find the following:

"From a still more individual, private view of life, on the *Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer*, delicately published in 1853, by Pickering of London, in quaint old type of the English Augustan period of literature. Under the guise of the Posthumous Journal of an invalid traveller in Italy, the sensitive emotions of a passionate lover, with a keen susceptibility to the art and nature around him, are described. There are frequent personal anecdotes in this volume, of such personages of the times as Byron, Sismondi, and Hawthorne."

JOHN R. JEWETT (vol. iii., pp. 82, 125).—I have just observed the *Queries* about John R. Jewett, in the *Historical Magazine* for March, 1859, p. 88, and although I know nothing particular about his history after the publication of his book, nor where a copy of it can be procured, I can give some facts about it which may not be generally known.

It was written by my uncle, Richard Alsop, Esq., of Middletown, Connecticut, author of several pieces in the "American Poems," the principal associate of my father in "The Echo," translator of Molina's *History of Chile*, and author of "The Charms of Fancy," edited by myself, and published in 1856. My uncle had a peculiar taste of adventures, and drew from Jewett his story, during repeated interviews, but complained of the difficulties he encountered

from the small capacity of the narrator. "If he had been a Yankee," he used to say, "I could have done much better." He adopted the style of Robinson Crusoe as his model in the composition. When the book was published, Jewett set off in a wagon to sell it. I saw him at my uncle's house, and heard him sing some of the songs he had learned on the north-west coast. My uncle afterwards expressed a fear that he had done Jewett more harm than good, for he became unsettled in his habits by his wandering life in selling the book. I have an impression that he afterwards married, and resided in Wallingford, Connecticut.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

THE WHITE FAMILY (vol. iii., p. 121).—I see in the *Historical Magazine* of April, 1859, p. 121, an article on the White Family, asking about Peregrine. In my youth, say about 1816, I frequently saw a Peregrine White, a clock-maker, who had a shop in North Woodstock, Conn.—was an old man, had sons who were farmers. He was probably buried in what is now called East Woodstock, Conn., but I cannot say any thing about his origin, although the name may indicate a descent from the Pilgrim. R. P.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DUCKING-STOOL (vol. ii., pp. 90, 184).—The use of this instrument of punishment has long been obsolete. It was not employed in England after 1779, and there is no reason to suppose that the courts of this country ever recognized it after the adoption of the Constitution, which prohibits "all cruel and unusual punishments." In the twelfth volume of Serg. & Rawle's Reports, may be found the case of Nancy James, who was convicted in Philadelphia, in 1824, of being a common scold, and sentenced to be placed on the ducking-stool, and to be three times plunged in the water. The Supreme Court, to which the case was carried by writ of error, decided that the punishment had no legal existence in Pennsylvania, and that it could not be enforced. W.

BELFAST, ME.

Obituary.

HON. HENRY D. GILPIN died at his residence, in Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1859, aged 59. "Born and educated in Philadelphia," says Mr. Everett, "he adopted the law as his profession, and rose rapidly to eminence in its practice. While yet a young man, he was appointed District-Attorney

of the United States, and afterwards Solicitor of the Treasury, and Attorney-general. He sustained himself honorably, at the most important forum in the country, in these important positions, sometimes in opposition to the most distinguished counsel of the day. No interest confided to him ever suffered in his hands, for want of ability or attention on his part; while to the utmost energy and firmness in the discharge of duty, he added an unflinching gentleness and courtesy of manner.

"While he filled the office of District Attorney, he published a volume of reports of cases adjudicated in the court of which he was an officer, and he afterwards made a collection of the opinions of the Attorneys-general, from the foundation of the government to the year 1841. He also, about the same time, rendered a very important service to the constitutional literature of the country, by a careful and conscientious collation and edition of the Madison Papers. No publication within my knowledge, issued under the auspices of the government of the United States, has been more judiciously and skilfully prepared for the press.

"Mr. Gilpin, although eminently successful in his professional and political career, appeared to be wholly destitute of political ambition, and, retiring in early manhood from all public occupations, devoted himself to the gratification of more congenial tastes. He had always cultivated letters as his favorite recreation from professional toil, and henceforward gave himself almost exclusively to literary pursuits. He had been, from an early period, a successful and popular writer in the leading periodicals of the day, including the *Quarterly Reviews*. He wrote several of the articles in the original edition of the *Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, and the second edition of that work was published under his supervision, with large additions. He also wrote biographical notices of several distinguished contemporaries, among others of Mr. Livingston, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Silas Wright. His discourses and addresses on various public occasions are among the most valuable performances of the kind, always admirably written, discriminating, full of fact, and in good taste. His address on the life and character of Franklin, delivered at Philadelphia a few years since, contains one of the most judicious and instructive discussions of the entire career of our great countryman which has ever appeared.

"In the possession of ample means, Mr. Gilpin bestowed a liberal expenditure on the formation of a library. His collection consisted of twelve or fifteen thousand well-selected volumes, in the various departments of general literature. It was a library, not of bibliographical rarities, but of

books for use, and he was as well acquainted with their contents as any man can be with the contents of a library of that size. He was among the most finished classical scholars in the country, and his shelves contained the best editions of the ancient authors, which he read systematically and with care. He collected maps, charts, and plans of cities with great diligence, always in his travels procuring the best articles of that kind, and where nothing already published was to be had, he occasionally caused original drawings and sketches to be made, in order to complete a series.

"Mr. Gilpin's taste for the fine arts had been carefully cultivated by the study of the best works at home and abroad. His residence was tastefully adorned with valuable works of painting and statuary. He was well acquainted with the characteristic merits of the great masters, which he had diligently observed in Europe. He took much interest in the progress of art at home, and was the President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, giving much time to the management of its affairs.

"He was an active member and a Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and had explored several branches of local antiquity with great accuracy. He was especially conversant with the political history of the United States, having added to a large acquaintance with the public men of the day, the diligent perusal of every standard work in that department. In all his studies, the grasp of a very retentive memory was strengthened by great method in the arrangement and disposition of his books and papers."

He bequeathed his large and valuable library to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and provided for a building to receive it, and also made a similar bequest to the Chicago Historical Society.

WE are called upon to-day, says the *Evening Post* of Feb. 10, 1860, to record the death of a man who, perhaps more than any other, has for some years past contributed to the amusement of a New York public. Mr. Burton, the comedian, died at his residence, 174 Hudson-street, this morning, in the 57th year of his age.

William Evans Burton was born at London in 1804. Intended for the church, he received a classical education, and at an early age edited a monthly magazine. He at this time became interested in amateur theatricals, wrote several dramatic pieces, and finally became a professional actor. In 1834 he came to this country, and undertook the management of different theatres in various American cities. In 1847 he purchased Palmo's Opera House, and for ten

years that establishment, known as "Burton's Theatre," was one of the most popular places of amusement in the city.

Mr. Burton was a profound Shakspearian scholar, and possessed, probably, the finest Shakspearian library in the country. He has been engaged in various literary works, the latest of which was "A Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor," published by the Appletons.

But it is by his histrionic ability that Mr. Burton is best known to the public. No actor on the stage equalled him as a low comedian. Though he had a wide range of comic and eccentric parts, it was chiefly in the rich, unctuous style of character that he was most eminent. The Chadbands, Squeers, and Aminadab Sleeks of the stage found in him their best delineator, while in Shakspearian plays his "Falstaff" and "Nick Bottom" were his favorite parts. He was also noted for his performance of the revolting character of "Caliban," in the *Tempest*.

In the dramatized versions of Dickens' plays he was also excellent, and had become almost identified in the minds of theatre-goers with the parts of Micawber and Captain Cuttle. In the latter part, especially, Mr. Burton proved his great power in pathetic as well as humorous acting. In some of the scenes of this play (where he tells of "poor Wally" who was "drowned") his action and intonation were powerfully touching. But his audiences were so accustomed to look upon him as a comedian that his touches of pathos were often overlooked.

Mr. Burton played his last engagement in this city at Niblo's, a few months ago, his performance of "Micawber" being the feature of the season. He then travelled South until overtaken by the disease that has just terminated so fatally. At first he lost his voice, and returned to this city to be at home, and to place himself under proper medical care. His illness (disease of the heart) increased, and during the last few weeks of his life his sufferings were extreme—only by propping him up with pillows in a particular position could he draw his breath. His death was, in this view of the case, a desirable release.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 24, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Addison Alexander died at Princeton, N. J., in the 51st year of his age. He was widely known as Professor in the Theological Seminary of the (O. S.) Presbyterian Church. He was the third son of the late Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., a grandson of the Rev. James Waddell, of Virginia—the "Blind Preacher"—and a brother of Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, who died recently in New York. He was appointed Adjunct Professor of Ancient Lan-

guages and Literature in Princeton College in 1830. After three years' service he resigned his place and visited Europe, where he passed a season among the celebrated German universities. On his return he assumed the Professorship of Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary at Princeton (having been elected to that position by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church), and remained in that institution till the time of his death.

His learning embraced the widest fields of literature. His analytical power was unsurpassed, and he was regarded as one of the most powerful, graceful, and eloquent writers and preachers in his denomination. He was entirely and exclusively devoted to the duties of his high calling. His leading works were "Critical Commentaries on the Earlier and Later Prophecies of Isaiah," of great merit, published in New York in 1846-7, and subsequently reprinted in Glasgow, with an introduction, by Rev. John Eadie, LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature in the United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Alexander was also the author of a work entitled "Psalms, Translated or Explained," of which 10,000 copies were sold in less than four years; and a series of essays on the "Primitive Church Offices," being a reprint of some of his articles from the Princeton Review. He has more recently been engaged with Rev. Dr. Hodge in preparing a Commentary on the New Testament, several volumes of which are already published.

REV. JAMES RYDER, D. D., lately officiating at St. Joseph's church, Philadelphia, died at that place Jan. 12, 1860, after a short illness. Dr. Ryder was born in Dublin, in October, 1800, and came to this country when quite young. In 1815 he entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus, and during the ensuing five years prosecuted his philosophical studies in Georgetown College. In 1820 he went to Rome, where, for five years, he was occupied in the study of theology. It was during this period that he made his defence of Theology in the Roman College. After his ordination, in 1825, he was appointed a teacher of theology and Sacred Scriptures in the College of Spoleto, where the present Pope was then Archbishop. At the close of three years he returned to America. He was soon after appointed to the Vice-Presidency of Georgetown College, which position he held for several years. In 1839, during the erection of St. Joseph's church, in Willing's Alley, Dr. Ryder was pastor of that congregation. Towards the close of 1839, he assumed the pastoral charge of St. John's church in Frederick, Maryland. From 1840 to 1845,

and from 1848 to 1851, he was President of Georgetown College; and, in the interval, President of the College of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Massachusetts. As a lecturer and pulpit orator, Dr. Ryder was exceedingly popular in the Roman Catholic community. He was a contributor to the *Encyclopedia Americana*, and several of his lectures and discourses were printed from time to time.

RT. REV. JOHN N. NEUMANN, D. D., fourth R. C. Bishop of Philadelphia, fell dead while walking, at the corner of Vine and 12th streets, January 5, 1860. He was a native of Bohemia, born March 28, 1811; and after graduating in the University of Prague, came to America, and was ordained priest in New York, June 25, 1836. He subsequently entered the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, from which he was called to the See of Philadelphia in 1852.

DIED, January 17, at Beverly, New Jersey, THOMAS F. GORDON, Esq., formerly a member of the Philadelphia bar, in the 73d year of his age. Mr. G. devoted considerable attention to literature, and was the author of a number of legal and historical works, among them a *Digest of the Laws of the United States*, *History of Pennsylvania from its Discovery to 1776*, *History of New Jersey from its Discovery to 1789*, *History of America*, *Cabinet of American History*, *History of Ancient Mexico*, *Gazetteer of New Jersey*, and *Gazetteer of New York*. Mr. G. was a native of Philadelphia, but for some time prior to his decease resided at Beverly, N. J.

Notes on Books.

The Life and Times of Gen. Simon Dale. By Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne. New York: Harper & Brothers. 18mo. 1860.

THE experience of Gen. Simon Dale was but a reproduction of the experience of almost every old Indian hunter and fighter who lived in the early history of our country. There are, however, a few biographical and historical errors in this volume which it can do no harm to correct.

On page 128 occurs the following sentence, alluding to Tecumseh:—"He was born on the Tallapoosa, in the Creek nation." This is a mistake. Tecumseh was born in a part of Champaign county, Ohio, that is now attached to Clark county. There are persons now living in Urbana, Ohio, who knew him well in his boyhood, and were conversant with his history from his birth.

On page 110 we are told that "Fort Chicago, on the Illinois, was defended by 50 men against an overwhelming force of Indians, until it was evacuated by order of Gen. Hull." This evidently refers to Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, which was invested by Indians, and surrendered on the same day of Hull's surrender of Detroit. This fort was commanded by Major Heald. The surrender was inevitable; many lives were saved by it; but it did not prevent a fearful massacre, in which the famous scout, Capt. William Wells, was killed. A full and detailed account of this event will be found in Mrs. Kinzie's *Wau-bun*, published a few years ago.

On the same page we are told that Fort Wayne resisted "a combined attack led by Tecumseh." Tecumseh, at the time of the siege of Fort Wayne, was at Malden. The Indians who besieged it were chiefly Miamis, and were led by Winnemac and Five Medals.

Again, on the same page, it is said that Fort Harrison was besieged "by a large body of Indians, led by the Prophet." The Prophet never led in battle, not even at Tippecanoe, where he was present. He was not in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison at the time of the siege, and had nothing to do with it. The defence of Fort Harrison was a marvel, and could never have been effected had the Indians been fully informed as to its condition. With Fort Wayne it was different. Gen. Harrison was daily expected by the besieged, and they kept up a fair show of defence. The Indians were, also, daily expecting reinforcements from Malden, and, indeed, these reinforcements, without knowing that the siege had been withdrawn, marched to within forty miles of the garrison, when they discovered Winchester's troops approaching, and retreated to Malden. There were less than five hundred Indians actually engaged in the siege of Fort Wayne, and in a hand-to-hand conflict with the garrison, at any time during the siege, they would doubtless have been worsted. Their line of guard around the Fort was twice penetrated during the siege—by the Shawnee chief Logan, and the late Major William Oliver, of Cincinnati; first, for the purpose of conveying intelligence to Gen. Harrison of the investment of the Fort, and afterwards to bring to the besieged the welcome intelligence that he was on the march to their relief. II.

A Discourse of Virginia. By Edward Maria Wingfield, the first President of the Colony. Now first printed from the original manuscripts in the Lambeth Library. Edited with notes and an introduction, by Charles

Deane. Boston: Privately printed. 8vo., pp. 44. 1859.

THE Discourse of Virginia, by Wingfield, deserves the elegant dress which it has here received; and it is only to be wondered that a document of such importance should have lain almost unnoticed to this day. It is the more valuable, in itself, as it contains Wingfield's justification, or, at least, defence of his conduct, and by affording a contemporaneous statement, will enable us the better to appreciate at their true value the men and actions of that day. Yet we almost sigh to think that some of the most beautiful incidents of our early history are destined, in the crucible of historic research, to show how largely the pure gold of verity was alloyed with base metal of fiction.

History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia. By Charles Campbell. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. 1860. 765 pp., 8vo.

To this volume Mr. Campbell brings the experience of a former history of his State, and more extended researches in documentary archives. His work is done with care and elegance, and the history is one which should gratify every Virginian. The theme is a noble one. From the days when the Spanish priests and soldiery of Melendez entered the Chesapeake, the St. Mary's of their geography, down to our time, Virginian annals are replete with all that can inspire the philosophic historian. Raleigh and Smith, Pocahontas and Argall, Berkeley and Bacon, Washington and the French wars, the Revolution, give so many panels on which genius can scarcely soar too high, or paint too glowingly.

This History of Virginia has been warmly received, and we think justly so.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1860. By David A. Wells, A. M. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington-street. 12mo., 430 pp.

THE object and character of this work are too well known to require detailed description. It is an encyclopædia of all the important and curious discoveries, inventions, theories, and speculations brought out during the preceding twelve months in every department of physical and natural science; in language free from technicalities, and easy to be understood. Such a compendium is invaluable to all who desire to keep posted in respect to the progress of science; and the perusal of a single volume generally makes an ownership of the succeeding ones a necessity. Much of the information contained in the work, especially the researches of the

French and German *savans*, are rarely or never reported in any other American publication, and are, therefore, almost inaccessible elsewhere to the great mass of readers. Among the more important of these, are the discovery of human skeletons in the Drift formation; Messrs. Grove and Faraday's recent discoveries; the discussion in the French Academy on spontaneous generation of animals, &c.

The Record of the Court at Upland, in Pennsylvania, 1676 to 1681; and a Military Journal kept by Major E. Denny, 1781 to 1795. Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. VII. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 8vo., 498 pp.

THIS new volume from the press of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, contains the proceedings of a court at Chester, established under the authority of the Duke of York, proprietor of Pennsylvania prior to its cession to Penn. Carefully edited by Edward Armstrong, Esq., it is a new and valuable contribution to a portion of our history, to which justice has not been done—the conduct of James, duke of York, as a proprietor in America.

The second portion of the volume is of a century later, but equally interesting. Major Denny saw the siege of Yorktown, and subsequently served under Harmar and St. Clair in the West, so that his diary has the important Indian war to chronicle, and well deserved to be printed.

The volume is illustrated by portraits of Harmar and Denny, an engraving of a mural tablet to James Sandelands, an early Uplander, and by six plans of marches and battles.

The American Christian Record; containing the History, Confession of Faith, and Statistics of each Religious Denomination in the United States and Europe; a list of all Clergymen, with their Post Office address, etc. New York: Clark & Meeker. 1860. 676 pp., 12mo.

THIS is a very good attempt to furnish in one manual the condition and statistics of the various religious bodies in the country.

The Centennial Birth-Day of Robert Burns, as celebrated by the Burns Club of the City of New York, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859. Edited by Cunningham. Published by Lang & Laing. 1860. Small 4to., pp. 136.

AN elegantly printed memorial of a most interesting occasion. The sons of Scotland were particularly fortunate in their selection of orators

and speakers. Their volume includes Henry Ward Beecher's elegant address delivered at the Cooper Institute; the equally inspiring remarks of Mr. Bryant, who presided at the Astor House dinner; the speech of James T. Brady; of the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and others, including some felicitous remarks by Dr. John W. Francis, whose honored assistance appears always welcome on these occasions where worth or genius are to be honored. The Doctor's special topic was the Poets of America, in treating which he wisely went back to the Revolutionary era of Freneau, Barlow, Trumbull, Humphreys, strongly urging the claims of Freneau to be placed at the head. He spoke of his visit to Scotland, and participation in an Edinburgh anniversary of the Poet, when Sir Walter Scott presided; and also gave some recollections of a visit to Mrs. Burns.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

ONE of the British Publishing Societies has just published a "Narrative of a Voyage to the West Indies and Mexico in the years 1599-1602. By Samuel Champlain." The work is printed from the original and unpublished manuscript discovered by Mr. Puybusque at Dieppe, and of which a copy was in the possession of the late Jacques Viger of Montreal.

The English critics say, from the novelty and *naïveté* of its details, from its views of the early West India question, the State of Mexico, Spanish and French policy, and English warfare, the document will repay perusal. It is curious to find, 250 years ago, the project of a junction between the Atlantic and Pacific entertained. Champlain founded the city of Quebec, and merited the title of "Father of New France." His memory survives in America in the name of the beautiful lake he discovered here in 1609, and which now divides the States of New York and Vermont. The outlet of Lake Champlain was named "Richelieu River," in honor of the great French Cardinal.

THE Lexington Monument Association, with Edward Everett as its President, and numbering among its Vice-Presidents and Directors many distinguished gentlemen, sends through the press an appeal to the people of the United States to aid it in erecting a suitable monument commemorative of the battle fought at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775.

In the annual report of Mr. Sibley, the librarian of Harvard College, it is stated that on the 29th of January, 1848, Mr. Prescott made a catalogue of books, and with his own hand wrote on it. "To go to the library of Harvard College after my death." More than eleven years afterward, on the 3d of June last, all of these volumes, with the exception of five, which could not be found, were transferred to Gore Hall. They are two hundred and eighty-two in number, comprising five large volumes of manuscripts. They constitute all that portion of Mr. Prescott's library which related exclusively to the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. On this subject it is undoubtedly the best collection in the world. Mr. Prescott's history of the reign contains full bibliographical notices of a great part of the volumes.

A VOLUME of great interest to the naturalist and geologist is preparing for publication by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. It will contain photo-lithographic plates of the fossil footprints found in the Connecticut River sandstone. The work was commenced by the late Dr. Deane, of Greenfield, Mass., the first observer of these geological phenomena, and will be issued under the superintendence of Dr. Gould, Dr. H. J. Bowditch, and other scientific men, for the benefit of Dr. Deane's family. The volume will be got up in the style of Agassiz's "Contributions," containing at least forty plates. A letter from Sir Roderick Murchison has been received, expressing his high sense of the value of these scientific data, and his anxiety for their publication.

JOSEPH DOW, A. M., of Hampton, N. H., is about to publish his history of that town, including North Hampton, Hampton Falls, and other towns embraced in Ancient Hampton.

THE History of the Roxbury Grammar School, founded prior to 1645, is in preparation by Charles K. Dillaway, A. M., author of several classical works.

REV. ELIAS NASON, is preparing a memoir of Mrs. Charlotte Rowson, authoress of "Charlotte Temple," and other works.

THE RT. REV. J. R. BAYLEY, is about to publish a memoir of Rt. Rev. Simon Bruté, bishop of Vincennes, containing a very interesting journal of scenes in the French Revolution, left by Bishop Bruté, with pen-and-ink sketches of the more important events he describes.

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General Department.

OLD NEW YORK PHYSICIANS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A LETTER, with several details of biographical interest, addressed by Dr. W. W. Buchanan, a physician of Greenock, to a gentleman of this city, was recently placed in our hands as a curious note of the past. Dr. Buchanan is a native of America, having, as will appear by his note, enjoyed the honor of being a godson of Washington. He has long lived abroad. His letter contains several references to the physicians of New York of the last generation, which seemed to be well worthy of elucidation. We have, accordingly, called upon a valued contributor to the *Historical Magazine* to assist in our inquiries, and the result is the courteous and interesting reply which we now—with the references which called it forth—lay before our readers.

Extract from Dr. Buchanan's Letter.

OLD NEW YORK PHYSICIANS:—All my old fellow-laborers, Anthon, Moore, Post, Tillary, are gone—even the youngest of my school-fellows (Irving) has gone before me, but I think I can refer you to my old friend John Allan, Vandewater-street. Drs. Francis and Mott must also recollect me, and probably Thomas Suffern may not have entirely forgotten me. In all human probability I am the only individual living that can boast of being a *godson* of Washington. I was baptized in his arms at Hanover (Morristown), N. J., on the 4th June, 1777, with Kosciusko on one side and Lafayette on the other, and still enjoy a good green age—living life over again amid the blandishments and caresses of a lively set of grandchildren.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours,

W. W. BUCHANAN, M. D.

BAGATELLE (Greenock), Jan. 13, 1860.

LETTER OF DR. FRANCIS.

To the Editor of the Historical Magazine.

March 2, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—With your kind request of last

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evening, I cheerfully comply. Walter W. Buchanan must be still well remembered by some of our oldest practitioners. I hold him most distinctly in my mind's eye, both bodily and mentally. He was of Scotch origin, and graduated M. D. at the University of Glasgow, at the beginning of the present century. He was Secretary to the County Medical Society of New York in 1808, succeeding to that trust his predecessor Dr. Archibald Bruce, the first Secretary after the organization of the institution by State legislation in 1806. Dr. B., upon the resignation of Dr. John R. B. Rodgers, was chosen by the trustees of Columbia College, in 1808, Professor of Obstetrics, which appointment he held some four or five years. I was present and listened to his introductory lecture upon opening his first course. He seemed to me not to possess the elements of longevity in his physical structure, but he has outlived nearly all his contemporaries, both young and old—doubtless owing to his cautious and prudent ethics and his rigid sanitary principles.

In reference to his fellow-laborers, Dr. Anthon (Charles Christian) died in this city in 1815, aged 81 years. He was a native of Germany, received his diploma at Amsterdam, and was some time in the service of the Dutch West India Company. He was appointed Garrison Surgeon at New York by Lord Amherst, and transferred thence to Detroit and appointed Surgeon-General at that post. He continued at Detroit during the French and Indian wars. At the close of the revolutionary struggle he turned his attention to New York, and arrived in this city in 1784, where he continued in the practical exercise of his profession to the termination of his valuable, honorable, and patriotic life. He enjoys an enduring renown as the father of the great linguist and professor of Columbia College, Charles Anthon, the present Jay Professor of Languages. Of Dr. Moore, I need only say he long enriched practical medicine in this city by his devotion and skill. He was a brother of the late Bishop of the diocese of the Episcopal Church of New York, and it would be difficult to determine in which of these two brothers the greater excellences of purity of life and profes-

sional worth abounded,—in the doctor, William, or in the bishop, Benjamin. Dr. Moore's ample obstetric practice enabled him to publish some valuable statistical tables on Natural and Instrumental Labors. He doubtless furnished Buchanan (his intimate friend) with practical hints on the subject, the better to stamp value on his lectures. Dr. Moore died in New York in 1824, aged 71 years. Dr. Post (Wright) is still well recollected among us. He was for forty years pre-eminently distinguished as a physician and surgeon, and for a long period noted as the accomplished Professor of Anatomy in Columbia College, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city during its most triumphant career. He was for thirty-five years one of the surgeons of the New York Hospital. He was a great exemplar of professional dignity. He died at Throgsneck in 1820, aged 62 years. Of Dr. Tillary it deserves to be stated, that for a period of full forty years he practised the medical art in New York with acknowledged reputation. He was a native of Scotland, and came out to this country as a surgeon's mate at the commencement of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country. He was of a generous nature, kind to the poor and the afflicted—braved the yellow-fever pestilence, more particularly during its violent rages in 1795 and 1798 in this city—aided Bayley in his investigation into the nature of the disease in 1795—was an early President of the County Medical Society, and was long a popular President of the Saint Andrew's Society. He died in 1818, in this city, aged about 67 years. He had a cultivated taste for literature, and not unfrequently upon the presentation of his medical bill accompanied it with a poetic epistle to his restored patient. He was inculcated with the poetry of Burns, almost amounting to a disease. Of the recently departed and lamented Washington Irving I am confident I shall be excused from saying any thing at present. Of the good, kindly, and venerable Mr. John Allan, so signally known for his devotion to antiquarian research and American historical records, I have only to add that time has not abated his zeal in the accumulation and preservation of materials to elucidate the transactions of this great city, and its march in improvements. Still a resident of old Vandewater-street, his generous pursuits daily enlarge the stock of useful knowledge for bibliographical and biographical research. What is universally known need hardly to be stated in this brief notice. The surgeon of the age, Professor Valentine Mott, still practises his great art with the zeal and success of his earlier days; and having, according to Sir Astley Cooper's opinion, performed more heroic and greater opera-

tions than any other surgeon, he may be assured that chirurgical science will not fail of its duty in recording the man who laid the foundation in this metropolis of clinical instruction in the great art, and enlarged the boundaries of the profession by his original surgical achievements. The threescore and ten years of his laborious life have only enkindled new appliances and strengthened solicitude for the further promotion of chirurgical dexterity and sanative results. Mr. Thomas Suffern, the opulent merchant, still dwells with the triumphant corps of successful men in the responsible toils of commerce. Both he and Dr. Mott retain strong recollections of Dr. Buchanan. You will thus see that Dr. Buchanan's associates were of a high order.

This letter will testify that the man who so circumstantially affirms the fact of his being a godson of Washington is not obliterated from my memory, either as teacher or practitioner.

With due consideration of esteem, I subscribe myself a well wisher to your valuable work,

JOHN W. FRANCIS.

VESPUCCIUS AND HIS FIRST VOYAGE.

Primitive Discovery and Exploration of the Gulf of Mexico and the Coast of the United States, 1497-8.

BY F. A. DE VARNHAGEN.

THE accomplished author of the "General History of Brazil," published in the Bulletin of the Société de Géographie, in January and February, 1858, a paper with the above title, a summary of which we shall give as a prelude to an interesting letter on the same subject.

The first voyage of Vespuccius in the service of Spain, has generally been rejected as a fabrication; but as he has been exonerated from the charge of having himself named the New World, his voyages have been more carefully examined. Herrera, confounding the two voyages of 1497 and 1499, raised the cry of imposture, which has echoed through two centuries. Mr. De Varnhagen takes up the voyage itself, and by the map of America attempts to trace it. "For our part," he says, "on reading the narrative of Vespuccius, before a map, our mind has been convinced of the narrator's veracity. We see that he describes a land that he must have visited in person, unless we choose to allow him the gift of divination, seeing that when he wrote, no expedition had yet explored the localities which he describes. We cannot doubt that Vespuccius, leaving Spain, May 10, 1497, and sailing a thousand leagues W. S. W., traversing, consequently, the Antilles, probably along Hayti and Jamaica, which he does not men-

tion for the simple reason that they were already sufficiently known, found himself, after 37 days, in lat. 16° N., long. 75° W. of the Canaries. He had discovered the new continent, some days, before Cabot. He was in the Gulf of Honduras. The vessels anchored, and he endeavored to treat with the natives, but they fled, and he sailed off. Keeping in sight of land, he followed the coast of Yucatan northwest for two days, and anchored in a safe spot where he landed 40 men, and began to traffic with the natives. Sailing on for several days he came to a town built on stakes, which reminded him of Venice, and which Mr. De Varnhagen identifies with Vera Cruz. Here he had a struggle with the iguana-eating natives, and sailing on for eighty leagues, came to another port under the tropic, where the people spoke a different language. This port lay in a territory called *Lariab*. This name was changed in an edition by Waldzeemüller, in 1507, to *Parias*; and on the faith of this corrupt reading most investigators have supposed the voyage to have been to the coast of Brazil. To carry out this, however, all had to be, and all has been, distorted. The term *Lariab*, Mr. De Varnhagen identifies with *Curiab*, a term known on the coast, and the harbor becomes Tampico. Coasting along, Vespuceius passed the mouth of the Mississippi, and on the last day of April, 1498, he was off the southern extremity of Florida. Following the coast, he ran for a month along our Atlantic seaboard, till in June, after a voyage of thirteen months, he reached a port which Vespuceius calls the best in the world. "This port could be only in the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence." Here the ships entered to repair, and during a stay of 37 days, amid the friendly natives, a small vessel was built. Espousing the cause of his new friends, he sailed for seven days E. N. E., to attack a hostile tribe a hundred leagues off on the isle of Iti, and here made some prisoners, part of whom were given to his allies. Hoisting sail then for Europe, Vespuceius reached Cadiz in October, 1498.

Such is the theory of Mr. Varnhagen, and in corroboration, he cites: 1st, Navarrete's declaration that many availed themselves of the general permission, given in 1495, to set out on exploring expeditions; 2d, the declaration of Vespuceius that he conceived the project, after having been four years in commerce, at Seville—and we know from Bartolozzi, that he was in Spain from 1492 to 1496, superintending a commercial house of Lorenzo Pier Francesco De Medici; 3d, had he merely accompanied Hojeda in 1499, he would not have been treated with such respect, after leaving the Portuguese service in 1505—for, from that year to 1508, he was consulted on all expeditions to the Indies, enjoyed a salary, was nat-

uralized, created Pilot-major, with such powers that no one could serve as a pilot to the colonies without his leave; 4th, Columbus, in 1502, seeking the passage to Asia, went southward, the west and north having been examined by Vespuceius; 5th, in 1500, Cuba, supposed by Columbus to be part of the continent, figures as an island; 6th, the map published by Ruysch, in 1507, and in the Roman Ptolemy of 1508, shows a coast west of the Antilles, and about 75° west of the Canaries, with the words: "Huc usq. naves Ferdinando Regis Hispanie P. venerūt." The most southerly point is the *Cape of St. Marc*, and Vespuceius reached that coast on St. Mark's day, June 18th; Florida is delineated on it, and the cape at its southern extremity styled *Cape of the end of April*; 7th, his voyage enabled them to know, as they did in Portugal, in 1501, that the northern lands of snow and ice were contiguous to the Antilles and the Land of Parrots.

Mr. Varnhagen cites, finally, the letter of Jerome Vianello, published by Humboldt in his "Examen Critique" (v. 157); and which supports this view of the voyage, making him ascend a large river, either the Mississippi or St. Lawrence.

Such is, in brief, the view and position of Mr. Varnhagen; and we give it in order to a better understanding of his letter, which we now publish, and which was kindly transmitted to us by Mr. Buckingham Smith, with the following note:

Sir,—Mr. Varnhagen, the author of the well-known "History of Brazil," has honored me with the inclosed note.

You will discover that it contains some reasons, in addition to those he has lately urged through the Bulletin of the Society of Geography of Paris, respecting the reality of the first voyage alleged to have been made by Vespuceius, which he finds in the conditions of the country he believes to have been explored, and in the names affixed to some remarkable points of the coast, as they appear on maps made anterior to the times usually recognized as those of their discovery.

With great respect and regard,

I am your obedient servant,

BUCKINGHAM SMITH.

GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq.,
New York Historical Society.

MADRID, Sept. 22, 1853.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND:—The favor with which you and some others, students of American History, have received my observations on the subject of the first voyage of Vespuceius (*Vespuce et son premier voyage*), as affording the only explanation that can plausibly be given to it—as

suming the exploration to have been made between the 18th of June, 1497, and the end of July, 1498, along the eastern coast of America, northward from the Bay of Honduras to the Gulf of St. Lawrence—encourages me to communicate to you some other reflections in support of my opinions, which I will leave subject to such direction and publicity as you may think proper to give them.

Vespucius says, that in coming to the country of Lariab (Paria, according to the text of Hilacomilus, or perhaps Caria, as in Navarrete, iii. 558), the inhabitants speak a language different from that spoken eighty leagues to the southward; and we know that a little to the southward of Panuco was the line of division between the Guastecas and Totonacos. He says, likewise, that the iguana is found there; and it appears that, in truth, the animal on the continent has its highest habitat not far to the north of that line.

The famous discoverer states, also, that from a port, "*the best in the world*" (which was, perhaps, the straits of Northumberland), he sailed seven days to the east-northeast, to make war upon certain savages, the enemies of the inhabitants at the port. The last were probably Algonquins, and their enemies, the Esquimaux, from the island near the port Cartier. The name *Iti*, I will observe, sounds like an Esquimaux word, the language abounding in the syllable *ti*; as in *kititea*, a tooth, and in *Shekaticea* and *Mecatina*, names of islands in their archipelago.

Herrera (Decad. I., lib. vi., cap. 17), in speaking of the invitation sent from Spain to Vespucius while in Portugal, treats confusedly of the expeditions to the northern continent; but we know that when he entered the Spanish service in 1505, he was appointed to go to those countries, probably because he had already a practical knowledge of them.

The map of Juan de la Cosa, which, in the year 1500, sets forth Cuba as an island (notwithstanding the oaths of those who, in 1494, had sworn it to be the mainland), closes up all the coast from the latitude of that island northward to an indefinite extent; that is to say, all that the voyage of Vespucius and his companions may have been supposed to settle, having found no communications to the Indian Sea.

The map of Ruysch (in the Atlas of Ptolomeus, printed at Rome in 1508), omits the island of Cuba, or *Juana*, and gives in its place a piece of the coast which has been assumed, without full reflection, to be a part of Cuba, and the Cape S. Marci to be P. Mahici. The *charta marina Portugalsensium* (1504), as well as the Ptolomeus of 1513, settle the difficulty by putting in their

stead, on the continent, *C. do fin d'Abril*, and also other names.

Perhaps the statement with regard to the captives which Vespucius says were brought to Spain from this voyage, concerning which some record must have been made in Cadiz, may lead us yet to obtain a full confirmation of the fact of the voyage. I at once agree with Navarrete, that in the number of captives there is great exaggeration; or, I believe rather, the figures 222 to be a typographical error, made in place of putting 22, for this last number we shall find to be exactly that of the prisoners which Vespucius tells us were captured by them. On the island of Iti, where the fight was heaviest, the whole number of prisoners was 25 only; of which seven fell to the lot of the Indian allies, there remaining consequently 18; and these, with the four (that is, two men and two old women) taken from the village "like Venice" (which, I believe, was near Vera Cruz—perhaps *Agua-lunco*), make exactly 22.

These are, my dear sir, the new facts which press on my mind the conviction of the reality of the first voyage of Vespucius and of the genuineness of his letter; and the further I investigate and reflect upon the matter, the more settled becomes my conviction.

Ever very truly yours,

AD. DE VARNHAGEN.

BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq.

TRIALS OF EARLY GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CHRISTOPHER SAUR,
OF GERMANTOWN, IN 1755.

MARCH 15th, 1755.

HONORED AND BELOVED SIR:—Confidence into your wisdom and clemency made me so free as to write this letter to you. I would not have that somebody should know of these private lines, otherways it would have become me to get a hand who is able to write in a proper *manner* and *style* to a person as your station requireth.

It is thirty years since I came to this province, out of a country where no liberty of conscience was, nor humanity reigned in the house of my then country lord, and where all the people is owned with their boddys to the lord there, and are obliged to work for him six days in every week, viz., three days with a horse, and three days with a *hoe*, *shovel*, or *spade*; or if he can't come himself, he must send somebody in his room. And when I came into this province and found every thing to the contrary from where I came from, I wrote largely to all my friends and acquaintances of the *civil* and *religious liberties, privileges, &c.*, and of all the

goodness I have heard and seen, and my letters were printed and reprinted, and provoked many a thousand people to come to this province, and many thanked the Lord for it, and desired their friends also again to come here.

Some years the price was five pistoles per freight, and the merchants and captains crowded for passengers, finding more profit by passengers than by goods, &c.

But the love for great gain caused that Stedman lodged the poor passenger like *herrings*, and as *too many* had not room between decks, he kept abundance of them upon deck; and sailing to the southward, where the people were at once out of their climate, and for want of water and room became *sick* and *died* very fast, in such a manner that in one year no less than two thousand was buried in the seas and Philadelphia. Stedman, at that time, bought a license in Holland that no captain or merchant could load any as long as he had not two thousand loaded. This murdering trade made my heart ache, especially when I heard that there was more profit by their death than by carrying them alive. I thought my provoking letters was partly the cause of so many people's death. I wrote a letter to the magistrate at Rotterdam, and immediately the *monopolium* was taken from John Stedman.

Our legislature was also petitioned, and a law was made as good as it is, but was never executed. Mr. Spaffort, an old, poor captain, was made overseer for the vessels that came loaded with passengers, whose salary came to from \$200 to \$300 a year, for concealing that sometimes the people had but twelve inches place, and not half *bread* nor *water*. Spaffort died, and our Assembly chose one Mr. Trotter who let every ship slip, although a great many people had no room at all, except in the *long-bout*, where every man perished. There was too many complaints, so that many in Philadelphia and almost all Germantown signed a petition that our Assembly might give that office to one Thomas Say, an English merchant, at Philadelphia, of whom we have the confidence that he would take no *bribe* for concealing what poor people suffered; or, if they will not turn Mr. Trotter out of office, to give him an assistance of one Daniel Mackinett, a shop-keeper in Philadelphia, who speaks Dutch and English, who might speak with the people in their language—but in vain, except they have done what I know not.

Among other grievances the poor Germans suffer is one, viz., that when the ignorant Germans agrees fairly with merchants at Holland for seven pistoles and a half, when they come to Philadelphia the merchants make them pay whatever they please, and take at least nine pistoles. The poor people on board are prisoners.

They must not go ashore, or have their chests delivered, except they allow in a *bond* or *pay* what they *owes not*; and when they go into the country, they loudly complain there that no justice is to be had for poor strangers. They show their agreements, wherein is fairly mentioned that they are to pay seven pistoles and a half to Isaac and Zachary Hope, at Rotterdam, or their order at Philadelphia, &c.; and as this is so much practised, that at least £2000 or £3000 in one year the country is wronged from. It was much desired that among wholesome laws, such a one may be made that when such vessels arrive, that a commissioner might be appointed to inspect into their agreements, and judge if $7\frac{1}{2}$ pistoles makes not seven and a half. Some of the Assemblymen was asked whether there was no remedy? They answered, "the *law* is *such* that what is above forty shillings must be decided at court, and every one must make his own cause *appear good* and *stand a trial*." A very poor comfort for two or three thousand wronged people, to live at the discretion of their merchants. They are so longing to go ashore, and fill once their belly, that they allow and pay what is demanded; and some are *sighing*, some are *cursing*, and some believe that their case differs very little from such that falls in the hands of highwaymen who present a pistol upon their breast and are desired to give whatever the highwayman pleaseth; and who can hinder them thinking so? I, myself, thought a commission could be ordered in *only such cases*; but I observed that our Assembly has more a mind to prevent the *importation* of such passengers than to do justice to them; and seeing that your Honor is not of the same mind, and intends to alter the said *bill*, I find myself obliged to let your Honor know the *mean points*, without which, nothing will be done to the purpose.

I was surprised to see the title of the bill, which, in my opinion, is not the *will* of the *Crown*, nor of the *proprietors*, neither is it the *will* of the *Lord*, who gives an open way that the *poor* and *distressed*, the *afflicted*, and *any people* may come to a place where there is room for them; and if there is here no room no more, there is land enough in our neighborhood, as there are eight or nine counties of Dutch (German) people in Virginia, where many out of Pennsylvania is removed to. Methinks it will be proper to let them come, and let justice be done to them. The order of our *Lord* is such: Defend the poor and *fatherless*; do justice to the *afflicted* and *needy*, deliver the *poor* and *needy*, and rid them out of the hand of the wicked. (Psalm 82.)

Beloved Sir—You are certainly a servant of the *Lord* our *God*, and I do believe that you are

willing to do what lies in your power; but I am ready to think, that as you left the *bill* to your counsellors you will not be so fully informed of the worst of the grievances—as one of them has a *great* share of the interest. If these is not *looked particularly* into, that which is the most complained of, viz., that the captains often hurry them away without an agreement, or the agreement is not *signed*; or, if a fair agreement is written, *signed*, and *sealed*, it will not be performed, and must pay whatever they please; and, when the people's chests are put in stores until they go and fetch money by their friends, and pay for what they agreed upon, and much more, and demands their chest, they will find it *opened* and *plundered of part or all*; or, the chest is *not at all to be found wherefore they have paid*, and no *justice* for them, *because* they have no *English tongue*, and no money to go to law with such as they are; and, that we have no such an officer that will, or can speak with the people—but will rather take pay for concealing their grievances—and who will speak to such a one, as it stands?

The law is, that “*a man may get security as good as he can.*” But when merchants bring some people together, whose families were obliged to die and is famished for want, and as a prisoner at the vessel is retained and forced to *bind* himself,—one for two or three, who are greatly indebted, and who, perhaps, pays his *own debt*, while the others *can't*—he is *forced to go out of the country*, and will go rather than go to prison; and if poor widows are bound for others much in *debt*, who will marry such a one? must she not go sorrowful most of her lifetime?

Formerly, our Assembly has bought a house on an island in the river Delaware, where healthy people will soon become sick. This house might do very well in contagious distempers; but if a place were allowed on a healthy dry ground,—*where*, by a collection, the Germans might build a house, with convenient places, and stoves for winter, &c.,—it would be better for the people, in common sickness, where their friends might attend them and take care of them—would be better than to perish under the merciless hands of their merchants; for *life is sweet*.

Beloved Sir,—I am old and infirm, bending with my staff to the grave, and will be gone by-and-by, but, hoping that your *Honor* will not take it amiss to recommend you the helpless. We beg and desire in our (prayers) that the Lord should protect us from all evil and from all encroachments; and, if *we* do the like unto them that are in poor condition and danger, we may expect that the Lord will do to us accordingly; *but*, and *if* we do to the contrary, how *can we* expect the Lord's protection

over us? For He promises to measure us as we do measure.

I conclude with a hearty desire that the Lord will give your Honor *wisdom* and *patience*; that your administration may be blessed, and in His time give you the reward of a *good, true*, and *faithful* servant. And I remain,

Your humble servant,

CHRISTOPHER SOWERS,

[Printer in Germantown.]

GERMANTOWN, May 12th, 1755.

HONORED AND BELOVED SIR:—Although I do believe with sincerity, that you have at this time serious and troublesome business enough, nevertheless, my confidence to your wisdom and patience, makes me write the following defective lines, whereby I don't desire as much as a farthing of profit for myself.

When I heard last that the Assembly adjourned, I was desirous to know what was done concerning the Dutch bill, and was told your Honor have consented to all points, except that the German passengers must not (need not) have their chests along with them; and, because you was busy with more needful business, it was not ended. I was sorry for it, and thought, either your Honor have no good counsellors, or you can't think of the consequence, otherwise you could not insist upon this point. Therefore I hope you will not take it amiss to be informed of the case, and of some of the consequences, viz.:—The crown of England found it profitable to peopling the American colonies; and for the encouragement thereof, the coming and transportation of German Protestants it was indulged, and orders was given to the officers at the custom-houses in the ports of England, not to be sharp with the vessels of German passengers—knowing that the populating of the British colonies will, in time to come, profit more than the trifles of duty at the custom-houses would import in the present time. This the merchants and importers experienced.

They filled the vessels with passengers, and as much merchants' goods as they thought fit, and left passengers' chests, &c., behind; and sometimes they loaded vessels with palatines' chests by itself. But the poor people depended upon their chests, wherein was some provision, such as they were used to, as dried *apples*, *pears*, *plums*, *mustard*, *medicines*, *vinegar*, *brandy*, *gammons*, *butter*, *clothing*, *shirts*, and other *necessary* *linens*, money, and whatever they brought with them; and when their chests was left behind, or shipped in other vessels, they had want of nourishment; and when not sufficient provision was shipped for the passengers, and they had nothing, they *furnished* and *died*. Or, when they arrived alive, they had no money to buy bread, nor any thing

to sell; if they would sell spare clothes, they had no clothes nor shirt to strip themselves, nor was they able to cleanse themselves of *louses* and *nas-tiness*; or, if they was taken into houses, and trusting on their *effects* and *money* when it comes, it was either *left behind* or *robbed* and *plundered* by the *sailors* behind in the vessels; or, if such a vessel arrived before them, it was searched by the merchants' boys, &c., and their best effects, or all taken out, and no remedy for it. And this last-mentioned *practice*, that people's chests are opened and their best effects taken out, is not only a practice this twenty-five, twenty, ten, or five years, or some time only; but it is the *common custom* and *daily* complaints of, to the week last, when a *pious man, living with me*, had his chest broke open and three fine shirts and a flute was taken out. The lock was broke to pieces, and the lid of the chest split with iron and chisels. Such, my dear Sir, is the *case*; and if your Honor will countenance the mentioned practices, the consequence will be, that the vessels with passengers will be filled with merchants' goods, wine, &c., as much as possible, and at the king's custom they will call it *passengers' drink* and *necessaries for the people, their household goods*, &c., which will be called *free of duty*. And if they please to load vessels only with chests of passengers and *what lies under them*, that will be called also *free of duty* at the custom-houses; and as there are no owners of the chests with them, and no bill of lading is ever given, nor will be given, the chests will be freely opened and plundered by the sailors and others, and what is left will be searched in the stores by the merchants' boys and their friends and acquaintances. Thus, by consequence, the *king* will be cheated, and the smugglers and store-boys will be glad of *your* upholding and encouraging *this*, their very profitable business; but the poor sufferers will sigh or carry a *revenge* in their *bosoms*, according as they are godly or ungodly, that such *thievery* and *robbery* is *maintained*.

If such a merchant should lose thirty, forty, fifty, or ten thousand pounds, he may have yet some to spend and to spare, and has friends; but if a poor man's chest is left behind, or plundered either at sea or in store, he has LOST ALL HE HAS.

If a rich man's store, or house, or chest is broke open and robbed or plundered, there is abundance of noise about it; but if a 1000 of poor men's property is taken from them, in the mentioned manner, there is not a word to be said.

If I was ordered to print advertisements, that people who lost their chests, by leaving them behind against their *will*, or whose was opened and plundered at sea, when they was sent after them in other vessels, or whose was broke open

and plundered in the stores at Philadelphia—should come and receive their value for it (not four-fold), but only single or half, your Honor would be wondering of a swarm from more than two or three thousand people.

But as such is not to be expected, it must be deferred to the decision of *the great, great, long, long day*, where certainly an impartial judgment will be seen, and the last farthing must be paid; whereas, in this present time, such poor sufferers had, and will have no better answer than as it is commonly given: "Can you prove *who* has opened and *stolen* out of your chest;" or, "Have you a *bill* of lading?" This has been the practice by some of the merchants at Philadelphia; and if it must continue any longer, the Lord our God must compare that city to her sister Sodom, as He said: "*Behold, this was the iniquity of Sodom: pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness was in her.*" Neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and needy (Ezekiel xvi. 49), but rather weakened the hand of the poor and needy (xviii. 12).

We have at this time, especially, need to call upon the Lord for his protection; but in the mean time we ought to *cleanse our hands*, and if we will not, he will answer us hereafter: "And when you spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you. Yea, when you make many prayers, I will not hear, because your hands are full of blood."

P. S., June 12.—BELOVED SIR: If the Lord of all the *Hosts* shall bless your administration, you must have regard for His direction (Ps. lxxxii.), more than to any of your counsellors; who may give you *counsels* more proper, where they have no *interest in it for themselves*. Permit me to say, if somebody would give me counsels directly against the *will* of the Lord, and against the interest of our *gracious king*, to *cheat him*, and against the welfare of this province, and to the *dishonor* of my character, I would think little of him or them.

The Lord bless our good king, and all his faithful ministers, and your Honor, and protect the *city of Philadelphia* and *country*, from all *incursions* and attempts of enemies. But if you should insist against a remedy for the *poor Germans' grievances*—although no remedy is *to be had* for that which is past—and an attempt of enemies should ensue before the city of Philadelphia, you will certainly find the Germans faithful for, or to the English nation; as you might have seen how industrious they are to serve the king and government, for the protection of their substance, life, and liberties. But, as there is many and many a thousands who have suffered injustice of their merchants at Philadelphia, it would not be

prudent to call them all for assistance, as there are certainly many wicked among the Germans; which, if they should find themselves overpowered by the French, I would not be bound for their good behavior, that they would not make reprisals on them that *picked* their chests and forced them to pay what they *owed not!* and hindered yet the remedy for others. No: if they were all Englishmen who suffered so much, I would much less be bound for their good behavior.

Pray, Sir, don't look upon this as a trifle; for there are many Germans, who have been wealthy people in Germany, who have lost sixty, eighty, one, two, three, four hundred to a thousand pounds-worth, by leaving their chests behind, or was deprived and robbed in the stores of their substance, and are obliged now to live *poor*, with *grief*. If you do scruple the truth of this assertion, let them be called in the newspaper, with hopes for remedies, and your Honor will believe me; but if the Dutch (German) nation should hear that no regard is for them, and no justice to be obtained, it will be utterly in vain to offer them *free schools*—especially as they are to be regulated and inspected by one who is not *respected* nor *regarded* in all this *province*.

I hope your Honor will pardon my scribbling; as it has no other *aim* than a needful redressing of the multitude of grievances of the poor people, and for the preserving of their lives and property, and that the Germans may be adhered to the *friendship* of the English nation, and for securing the honor of your Excellency, and not a farthing for

Your humble servant,
CHRISTOPHER SOWES.

(To CONRAD WEISER, translated.)

GERMANTOWN, September 6th, 1755.

DEAR FRIEND:—I received your letter, and answer it by the bearer; I thought about it, since you wrote to me, whether it is really true that *Gilbert, Jannett, Schlatter, Peters, Hamelton, Allen, Turner, Shippin, Schmidt, Franklin, Mühlenburg, Brümholtz, Handschu, &c.*, have, or feel the slightest care for a real conversion of the ignorant portion of the Germans in Pennsylvania; or, whether the institution of *free schools* is not rather the foundation thereof to bring the country into servitude, so that each may look *for*, and have his own private interest and advantage.

Concerning Hamelton, Peters, Allen, Turner, Shippin, and Franklin, I know that they care but very little about religion; nor do they care for the *cultivation* of the mind of the *Germans*—except that they should form the *militia* and defend their properties. Such people do not know what it is to have faith and confidence in God; but

are mortified that they cannot compel others to protect their gods (possessions or goods).

Tennett may believe, if he pleases, that his religion is the best, and, if it is possible, with the assistance of Schlatter, that English preachers may receive salaries in being called for the Germans, and that such preachers should be educated in Philadelphia; or, even if such "*men of God*" should be *formed* and *polished* in New Jersey, then has Tennett honor, and Schlatter is *provided for*. But the Germans will, no doubt, elect for the Assembly on account of their benefactors, *Hamelton, Peters, Shippin, Allen, Turner, and Franklin*.

These make a law, together with R. H. M., for the building of a *fortress* for the *militia*, with a *garrison*; stipulate salaries for the ministers, and schools—so that it will not be necessary any more to write "*begging letters*" to Halle—of which they are ashamed of afterwards, and are considered as *liars* when the Reports are printed. Thus the "*poor Germans*" are the pretext that all (each one) may succeed in his purposes.

I am here, as *it were*, hidden in a corner, where I hear the words and thoughts of many. The one says: "I feel uneasy about having my children educated out of the *funds* of the poor, as I do not need it, being able to pay for it myself." Another says: "Where so many children come together, they are apt to learn *more evil* from others than of what is good; I will, therefore, teach my children writing and reading myself, and am sorry that so many children come to see mine." Others, again, say: "If the German children learn to speak English and come in society with the English, then do they wish to be dressed and clothed after the fashion of the English; and there is much difficulty and trouble to remove from their minds these *foolish notions*" (*narre-posse*).

I hear others state: "We poor people have no *advantage* from the *benevolence* of the king and of the society, if they do not build a *school-house* or keep a *teacher* at the distance of at least every ten miles; for if a child is obliged to go to school and to come from school more than five miles, it is too far to do so every morning and evening. The children cannot be boarded, nor can we give them clothes for to go to school with others of *higher rank*; therefore, this advantage is only for the *rich*, and for the *English*, and people should not make petitions for their temporal and eternal ruin," &c.

I have read a small English book on the principles of the *Free-masons*; this book, printed in England, is the third edition, the contents of which I find the furthest distance imaginable from the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Nay the very hindrance of it, and the people who are the promoters of the *free schools*, are *Grand Masters* and *Wardens* among the *Free-masons*, their very pil-

lars. Therefore, do you suppose they have any thing else in view but which they consider best to promote their own interest?

If they give Züby a call, I will say that I was mistaken; for it they desire to oppose the influence of sectarian imagination, and only wish to promote the *truth* as it is in *Christ*, then Züby is *one* among the thousand. I, however, apprehend that they fear him. For in the pamphlet there is a passage as follows: "There is nothing that they (the Quakers) more fear than to see the Germans pay any regard to the regular ministry. Wherever they know any such *minister* in good terms with his people, they immediately *blanch* his character by means of this printer, and distress him by dividing his congregation and encouraging *vagabonds* and *pretended preachers*, whom they every now and then raise up;" so this serves a double end.

When I consider the principles of the *Free-masons* from *their own writings* (a pamphlet), which a goldsmith (one of their members), lent to Siron, who lent it to me. I know not how to judge of the Eulogy of Prof. *Smith* concerning the author of the book called "*The Life of God in the Soul of Man*;" I can consider it as only having a political tendency for some other purpose. But may God turn it to good and to His glory. For your part, I wish you to do as much as you can for its promotion; and if it should unexpectedly be printed in the German and English, to which they would, perhaps, willingly consent, then, I keep my promise, and still remain a debtor to God and to my neighbor, the whole human race, and

Your friend,

CHRISTOPHER SOWRS.

NEWPORT IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued.)

Aug. 5, 1778. Four Transports are sunk this morning on the west side of Goat Island, at the south entrance of the Harbor. This morning, at the appearance of a French ship in the River, 4 Frigates, the Orpheus, Lark, Juno, and Cerberus, attempting to beat down into the Harbor, but not effecting it, set fire to them and were blown up near Coddington's cove, and two transports that lay at anchor were likewise burnt. Reported that a galley came down the River and fired at a Fort at Coddington's Cove, manned with sailors, that the sailors deserted the Fort and spiked up the guns.

6. The sailors belonging to the Ships that are burnt and sunk are encamped without the lines. The army continues to lay waste the Island, cutting down orchards and laying open fields, and

numbers of the inhabitants without the lines are ordered to move from their houses that they may be taken down.

7. They continue to sink ships. The wells at Portsmouth are all ordered to be filled up. Numbers of inhabitants are come to the —, left destitute of every necessary of life.

Saturday, August 8, 1778. This morning the houses on the heights of Middletown were set on fire by the General's orders (the inhabitants turned into the streets), and were plundered by the soldiers and sailors. 10 o'clock this morning, the Fleet appears under sail; 3 o'clock, they stand in for the Harbor; half-past three, the Battery on Brenton's Point begins to fire. They have fired several shot, the headmost Ship, supposed to be the Vice-Admiral, returns fire, which is followed by 2 other Ships. The Ships pass the Battery under a heavy cannonading; 4 o'clock, all three of the Batteries continue the fire, the headmost Ship is up with the North Battery, the Harbor is in one continual blaze, the shots fly very thick over the town; no houses are yet damaged; 5 o'clock, they have grazed all the Forts, anchored in a line about the middle of Conanicut. The Grand Duke of Russia, Transport, is on fire; she drove ashore at the Point, set a number of houses and stores on fire; but they were extinguished. The Flora Frigate, and —Sloop, with a number of Transports, cut their masts away and sunk.

August 9. The houses at Easton's beach were burnt last night, some at Portsmouth and Middletown. The inhabitants are allowed no communications between the country and town. All the troops are marched in this morning between the lines. At 10 o'clock, this morning, a Fleet appears in sight, standing from the eastward, with the wind S. W., to the great joy of the army and Tories, excess of joy and grief are seen in the faces of different parties. A number of people flock on the heights in the Neck to welcome Lord Howe and his fleet to their deliverance, a boat with a Flag is despatched from the — Bark to discover what they are. The French fleet make a movement.

10. The Fleet supposed to be Lord Howe and 26 sail of Ships and small vessels, making 32 sail, continued standing on and off till 10 o'clock this morning, when they put to sea. At 10 o'clock a signal is hoisted on the French ships; the headmost ship supposed to be Admiral's — her sails and wore round: immediately the North Battery began to fire, followed by that on Goat Island and Brenton's Point, which was returned by the Ships as they passed the Fort. They were upwards of one hour passing the Forts under a very smart fire, then steered out to sea in chase of the English Fleet, which stood off south. Great num-

bers of shot went through the houses in the Town, but no other damage is done.

11. A soldier, attempting to desert, was killed at the lines by a sentinel.

12. Three officers belonging to the American Horse were taken and brought into town.

13. Twelve Thousand Provincials said to be on the I-land.

14. The Transports that were not disabled, are preparing to sail with great expedition.

15. This morning, Mr. Wm. Bliss, with a number of others, were turned out of their houses; after laying waste all their farms: the houses are to be burnt. The soldiers desert from the enemy in great numbers. This evening all the Sentinels and Guards in the town are called to the lines.

August 18. The remainder of the cattle belonging to the people of Portsmouth and Middletown are delivered to each regiment.

19. A Battery is opened this morning at the Heights of Middletown, the firing continued through the course of the whole day. A soldier of the 43d Regt. was in town with one leg shot off; he said a number of others were killed and wounded. The soldiers continue to rob the fields and gardens of the inhabitants, with the leave of their officers. If the siege should last any time, we must suffer for the want of provisions.

Thursday 20. At 11 o'clock this morning, a Fleet appeared standing off about W. N. W. with the wind at S. W.; it is thought to be the French. They stand off and on till dark. Two Ships appear to have been dismasted. At 9 o'clock they anchor at the entrance of the Harbour.

21. This morning an armed Schooner — and a Privateer Brig belonging to this Town, fired on a number of boats that were crossing from Conanicut to Portsmouth, but without effect.

22. A continual cannonading is kept through the course of the whole day between the Americans and King's troops. A number of shells have been thrown in from the Battery, on the Heights of Middletown.

23. Last night some boats went on to the Island of Conanicut and brought off one Eldridge, an inhabitant. They report that the Provincials have left the Island. A number of boats went off this morning to cut away the — of the French Ships. Early this morning the French Fleet weighed anchor and stood to sea, with those that lay in the River, to the great joy of the army and Tories. The fences which inclosed the Gardens and Fields are taken to burn, it is said by general orders. Capt. Piper threatens to strip Messrs. Wm. Champlin and Nicholas Taylor of all their effects, upon complaint being made, that they are rebels.

24. Last night a party of the King's troops went across Easton beach to the house of Mr.

Edward Easton, set it on fire, took two prisoners, and killed one with a bayonet on the spot. The cannonading continues briskly; 1 soldier and 2 women were killed in the camp by the bursting of a bomb; a child was killed in its mother's lap by a cannon-ball.

25. The cannonading continues; several shells have burst near the town. The soldiers continue to plunder the inhabitants without doors, using the most insulting language. 5 cows belonging to the people on the Point were stolen last night. The owners depending on them for the entire support of their families are now left destitute. It is currently reported that Gen. Washington's army is totally defeated. Admiral Boscawen is on the coast.

26. Several soldiers have been killed this day by the bursting of bombs.

27. The firing is not so brisk, several shells were thrown from the works on this side.

28. Last night, the 54th Battalion sallied out undiscovered on the Provincials, took prisoners a Fugue Guard consisting of 25 men including officers. This evening at 5 o'clock arrived the Vigilant with two other ships from New York, they inform that Admiral Howe is gone to Boston, in pursuit of the French Fleet, that a number of troops and Victuallers are expected here immediately, which has put the Garrison in high spirits.

Saturday, August 29. Early this morning a report prevailed that the Provincials were leaving the Island. Immediately the English Regiments, with the Anspach Chasseurs, and Hyn. Regt. of Germans sallied from the line and attacked a party of Provincials on the road, but were beaten off with loss. The Provincials halted at Windmill Hill, and were followed by the King's Troops, when a smart battle ensued. The 22d, 43d, and Anspach and Hyn. Regts. met with great loss. At 10 o'clock they began to bring the wounded men into town. All carts are taken up to bring them.

30. The Provincials remain at Windmill Hill, the King's army at Quaker Hill.

31. Last night the Provincials retreated from Windmill Hill to the Main, undiscovered. This morning the ground was taken possession of by the King's troops. Since the retreat of the Provincials, the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Middletown are plundered. Some families are destitute of a bed to lie on.

September 1. This afternoon arrived a Fleet from New York consisting of upwards of 50 sail of Frigates, Transports, and Victuallers, with the wool fleet. They have upwards of 5000 troops on board, with Lieut. Gen. Clinton, Commander-in-Chief. At 4 o'clock, Gen. Clinton, with a number of officers, went immediately to Headquarters.

2. The troops remain on board, except part of the 38th Regt., who have landed. At 6 o'clock this evening Gen. Clinton, with his officers, re-embarked.

3. Last night the Fleet with all the troops sailed from this Harbor with the wind. Said they are gone to the Eastward. Pilots were carried from this place.

4. This morning a Cartel arrived from Providence with prisoners.

5. This morning a fleet appeared off, standing from the eastward; it proves to be Admiral Howe's, from Boston Bay. At nine o'clock they were joined by another fleet from the westward, supposed to be Gen. Clinton's, with the troops; they passed by the island and moved to the eastward.

5. With part of Admiral Howe, Commodore Griffel in the Nonsuch, and 3 other ships of the line, came into the harbor; some cruisers remain at the harbor's mouth.

7. A — arrived from the fleet to the eastward, inform that Gen. Clinton had burnt all the shipping at Bedford and a few buildings, and proceeded to Martha's Vineyard and taken 15,000 sheep and 400 cattle. All the small vessels in the harbor are fitting to fetch the stock.

(To be continued.)

Societies and their Proceedings.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Twenty-first Anniversary of the Georgia Historical Society, was held at the Society's Hall, Savannah, on Monday evening, 13th Feb., 1890. After the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society, the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. James M. Wayne. *1st Vice-President*—Hon. C. S. Henry; *2d Vice-President*—Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliot. *Treasurer*—A. A. Smetts, Esq. *Corresponding Secretary*—I. K. Tefft, Esq. *Recording Secretary*—Easton Yonge, M.D. *Librarian*—J. F. Cann, Esq. *Curators*—W. T. Williams, Esq., John Stoddard, Esq., Solomon Cohen, Esq., William G. Hodgson, Esq., A. A. Smetts, Esq., William Duncan, Esq., Dr. William Charters.

Among the incidents of the evening was the presentation, by Andrew G. Gordon, Esq., of Marion county, Fla., of "A new and accurate map of the English Empire in North America, representing their rightful claim, as confirmed by charters, and the formal surrender of their Indian friends. Likewise the encroachments of the French, with the several forts they have unjustly

erected therein. By a Society of 'Anti-Gallicans,' Published by act of Parliament, 1753." Also, the presentation, by Andrew Low, Esq., of a very valuable manuscript narrative, containing

"An account of the first settling of the Colony of Georgia, with a journal of the voyage of the first embarkation, under the direction of Mr. Oglethorpe, and continued till the constituting the Court of Record and establishing the government of Savannah, with some account of the magistrates, and some considerations on the probability of succeeding in the said colony under the present constitution and plan of Government. To which will be added the particular case of Peter Gordon, Chief Bailiff of Savannah, with copies of his memorials. Delivered to the Honorable the Trustees, and humbly offered to their further consideration, by their very humble servant, PETER GORDON."

The above manuscript was obtained by Mr. Low from O. Maxwell, Esq., of New Orleans, who received it from the late Richard Richardson, in December, 1834, with the further account from Mr. R. that "this book was given me by Mr. Oglethorpe, sub-sheriff of the county of Lancaster, at Liverpool, 22d December, 1827, who said it was given to him six or seven years ago by the Keeper of the Records at Chester Castle, who found it at the Castle at Chester."

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society met regularly on the 21st of Feb.—Wm. H. Brown, President, in the chair.

The aggregate receipts for the Library were to the number of \$78, from 38 contributors. They included documents for distribution from the honorable the county and municipal officers, and Board of Trade; valuable scientific and literary publications of Germany, from Mr. F. Baumann; extensive scientific contributions from the National Observatory at Washington, the Royal Meteorological Institute of Holland, and the Imperial Observatory in Brazil; the publications of the American Geographical and Statistical Society at New York, and a volume from the Moravian Historical Society. Besides the above were received an autograph letter of Col. Timothy Pickering (1815), from W. H. Stickney, Esq., specimens of Illinois paper money ("shinplasters") of 1840, from Judge Caton; and the beautiful and extensive panoramic view, in photograph, of Chicago in 1858, arranged in a semicircle, by Mr. A. Hester, who executed it.

Mr. J. S. Wilcox, of Elgin, forwarded "the coat worn by Orderly Sergeant Hoosac, of the New York volunteers, the second man to mount the walls of the castle of Chapultepec, and killed by

the side of Lieut. Selden, who was first upon the walls."

James Barnet, printer, of Chicago, submitted by letter to the Society's acceptance, "a printed account of the voyage of the Bark 'Tay,' with emigrants from Glasgow to Quebec, in 1852—the printing executed on shipboard by means of two pages only of type, and a press so small that it could be lifted by one individual. No rollers, nor preparation of any kind were laid in before leaving port; and it was printed with such molasses, a small piece of glue, a piece of canvas, and some oakum, all in a ball, as could be found on board."

Communications were read from Sheridan P. Read, Esq., of Paris, Illinois, accepting an invitation to prepare for this Society a History of Edgar County; and from B. Bond, Esq., of Carlisle, accepting a similar invitation to prepare a sketch of the early Bench and Bar of Illinois.

N. W. Edwards, Esq., of Springfield, addressed a letter, in part vindicating the opinions of Gov. Edwards, in relation to the proposed introduction of slavery in this State, to which he was opposed. On the same subject were read extended and valuable letters from the Hon. G. Churchill, S. D. Lockwood, and Rev. T. Lippincott.

On the history of the First Constitutional Convention for the organization of the State of Illinois, held in 1818, an interesting paper was read from Hon. Geo. Churchill, containing particulars of some of the members of the Convention, with extracts from the Convention Journal, a copy of a letter from Judge Pope (their Territorial delegate in Congress), and a table of the census of the Territory, taken at that time, with the number of Convention delegates, senators, and representatives chosen to the first Legislature from each of the fifteen counties. The population, in 1818, was 40,258.

From the Rev. Mr. Lippincott was received the very important donation to the Society of the (supposed) original manuscript (more probably an early copy) containing the celebrated "minority appeal" of the Legislature of 1823, to the people of Illinois, against the proposed call for a State Convention so to alter the State Constitution as to legalize slavery.

THE GILPIN BEQUEST.—A letter addressed to the President, from Charles McAllister, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the late Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, of that city, deceased, was read, communicating the intelligence that this Society has been declared one of the residuary legatees, in the provisions of said will; and a printed copy of the will was transmitted for the Society's information and use.

The Hon. W. B. Ogden then submitted some extended and impressive remarks upon the per-

sonal character of the late Mr. Gilpin, with whom he had long been acquainted; upon his fine culture and scholarly tastes; the rare beauty and harmony of his domestic relations; the refined grace and unostentatious hospitalities of his household; the judgment, taste, and liberality with which he surrounded himself with the choicest treasures of literature, and many beautiful works of art; and the spontaneous munificence he had displayed in the important bequests he had provided (with others) for this Society, as an evidence of the warm personal interest felt by him in the prosperity and welfare of this city, in which he had, for many years, possessed extensive landed interests.

Deeming it proper, on an occasion of such importance, that the Society should exercise a due deliberation in the adoption of such resolutions and proceedings as the occasion demanded, he moved the appointment of a committee to take the subject into full consideration, and report hereafter.

After further remarks from Messrs. Arnold, McCagg, Sheldon, etc., Mr. Ogden's motion was unanimously adopted; and Mr. Ogden, Judge Skinner, and Mr. Arnold, were appointed the committee.

The President then announced that he had prepared, at the Society's invitation, a paper on the early newspapers, editors, mail arrangements, etc., in Illinois, which he was ready to submit at such time as they should appoint.

At the invitation of Peter Page, Esq., the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock.

After the election as corresponding member of the Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, of Philadelphia, the meeting adjourned.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting was held at Augusta, on Thursday afternoon and evening, February 21. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Willis, the President, the chair was taken by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess, and John McKeen, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary. The Vice President, on opening the meeting, alluded to the events of the sixtieth year in preceding centuries, and paid a tribute to the departed historians of the last year—Prescott, Irving, Macaulay.

He then proceeded to speak of the designs and benefits of historical societies, whose functions may be arranged in two classes. The first is to preserve documents, and prosecute researches into the facts and documents of the past; and the second to nourish a taste for historical studies in general.

After the close of his address, his Excellency Gov. Morrill, proposed a vote of thanks, with a request that the Rt. Rev. speaker would write out a copy for publication by the Society; the proposition was seconded by the Rev. President Woods, of Bowdoin College, and carried. An account by Prof. Packard, of Brunswick, was then presented by President Burgess, showing the increase of the library, and the greater conveniences of the room in Bowdoin College granted by the trustees for the reception of the books and curiosities. A catalogue is to be made out. A statement from the Treasurer was read, showing the available and well-invested funds to be \$7086.66.

The Vice-President and the Rev. Mr. Ballard read communications from Gov. Olden of New Jersey, relating to the settlement of the Gyles family on Merrymeeting Bay, and their disastrous flight from the repeated attacks of the Indians.

[The James Gyles referred to above, a member of the family of that name, was an ancestor of Gov. Olden and of the late Gen. Worth of the U. S. Army, and had no male children.]

He also read an account of an "Alnambay Awikhigan," or Indian letter, found many years ago in the northern part of the State, of which the materials and the drawing of the picture were furnished by the family of the Hon. R. H. Gardiner, of Gardiner.

John McKeen, Esq., of Brunswick, read a paper of interest relating to the voyage of Gosnold, in 1603, to the coast of the present New England, in which he exposed the fallacy long current among our historians, that the first land discovered was at Cape Ann, contending that it could have been no other than *Small Point*, and that the next land noted was Cape Elizabeth, the next Fletcher's Point, and the next "the great rock in the land," called "Savage Rock," now well known as "York Nubble," from which he sailed to Cape Cod.

This opinion was confirmed by the fact, that the estimated distances, in the report of Gosnold's discoveries, show a remarkable nearness to the actual measurements of later times.

R. K. Sewall, Esq., read a communication on the "Early Colonization of the Ancient Dominions of Maine," with a special bearing on the settlement at Sheepscot Farms, as contemporaneous with the Popham colony.

He was followed by Prof. Packard, who read a highly important communication from Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast, on "The proposed province of New Ireland," in 1780, east of the Penobscot, as a place of refuge for the loyalists of that day.

The Rev. Mr. Ballard then read a paper on the

vexed question of "Weymouth and the Sagadahoc," in which he presented some new, and as was thought, conclusive evidence in this discussion; particularly, testimony from ancient maps, to show that the seaward portion of the Kennebec was the river entered and examined by that early navigator.

Prof. Packard then read a letter from Dr. N. T. Truie, of Bethel, containing some valuable suggestions in regard to tracing the movements of the early Indians of our State, by comparing the arrow heads and other stone implements, found in recent times, with the localities from which the material of their construction was quarried.

At the evening session a lecture was delivered by Prof. Chadbourne, of Bowdoin College, descriptive of his recent visit to Iceland.

James W. North, Esq., of Augusta, read a paper relating to the procurement and the occupation of the "Kennebec Purchase."

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Jan. 5.*—The regular monthly meeting was held at the Society's rooms.

Donations for the library and cabinet were announced as having been received from Hon. A. Kennedy, Maine Historical Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, Lorenzo Sabine, Dr. Lewis, H. Steiner, S. F. Streeter, Rev. Dr. Morris, Wm. Wallace, junior.

John Stillman, Henry F. Alberti, Robert Atkinson, M. D., Thomas R. Pearson, Levi K. Bowen, and Christian Ax were elected active members.

Rev. Dr. Morris presented, for preservation among the Society's collections, a manuscript catalogue, prepared by himself, of books written by Marylanders and residents of Maryland.

Mr. Charles F. Mayer, from the committee to whom was referred the plan of organization submitted by the trustees of the Peabody Institute, reported that the latter desired direct communication with the Society on all points of discussion, and therefore asked to be discharged—which was granted.

After some discussion, as to the best mode of considering and acting upon the proposed plan, it was resolved, on motion of Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, to hold a special meeting for that purpose, on the 26th of January.

On Thursday evening, January 26th, a large number of members assembled in compliance with the call. Resolutions accepting the trust imposed by Mr. Peabody, in connection with the Institute, and agreeing to the plan of organization proposed by the trustees, were offered by Rev.

Dr. Morris; and, after a full discussion, were unanimously adopted.

Feb. 2, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Society was held this evening.

Additions to the Society's collections were announced as having been received from the Executive of Maryland, Essex Institute, American Philosophical Society, Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, Sam'l W. Smith, R. Pindell, and Lawrence Sangston.

C. B. Slingsluff and Christian Hinrichs were elected active members.

Reports were read from different departments, of operations during the past year, showing the flourishing condition of the Society.

An election was held of officers to serve during the ensuing year, with the following result:

OFFICERS.—*President*—Gen. J. Spear Smith. *Vice-President*—Hon. John P. Kennedy. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Dr. Edward A. Dalrymple. *Recording Secretary*—Sebastian F. Streeter. *Treasurer*—John Hanan. *Librarian*—Dr. Lewis H. Steiner. *Committee on Finance*—John Hanan, Enoch Pratt, Josias Pennington. *Committee on the Gallery*—John H. B. Latrobe, Samuel W. Smith, Alonzo Lilly, J. Stricker Jenkins, Joseph H. Meredith. *Trustees of Athenæum*—John Hopkins, Wm. E. Mayhew, Jonathan Meredith. *Committee on Honorary Membership*—J. D. Pratt, James Cortlan, C. Reese. *Council of Government*—Robert Leslie, J. Saurin Norris, S. F. Streeter, C. Kidder. *Committee on the Library*—Rev. Dr. Morris, S. F. Streeter, Hon. W. F. Giles, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Dr. J. I. Cohen, George A. Warder, Geo. Wm. Brown, J. I. Thorsen, Jacob R. Drege, Dr. Gilman, Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, William Wallace, junior.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iv., p. 44.)—A stated meeting was held at Boston, Wednesday, March 7. Mr. Hodges, the President, in the chair.

The Librarian, Wm. B. Trask, made his monthly report of additions to the library.

The Corresponding Secretary, John W. Dean, reported the correspondence since the last meeting.

The President, in behalf of the trustees to whom the property bequeathed the Society by the late Henry Bond, M. D., of Philadelphia, had been intrusted, announced that a portrait and a memoir of the author—the latter by Horatio G. Jones, A. M., of Philadelphia—had been added to the copies of Dr. Bond's "Genealogies and History of Watertown," received as a part of said

bequest, and that copies were now ready. The proceeds of the sale of these books are to be made a fund for the increase of the library.

Hon. Charles Hudson made some remarks upon the value of Dr. Bond's work. He considered it remarkable both for the extent of the author's research and for his accuracy.

Rev. Nathan H. Chamberlain, of Baltimore, Maryland, read a paper entitled "A Town in Norfolk," in which he portrayed in graphic language the sights to be seen, and pointed out the lessons that can be learned in a New England village of the present day.

Frederic Kidder, of Boston, made a statement in regard to some valuable historical documents, lately presented to the Society by Charles L. Hancock, of this city. They consist chiefly of letters from eminent men, in the first half of the last century, addressed to Thomas Hancock, the uncle of the patriot Gov. John Hancock. One of the letters is from Gov. Lawrence of Nova Scotia, in which he claims the questionable honor of having originated the plan of removing the Acadians from their homes.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Dorchester, read a paper upon the services of Baron Steuben in the Revolutionary War, and the manner in which his services had been requited by our country, in which he contended that Steuben was not, as has been asserted, a remarkable instance of the ingratitude of our country, but that his services had been at least as fully appreciated and rewarded as the native officers of the Revolution.

Rev. James Thurston presented to the Society two MS. sermons in the French language, one of which was preached in Boston in 1716, and the other in 1719. They are supposed to be by Rev. Andrew Le Mercier, the pastor of the French church here.

Col. Samuel Swett exhibited some MS. papers formerly belonging to his ancestor, Rev. John Barnard, of Marblehead. One of them, a letter from a London clergyman to Rev. Mr. Barnard, in 1714, was read. Col. Swett then read some anecdotes of Rev. Mr. B., and afterwards a letter from G. A. Ward, of Brighton, New York, relative to the Corwin family.

It was voted to memorialize the city government to publish the Boston Records previous to 1700, and Chas. G. Loring, Winslow Lewis, M. D., J. Gardner White, Amos A. Lawrence, and Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D., were appointed a committee for this purpose.

Rev. Martin Moore, Rev. Frederick W. Holland, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, William Reed Deane, and Thomas Cushing were chosen a standing committee on Lectures and Essays.

Thanks were voted for the papers, and copies requested for the press.

After the admission of members and the transaction of other business, the meeting was dissolved.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Considering the number and value of the numismatic collections in and near Boston, it is strange that she should have been so much behind New York and Philadelphia in a public display of interest in such matters. Several gentlemen who think that there is sufficient material for a society there, met on Saturday, March 3, at the rooms of the Historic-Genealogical Society, and associated themselves together as the "Boston Numismatic Society." A Constitution was adopted, and the following list of officers was chosen: *President*—Dr. Winslow Lewis. *Vice President and Curator*—Jeremiah Colburn. *Treasurer*—Henry Davenport. *Secretary*—William S. Appleton. Several members manifested their interest in the Society by exhibiting coins. Specimens of imperial Roman gold, of the two rarest Washington cents of 1792, and of a rare type of New York Confederatio, were especially admired.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Historical Society, held March 6, it was announced that a series of lectures will shortly be given before the Society on the subject of Egyptian history, for the purpose of informing the members as to the propriety of purchasing the Abbott Egyptian collection. The munificent donation already referred to, as tendered by R. K. Haight, consisting of costly works relating to the history of Egypt, probably unsurpassed by any other collection in this country, was received. Autograph letters of Humboldt and Lafayette were also presented. The Society passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Haight for his valuable gift. It was stated, and appeared to be the general opinion, that the liberality of the members would shortly enable the Society to add to its interesting properties the much-talked-of Abbott collection.

The Treasurer exhibited an original portrait of Gen. Greene, painted by Col. Trumbull, which he announced was for sale. He also called attention to the publications of the Bradford Printing Club, as of great historical value.

A regular meeting of the Society falling upon the 3d proximo, it was unanimously voted to postpone it to the 17th, in order to allow the members to attend the celebration of the anniversary of Irving's birth-day. The exercises of that occasion will take place at the Academy of

Music, and an address is expected from William Cullen Bryant.

The Society adopted a series of appropriate resolutions read by Dr. Osgood, in respect to the memory of Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Rev. Mr. Hopkins was then introduced, and read the paper of the evening on the subject of "The Witchcraft in the American Colonies."

The influence of witchcraft was spreading in the Old World when Columbus discovered the New. The period between the discovery and successful settlement of America, witnessed its ravages throughout Europe, as it vied with the sword and the pestilence in the destruction of mankind. In this school the early settlers of America were educated. The errors taught in childhood, and ripened by the experience of maturer years, were not easily eradicated. The wilderness of the New World was considered a fit place for the propagation of witchery. The heathen worship of the Indians, and the diseases of the climate, stimulated their fears, and impressed on their minds the belief that witches had taken up their abode in America. How soon their sufferings from this source called for legal enactments is unknown. Maryland, in the Assembly of 1635, adopted the penal code of England, thus providing by statute for the punishment of witches. In 1639 the same colony ordered that "the punishment of death should be inflicted in sorcery, blasphemy, and idolatry, by burning." Maryland was, probably, the only colony that ordered witches to be burned. If laws indicate the character of communities, witchcraft was certainly believed in by the colonies of Maryland, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Haven, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina; all of these colonies enacted laws on this subject. These laws were frequently modified and re-enacted. Delaware, as late as 1719, ordered the enforcement of the act of James I.; and South Carolina, as late as 1837, had neglected to repeal the law passed by that colony in 1712.

As laws are the sequence rather than the cause of crime, it is natural to suppose that our fathers were troubled by witches previous to 1634-5. Of their appearance at Springfield as early as 1645, we are credibly informed. At that time the suspected were suffered to escape, either from the want of evidence, or of skill to try the offence. The proximity of Windsor to Springfield renders it not improbable that one of her citizens might have been accused, convicted, and, as Winthrop states, executed, in 1647. Of the twenty-one accusations imputed to Connecticut, her records refer to fourteen. As to the accusations and trials in Massachusetts, there is

less doubt, although little can be gathered from her records of the cases occurring previous to 1689. The case of John Bradstreet, of Rowley, is singular; he plead guilty to having familiarity with Satan, but so low was his character for truth, the plea was not credited, and he was sentenced to be fined or whipped for falsehood. In speaking of American witchcraft, the mind is at once directed to Salem. We have been accustomed to regard the Salem witchcraft as one of the most horrible scenes ever perpetrated by man. If human misery can derive any comfort from witnessing greater depths of wretchedness and iniquity than those into which it has fallen, surely America may console herself with the knowledge that the horrors of Salem were insignificant compared with the fires lighted at Geneva, where five hundred were burned within three months. While in the county of Essex, Mass., four hundred were accused, but twenty were executed. In England, a little hamlet of fourteen families furnished fourteen victims for execution.

Witchcraft, in what is now New York, was confined almost entirely to the English towns on Long Island. So free was this colony from witches, "the Indians said their devils would have nothing to do with the Dutch." There was but one trial for witchcraft in this colony, and that occurred immediately after the accession of the English, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused. New York was an asylum of refuge for the accused of other colonies. The laws of the southern colonies, their early histories and traditions, indicate their belief in witchcraft to have been far more general than is usually supposed. Both North Carolina and Virginia are accused of having executed persons for being witches. Maryland condemned one; and South Carolina appears to have had a trial before Chief Justice Scott.

In America, all the trials for witchcraft were by jury, and, contrary to the custom of other countries, by far the larger number of the accused were acquitted. Of the authorities consulted, much importance was assigned to Perkins, who gave eighteen tests to discover and convict a witch, seventeen of which he considered insufficient, and the eighteenth was impracticable. The respect for Sir Matthew Hale was very great, and the trials at Salem were but too faithful a repetition of those at Bury St. Edmunds.

New York and New Hampshire never passed a law on the subject of witchcraft, and have never been charged with condemning a witch.

Witchcraft in America is characterized by local peculiarities which distinguish it from the European delusion. The most prominent of these, is the entire freedom from those disgusting obscen-

ities usually accompanying the Domdaniel, or Witches' Sabbath. The licentious habits attributed to European witches, in this country were unknown. Cruel and heart-rending as were the sufferings of the accused in these colonies, they were mild compared with the tortures and modes of execution employed in the old countries. It has been said our witchcraft is "without poetry." It is destitute of the torture of the rack and the boots. It lacks the inspiration derived from burning fagots surrounding some human being, the scent of whose scorching flesh fills the air. There is no other evidence than tradition, that a witch was ever burned on American soil. English writers, and others who love such scenes, must read the histories of other lands. American humanity prefers to think of Philip English ministering to the wants of the accusers, who had driven him from his home. "Dull" and "prosaic" as it may appear to others, we love to think of these Calvinistic, Puritanic Fathers, as, stricken with sorrow, they bent the knee in prayer, beseeching the Almighty not to visit the punishment of this their sin upon them, or their children, but to grant the choicest of Heaven's blessings on the families they had injured. Sinful and erring our fathers were; die in their sins, unrepented of and unforgiven, they could not, they did not.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*February 15th.*—Monthly meeting in the Historical Society's Building, the President, Hon. George Folsom, in the chair.

Letters were read from Mr. Raasloff, Danish minister, in reply to the notice of his election as a corresponding member; Mr. Loosey, Austrian consul-general, offering his services in making ethnological inquiries during his absence; Mr. Totten, from Aspinwall, with information concerning the Chiriqui graveyards; General Herran, on specimens collected for the Society by General Obaldia, at his request; Rev. H. C. Hayden, of Norwich, Connecticut, consenting to make inquiries concerning the Mohegans; Dr. D. T. Lawrence, of Newburgh, respecting the last of the Pequods; and from Wm. W. Smith, Esq., granting the use of Dr. Turner's papers.

A short paper was read of a *Fulah Vocabulary*, collected and presented by the Rev. J. T. Bowen, late Baptist Missionary in Yoruba.

The vocabulary was obtained from a native of Saccatoo, and contains about nine hundred words. He said his language was spoken, with many differences, in Haussa and in the western part of Nigritia; but said that the people who use it are all of one stock, and claim descent from a white man.

Dr. Merritt presented a specimen of a shell

from Central America, the *Murex Purpurea*, which, he informed the Society, is believed by naturalists who have examined the subject, to be identical with the shell formerly found in the Mediterranean, from which the Tyrians obtained their celebrated purple dye. There are three or four species on the coasts of Central America, which contain coloring matter, but none like this for beauty and durability. Woollen and cotton receive the dye best, which requires no mordant, though alum is sometimes used. The natives have long employed it in dyeing, and he has seen cloth one hundred years old. It brightens with age. The color is in a vein in the animal, and originally of a light green, but changed by sunlight (not by artificial light) to a deep green, then a blue, and finally a purple. The shell is found as far down as Peru.

The Librarian exhibited a collection of volumes received from France for the Society; and the circulars of Dr. E. Ferreira Franca, in the service of the Emperor of Brazil, inviting exchanges of scientific publications, correspondence, &c.

The President informed the Society that he had purchased the Indian implements, &c., exhibited at the last meeting by Mr. Tomlinson, and now presented them, leaving it to the meeting to decide whether to exchange them for European antiques, as proposed by the Director of the Danish Museum.

The Recording Secretary mentioned that the third ancient statue of the trio exhibited at the last meeting, had been placed at his disposal by the owner, Alexander J. Center, Esq., Assistant Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company, and he would now present it to the Society in his name. A vote of thanks was therefore passed to Mr. Center.

Mr. Totten says, in his letter, in writing of this statue and the two presented by himself: "I learn from my friend, Mr. Thompson, who presented me the images, and also discovered them, that they are the only stone images that have been found in Chiriqui. This fact, connected with another—that the gold articles found there almost all came from one grave—is worthy of notice. He says that the Indians of Chiriqui were a more warlike people than their neighbors of Veraguas, where gold is more abundant, and where it is probable they obtained the gold they possessed. It may be, nevertheless, that both the gold and the images were brought from some other part of the country; and the scarcity of these among so many thousand graves as have been opened, would seem to confirm the idea."

Mr. Raasloff, Danish minister, writes from Washington, Jan. 24th: "I was happy to learn the very cordial reception my propositions have met with, and which it will give me much pleas-

ure to communicate to the Directors of the Royal Ethnographic Museum in Copenhagen."

The Committee on Publication reported on the subject of the proposed third volume of the Society's Transactions, with a subscription paper for raising the necessary funds.

A Committee on Antiquities was appointed, consisting of Mr. Ewbank (Second Vice-President), Mr. Moore, and Dr. Merritt.

Mr. Cotheal presented a vase from Central America.

After some statements made by several members respecting the *Gorilla*, and the first announcement of its discovery to any scientific society—the honor of which was claimed for this association at the January meeting—Dr. Wynne was appointed a committee to ascertain the facts and report. It was confidently affirmed that the existence of that wonderful animal was first ascertained by our member, Rev. J. L. Wilson, and that he and another member, Rev. Mr. Walker, reported it to the American Ethnological Society, before it had been made known elsewhere.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society, March 8th, the rooms in Clinton Hall were decorated with an Esquimaux Kyack, Hicks's portrait of Kane, a model of Kane by Jackson, two small Arctic scenes by Gignoux, a large one by Le Poitevin, and a huge map of the regions about the North Pole, drawn by Mr. Schroeter. An Esquimaux, Mr. Cudlock-dehue, was one of the principal attractions of the evening. The attendance comprised a few ladies and a large number of the more prominent men of the city.

Judge Daly suggested that, as Dr. Hayes and Mr. Hall, both of whom proposed expeditions, as well as Capts. Quayle, Chappel, and Buddington, who were familiar with the Arctic regions, were present, they would willingly answer any questions. He would first call on Dr. Hayes.

Dr. J. J. Hayes said that a larger meeting would be held some time next week in the Cooper Institute, when he would speak more at length. He would now merely point out on the map the track he intended to pursue, and give the plan and purpose of his expedition. The purpose was to confirm the discoveries of Dr. Kane, continue his surveys, and, if possible, to reach the North Pole. He hoped to be able to start in the middle of May, to reach Greenland in a month, halt at some one of the Greenland ports for a supply of dogs and furs, and thence proceed northward, over the general track of the whaleships, to Smith's Straits, the commencement of Dr. Kane's explorations. The mouth of these straits was but 100 miles above the track of the whales. Northward, Dr. Kane had surveyed the Greenland

coast as far as $81^{\circ} 15'$, and the Grinnell Land coast as far as $82^{\circ} 30'$. Morton discovered open water in the Kennedy Channel in $80^{\circ} 20'$, and traced it up to $81^{\circ} 15'$, beyond which he saw a boundless open sea. This had been disputed in England, and would not be accepted until it had been confirmed. Dr. Kane's vessel was enveloped in pack-ice in this channel, because she was on the wrong side of it, and while she was solidly blocked in, the other side of the channel was free of ice. Pushing up on the western side of the channel as far as possible next summer, to good winter-quarters, he would next spring push on as far as possible by dogs, using the land as a basis of operations, but still travelling on the ice and dragging a boat on runners. He hoped to do this in April, 1861, and in May to reach the open sea. The journey to the Pole could then be made in this boat. He had no doubt that Kennedy's channel was at some seasons open, and that a vessel might be pushed through; but he relied on the boat. The ocean must be open; so large a body of salt water could not be frozen through the year anywhere. Experience had shown the futility of an attempt to break through the ice-belt in other portions. Had Dr. Kane selected the west side of Kennedy's Channel, instead of the east, for his winter quarters, there would probably have been nothing left to explore. During the following season, if the boat voyage were not found practicable, he would make journeys with dog-sledges. The dangers of such a voyage were overestimated. The fearful loss of life of the early explorers was the result of ignorance. But during the last twelve years the mortality among the men who had gone there, did not exceed three per cent., and of the 63 vessels, but one had been lost. The scurvy could now be prevented by the use of preserved meats, vegetables, and fruits. The cold was no serious obstacle to ordinary work. He would commence his operations when the thermometer was between 40° and 50° below zero; with snow-huts, plenty of animal food and furs, they could endure it.

Judge Daly resigned the chair to Mr. Cudlock-dehue, after introducing Mr. C. F. Hall, of Ohio. Mr. Hall said that a few weeks before the return of Capt. McClintock, Senators Chase, Pugh, and others, memorialized the British Admiralty to give to the Americans the use of the Resolute for the purpose of continuing the search for Franklin. But even now he did not believe that all the 105 men of Franklin's Expedition were dead; he thought some of them were still living. Mr. Hall commented to some extent upon the course adopted by Sir John Franklin. He proposed, with ten or fifteen men, to go in the Resolute, now lying ready at New-London, up through Hudson Straits, to the places where traces of Sir

John's party had been discovered. He thought there was but little doubt that some survivors would be found among the Esquimaux in these regions. He was sure that he could live anywhere where this man (pointing to Mr. Cudlock-dehue) could. He intended to go there and stay there two years and a half, and bring back some news of the survivors, if possible.

Judge Daly stated that Capt. Buddington had lived with the Esquimaux for a year, and had brought with him on his last voyage one who was anxious to see this country. This Esquimaux informed him that he suffered no inconvenience from our climate; he intended to return this spring.

ALBANY INSTITUTE.—*Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.*—The annual election of officers occurred, and the following persons were chosen:

President—John V. L. Pruyn. *Secretary*—David Murray. *Treasurer*—Frederick S. Pease. *First Department*—R. V. DeWitt, *Pres.*; John Paterson, *Cor. Sec'y*; John Wilcox, *Lib.* *Second Department*—S. Van Rensselaer, *Pres.*; P. Gansevoort, *V.-Pres.*; Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, *Rec. Sec'y*; J. Munsell, *Cor. Sec'y*; C. H. Anthony, *Treas.* *Third Department*—A. S. Johnson, *Pres.*; R. H. Pruyn, *V.-Pres.*; F. B. Hough, *Cor. Sec'y*; H. A. Holmes, *Treas.* *Curators*—Dr. J. H. Armsby, Prof. James Hall, Dr. H. Townsend, C. H. Anthony, and D. Murray.

Mr. A. E. Brown was elected a resident member. Prof. J. Hall made a verbal communication upon several new species of fossils; but from the absence of several members who might wish to be present at its reading, the paper intended for the evening was postponed until the next meeting. Dr. F. B. Hough, was appointed to report the proceedings for the *Historical Magazine*.

Tuesday, January, 17, 1860.—Professor Hall laid before the Institute a large number of specimens, illustrated by drawings and engravings, descriptive of six new species of a fossil crustacean of the genus Eurypterus, of which but two American species were previously known to geologists. He stated as an interesting illustration of the carelessness with which authorities are quoted, and errors propagated from one writer to another, that this fossil, first published by Dr. De Kay, had been by almost every writer who had mentioned it, ascribed to Dr. Harlan, while the latter had distinctly cited Dr. De Kay as the first one to describe it. Prof. Hall described, at length, the relations which this fossil bore to the strata in which it occurred,—the Onondaga salt group, stating that it had never been found in this State but at two localities,—Waterville, Oneida county, and Williamsville, Erie county. This crustacean had uniformly five pairs of legs, and thirteen joints

to its body, and in many respects was analogous to the king-crab of Long Island Sound.

Mr. John A. Haddock, of Watertown, being present, gave an account, upon invitation, of the balloon voyage which landed him and his companion, Mr. La Mountain, in the Canadian forests, far beyond the range of civilization, in October last. He stated the principal cause of their passing so far was, the impossibility of knowing the direction or velocity with which they were moving. The aeronaut is unconscious of motion; and if the earth be hidden from view by clouds, he has no guide whatever by which to indicate his course or progress. The voyage in which he had well-nigh lost his life, was made in about four hours, and the balloon was borne at the rate of over eighty miles an hour, almost without their feeling a breath of wind. He expressed his doubts of any plan for controlling the direction of a balloon, and suggested a means of ascertaining the course.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Society, on Monday evening, Feb. 3d, the President, Dr. George W. Norris, occupied the chair, and a large number of members were present.

The Corresponding Secretary read the minutes of the last stated-meeting, and then announced the loss the Society had met with in the death of its late Vice-President, Henry D. Gilpin. Whereupon the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll addressed the meeting, giving a touching and appreciative estimate of his moral worth and character.

Mr. Ingersoll then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of Pennsylvania performs a mournful duty in recording its expression of respect and esteem for the memory of Henry D. Gilpin, its late valued member. It pays a just tribute to his varied merits, by exhibiting his life and conduct as a never-dying lesson, while his body sleeps in death. That it is characteristic of history to teach by bright examples the pure lesson of its peculiar philosophy; and a grateful sense of what it owes to a departed associate, is manifested in the delineation of his character. The example afforded by his active life will be read in his continued observance of its highest duties. A generous recollection of this Society, manifested in one of his latest days on earth, will bind its members to his memory in close and affectionate relationship, and they will not forego the satisfaction of cherishing a lasting and united sense of gratitude.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Wm.

B. Reed, after a few remarks. "His professional position," said he, "has been defined; but here, in a Society which claims in some measure to represent the scholarship and intellectual sympathies of the community, we can well do honor to one whose tastes and habits were eminently those of a scholar and a man of high literature. Of him, as such, I wish especially to speak, and that without the least derogation to his character as a man of practical ability; for his literary tastes never enfeebled his capacity for action, which was very observable when translated, as he was, suddenly to a position of high political eminence and great professional exigency, he found that literature and scholarship had made no enfeebling or damaging marks on him."

Mr. S. Austin Allibone then read a number of letters which he had received from distinguished citizens of other parts of the country, relative to Mr. Gilpin.

After reading these letters, Mr. Allibone added some remarks on his literary taste and opinions, as well as on his ancestry.

The President then submitting the resolution to a vote, it was unanimously adopted.

The death of Thomas F. Gordon, the historian, another member of the Society, now being announced, Mr. Edward Armstrong offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Society learns, with deep regret, the death of Thomas F. Gordon, the Historian of Pennsylvania, and whose talents and research were also industriously given to the illustration of the history of other States.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased.

A resolution was then adopted, requesting Colonel William Gilpin to read a paper before the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary read his annual report.

A number of gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

The Executive Committee reported that the reports of the Treasurer of the Society and of the Trustees of the Publication Fund had been audited and found correct.

The Librarian then presented a copy of the new volume, entitled "Record of Upland Court, and a Military Journal kept by Major Denny," and stated that it was now being distributed among the subscribers.

The latter part of the volume, the Journal of Major Denny, is an excellent specimen of typographical art, and reflects great credit upon the establishment of Mr. W. S. Haven, of Pittsburg.

The term of office of President being by the constitution restricted to two years, and Dr.

Norris therefore ineligible, and owing to the decease of Mr. Gilpin, who had been nominated at the last meeting as President, it became necessary to fill the vacancy. By the laws, the candidates for office must be nominated in January, and no new nomination can be made, except by unanimous consent, which being obtained, Mr. Ingersoll was nominated for President, Mr. Fisher for Vice-President, and Mr. Biddle for the Library Committee. The President announced that the Society would now proceed to elect its officers for the year 1860, and appointed Mr. S. Austin Allibone and Mr. J. Johnson Brown as tellers, who subsequently reported the following gentlemen as unanimously elected to the respective offices:

President—Joseph R. Ingersoll. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles Miner, of Wilkesbarre; Samuel Breck; George Chambers, of Chambersburg; J. Francis Fisher. *Treasurer*—Charles M. Morris. *Recording Secretary*—John Jordan, junior. *Corresponding Secretary*—Horatio G. Jones. *Librarian*—Townsend Ward. *Library Committee*—Benjamin H. Coates, Chas. J. Biddle, John A. McAllister. *Publishing Committee*—Morton P. Henry, Chas. Hare Hutchinson, John Ashurst, junior. *Finance Committee*—Edward Armstrong, Joseph Carson, Aubrey H. Smith. *Trustee of the Publication Fund*—George Sharswood, in the place of Mr. Harry Conrad, whose term had expired.

Whereupon the meeting was adjourned by the presiding officer.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, Feb. 16, 1860.*—The monthly meeting of the R. I. Historical Society was held at the Cabinet, on Waterman-street, this evening. Amos Perry, Esq., in the chair.

The Librarian, Rev. E. M. Stone, announced the following donations:

From Henry T. Beckwith—*Rambles about Portsmouth, N. H.*

From Dr. Usher Parsons—*Sketches of Rhode Island Physicians, deceased prior to 1850, prepared by Usher Parsons for the Rhode Island Medical Society.*

From a Lady—The diploma and medal of Major Wm. Peck, as a member of the Order of Cincinnati.

From the Episcopal State Convention—*Manuscript Records of the Convention, subject to the usual rule in case of deposits.*

A brief and interesting account of three-quarters of an hour with Humboldt, was given by Amos Perry, Esq.

On motion of Prof. Gammell, a vote of thanks

was tendered to Mr. Perry for his valuable and entertaining paper.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening, 21st instant, to listen to a paper from Prof. Wm. Gammell.

Providence, Feb. 21, 1860.—An adjourned meeting was held this evening, in the Cabinet. Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, one of the Vice-presidents, in the chair. The records of the last evening were read, and donations announced from the Connecticut Historical Society and Rev. E. B. Hall, D. D.

Prof. William Gammell then favored the meeting with a learned and highly interesting paper, which commanded the undivided attention of his audience.

The general subject of Professor Gammell's paper was the progress of Rhode Island history, since the founding of the Historical Society in 1822. He stated the principal sources of information on the subject which existed forty years ago—the misapprehension which then prevailed both at home and abroad—and the scattered condition of the documents and materials by which these views were to be corrected. We had nothing but our traditions, and these we had no means of verifying. He then sketched the results which had been accomplished in the collection of materials and the use which had been made of them—and spoke in terms of high appreciation of the collections of the Society, of the still more valuable collection of Mr. J. Carter Brown, of the complete arrangement of the papers in the office of the Secretary of State, of the admirable edition of the Colonial Records edited by Mr. Bartlett and published by the State, and of the excellent History of Rhode Island which has been added to American literature by Mr. Arnold, a work which, in thoroughness of research and in historic fidelity and in literary execution, ranks among the best State histories which have been published. He also traced the progress of juster views relating to our history, which now prevail in other States, in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe.

Professor Gammell then entered upon the question of what remains to be accomplished in this altered position of the Society, and indicated, by way of illustration, several objects to which inquiry should still further be directed. The principal of these were—

I. A more careful estimate of the characters and services of the men of past generations, and of the institutions which they planted. Thus far we had been engaged only in vindicating them from unjust imputations; this may lead us to an over-estimate of some of them. Our object, as students of history, should be to present them as they really were, and according to their actual

deserts, whatever those deserts may be. One just principle does not of necessity secure wisdom in a social organization. On several passages of our annals very erroneous opinions still prevailed. In this connection he mentioned the true nature of religious freedom, the affair of the Gaspee, and other illustrations. Religious freedom was clearly apprehended by Roger Williams and many of his associates; but by others it was strangely misunderstood. The burning of the Gaspee has also been adduced to sanction by false analogy recent unjustifiable deeds of blood.

II. The ecclesiastical history of the State demands more attention than it has received. He mentioned the unequalled diversity of religious faith that prevailed here, and spoke particularly of the Jews, whose now forsaken synagogue at Newport constantly reminds us of the century through which they dwelt among us and shared our religious freedom.

III. He also adduced, among the subjects to be still further studied, the paper money of Rhode Island, and her tardy entrance into the Union.

IV. He also named the origin, the influence, and the end of slavery, in this State, at the close of the eighteenth century.

At the conclusion of the address, on motion of Rev. E. M. Stone, a vote of thanks was passed to Professor Gannell, for his eloquent, learned, instructive, and suggestive paper, and a copy was requested to be placed among the archives of the Society.

Also, a committee was appointed, consisting of Prof. Gannell, Rev. E. M. Stone, and Dr. Usher Parsons, to consider and report on the expediency of dividing the Society into sections for the consideration of different subjects included in our State history.

Adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

TARANTEENS AND ABNAKIS.—In the January number of this Magazine (p. 30), there appeared some criticism on an article by Mr. Vetromile, requiring a brief notice.

As respects the word "Taranteen," Mr. V. suggests, in a note, its probable derivation from "Atironta," an Indian chief of note among the Algonquins. It might have been as well for the derivation of the name, if he had gone farther than the suggestion of a probability, as well he might, and traced the word "Taranteen" to the

same source as the word "Adirondack." It is known to the readers of Indian history, that this last name was given by the Iroquois to the Algonquins, in contempt, as the "The Tree-eaters."

The word "Adirondack" is the plural form of the compound word "Adirōnda," with a strong aspirate on the first vowel, as if written "H'dar'-ōn-tā." The passage from this sound, by English pronunciation, into the word "Tār'-an-tee," was easy, and has an abundance of examples in other cases. Hence came the present "Tār'an-teen;" and thus the contemptuous appellation, fixed by the Iroquois on the Algonquins, was borne by one of the tribes of this nation, who became denizens of the forests of Maine. It matters little, for the purpose of this derivation, whether the nation derives its name from the chief "Atironta," who might have received it in derision from his foes, or the chief from the nation.

In regard to the word "Abnaki," the explanation of Mr. V. is sustained by authority. The name was not given by themselves to the Indians of Maine, for they had their tribal appellations, which were sufficient for all their purposes of designation and intercourse. They adopted it after it was given by Indians at the South and West, who, as Smith Barton says (XXVII.), applied the term to the "Lenape," which word is but another pronunciation for the Abnaki term for *men*. Heckwelder says much the same. Biard has no special cause to mention them by this "generic term,"* as he was a resident in Acadia, and the present Maine, but a comparatively short time, and knew them best by their tribal appellations. The fact that he did not mention them as the Abnaki, is a negative assertion from which no logical conclusion can be drawn in opposition to the fact that the name was commensurate with the Algonquins in their northern and eastern abodes, as designated on the ethnological map of Mr. Gallatin. So that we may safely believe that the term Abnaki was known and applied to the "Eastlanders," though not used by the missionary Biard.

BRUNOVICUS.

[Our correspondent errs in making Atironta an Algonquin; he was a Huron, which was the very incongruity alluded to. B.'s explanation of Taranteens is worthy of study. The word Abnaki, Abenaki, comes to us from the Canadian French, and that name is first given by missionaries among the Algonquins of the St. Lawrence. Their dialect seems to give the true key.]

* Heckwelder, p. 109.

LETTER OF GENERAL WAYNE.—

HEADQUARTERS, EBENEZER, }
22d April, 1782. }

DEAR SIR—I am confident that the fleet you mention is hostile to Britain, altho' I can't think it any other than *cruisers* waiting *events*.

I fully meet you in sentiment in keeping as many useless mouths in the enemy's lines as possible; yet such women as can prevail on their husbands and friends to come out and join us, common policy will induce us to receive.

I expect in a few days to make a forward move. In the interim, I will endeavor to render your situation more tolerable than it has for some time been—i. e., as to rice and forage.

Provisions and forage are likely to run short in Savannah; a stroke at their victuallers will ruin them. I believe the lads would be content to give us peaceable possession, provided they could get away with impunity.

This is only for your ear.

I am, sir, your most obedient,

Humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

COL. JACKSON.

DOCTOR CHARLES CHAUNCY is well known as the author of numerous controversial works, which have lived as well as those of any writer of his period. His intense opposition to Whitefield occasioned a number of books and pamphlets. He engaged with ardor in the controversy respecting an American Episcopate. He was famed for his funeral sermons, and his election and ordination sermons; and all the great events of his time, from 1731 to 1785, he "improved" to preach sermons to his people, which, when printed, were accompanied with such historical notes and enlargements as he did not think quite appropriate to the pulpit, and which now make nearly all his sermons valuable in an historical library.

Besides those works which bear his name as the author, he wrote and published *anonymously* three tracts of a strictly *historical* character.

1. A Letter to a Friend, giving a concise but just account of the OHIO DEFEAT, &c., &c. 4to. Boston: 1755.

2. A Second Letter to a Friend, giving a more particular narrative of the DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT LAKE GEORGE, by the New-England troops, than has yet been published, &c. 4to. Boston: 1755.

3. A Letter to a Friend, giving a concise but just representation of the hardships and sufferings the TOWN OF BOSTON is exposed to, &c., &c. 8vo. Boston: 1774.

All of these pamphlets are signed T. W. The first one, on Braddock's Defeat, is in most of our

public libraries, either in the original Boston edition, or an octavo edition printed in London the same year.

Nos. 2 and 3 are of greater intrinsic value than the former, but were not reprinted, and seem to be of more rare occurrence. *Rich* had never seen them, but gives a short title of No. 2 from the catalogue of the library of Harvard College. None of them are mentioned by Duyckinck.

I have never heard any reason assigned why Dr. Chauncy selected the signature T. W. for these three tracts. Q. Q.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—In one of the last chapters of Thackeray's story of the Virginians, he mentions the detection of the spy hung in the Highlands by order of Gov. Clinton, as having occurred by his meeting some "men in red coats." The true history is this: Some of our cruisers had captured an enemy's transport laden with British uniforms, which were used in clothing our own soldiers. In general they were dyed blue before distribution, but a few had been served out in their original color to troops encamped in the Highlands, commanded by Gen. George Clinton. The Highland forts were taken on the 6th of October, 1777, by Sir Henry Clinton, and on the 8th he dispatched a letter, dated at Fort Montgomery, to Gen. Burgoyne, announcing its capture. The bearer of this letter, on the next day, fell in with a picket guard of George Clinton's forces, clothed in red coats, and being deceived by their uniforms, approached and asked the name of their commander. The answer was, "General Clinton." Thinking that the British General had shifted his quarters, he asked to be conducted to him, and upon discovering his mistake, he immediately swallowed the silver ball which contained the dispatch. He was discovered in the act, and by the administration of emetics was forced to disgorge the concealed document. He was hung in sight of the smoking ruins of Esopus.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—When the workmen were tearing down the Mansion House on the corner of Unity and Tileston streets, Boston, belonging to the heirs of the late Deacon Hiler, they found a well-worn volume of Cotton Mather's discourses on "The Flood," published in 1713. The work was in a good state of preservation. The house named above was a noted place of meeting for the "Sons of Liberty," just before the Revolution.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—Be it known and remembered that there is no longer such a County in this State, or elsewhere, as Chautauque. It

is henceforth to be spelled and pronounced *Chautauqua*. The change was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of said County, on the 11th ult., agreeable to the petition of Judge Enos T. Foote, of New Haven, Conn., formerly a resident of Chautauque (now Chautauqua) County. The preamble and resolutions relating to the subject, and unanimously adopted, are as follows:

Whereas, A highly respectable petition has been presented to this Board of Supervisors, praying that it would take such measures as should be deemed expedient to restore the original mode of spelling Chautauque by substituting for the terminating *e* the letter *a*; and *whereas*, the Board believe it is in accordance with the pronunciation of the Aborigines, from whom we derive the name, and that the change prayed for will also tend to correct the pronunciation of the name of our County, by those who read the same but are not aware of *our* pronunciation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed, in all our records and correspondence, to spell the name of our County with a terminating *a* instead of *e*; thus, *Chau tau qua*; and that the officers of the several towns, and all others who have occasion to write or print the name, be requested to do the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this County be directed to change the County Seal so that the spelling of the name shall be Chautauqua.

THE COTTON-BALE STORY.—It is the current report and belief that at the battle of New Orleans Gen. Jackson's men formed a breast-work of cotton bales, which helped greatly to decide the turn of fortune on that eventful day. The New Orleans *Delta*, in noticing the recent death of Gen. John B. Planche, who was engaged in the battle, says that a few bales were used by some young soldiers to increase the height and breadth of the parapet in front of them, while others were used to form the embrasures for the guns; but as soon as Gen. Jackson discovered this circumstance, and that the cotton bales endangered the strength of the works, and exposed the ammunition to explosion by the flying particles of burning lint, he ordered Gen. Planche to pitch them into the river, and it was done.—*Boston Journal*, Jan. 27, 1860.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—Several articles having lately been published, in which it was stated that many of the rarest American coins had been counterfeited, the following rules may prove beneficial to enable the beginner to distinguish coins which are really genuine from such as are of modern fabrication. Coins which have been cast

are quickly detected, as the letters do not present a sharp edge from the face of them to the field of the coin, but have a spreading appearance, and thereby giving no fixed outline to the letters; the field of the cast coin never presents so even a surface as a coin which has been struck in a die, and the polish which is more or less imparted by the die is wholly wanting. Within the past year, several collectors owning rare coins have imprudently allowed them to be electrotyped, and in some few instances copies have been made which were disposed of as genuine to persons not familiar with the original coins. These imitations are, however, easily detected by the absence of the ring which every genuine piece has; the edge of the coin also presents an entirely different appearance from the original coin; and the field is uneven, giving it the look of a cast coin; this last test will be required when the electrotype of each side has been made of sufficient weight, so that the pieces, when brazed together, will give the proper thickness of the original coin. Copies of the rare "Connecticut cent of 1737," the "Immune Columbia," the large "Washington of 1792," and the "Confederatio" coin of New York, are among the best imitations we have seen. J. C.

Boston, March.

SOMMERS ISLANDS COIN.—The following information relating to this rare piece may be of interest to your numismatic readers:

"This piece appertains to the Sommer or Summer Islands, which received their name from Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked there, anno 1609. A colony was endeavored to be settled there under the Virginia Company, in 1612, Mr. John More being sent for that purpose; he was succeeded by Capt. Daniel Tuckar, in whose time it was one piece, had a currency, as we are informed by Capt. Smith.* His words are these: 'Besides meat and drink and cloaths, they had for a time a certaine kind of brasse money, with a Hogge on one side, in memory of hogges which were found at their first landing.' Over the hog is XII, the signification of which we do not know. It has on its reverse a ship. We have never seen any other than this single piece, which is in the collection of Mr. Hollis."—*Snelling's Coins*, p. 35, London, 1769.

At the sale of coins belonging to Thomas Hollis, in London, 1817, the above coin was sold to Mr. Miles for £2 10s. "441. Sommer Islands, *obverse*, a hog, over it the figure XII.; *reverse*, a ship, No. 22. Engraved by Snelling from this piece, considered as unique." At the sale of coins belonging to the late Rev. Joseph W. Martin,

* History of Virginia, p. 183; Purchas, iv., p. 1808.

London, May 23, 1859, the same coin mentioned above was sold for £29, and it is now in the cabinet of a celebrated collector in Philadelphia.

Boston, March.

J. C.

THE APALACHIN LANGUAGE.—The specimen given in the Magazine by Mr. Buckingham Smith shows some analogies with Chahta.

English.	Apala-hin.	Chahta.
Day	Nihtoga	Nittock
Second	Atulu	Atukla
Our	Pin	Pimini
Fathers	Maquin	Maki
Your	Hachin	Huchimmi
Feet	Ia	Iye
Heart	Choconsta	Chunkush

The following seem to have no such analogy:

Noble	Pula	
Called	Canaciao	
We praise	Insulat	
We reverence	Innutat	
Greater	Chuba	S.

REVOLUTIONARY BALLAD.—From the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, &c., for July, 1768.

MR. GODDARD:—Please to insert the following song in your next *Chronicle*, and you will oblige,
Yours, &c. D.

A SONG.

To the tune of *Hart of Oak*, &c.

Come, join Hand in Hand, brave Americans all,
And rouse your bold Hearts, at fair Liberty's Call;
No tyrannous Acts shall suppress your just Claim.
Or stain with Dishonour America's Name.
In Freedom we're Born, and in
Freedom we'll Live,—
Our Purses are ready,
Steady, Friends, Steady.
Not as Slaves, but as Freemen
Our Money we'll give.

Our worthy Forefathers, let's give them a Cheer,
To climates unknown, did courageously steer;
Thro' Oceans to Desarts for Freedom they came,
And dying bequeath'd us their Freedom and Fame.
In Freedom we're Born, &c.

Their generous Bosoms all Dangers despised,
So highly, so wisely, their Birthrights they priz'd;
We'll keep what they gave, we will piously keep,
Nor frustrate their Toils, on the Land and the Deep.
In Freedom we're Born, &c.

The Tree their own Hands had to Liberty rear'd,
They lived to behold growing strong and rever'd;
With Transport they cry'd, "Now our Wishes we gain,"
For our Children shall gather the Fruits of our Pain.
In Freedom we're Born, &c.

How sweet are the Labors that Freedom endure,
That they shall enjoy all the Profit—secure;
No more such sweet Labors Americans know,
If Britons shall reap what Americans sow.
In Freedom we're Born, &c.

Swarms of Placemen and* Pensioners soon will appear,
Like Locusts deforming the charms of the Year;
Suns vainly will rise, Showers vainly descend,
If we are to drudge for what others shall spend.
In Freedom we're Born, &c.

Then join Hand in Hand brave Americans all,
By Uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;
In so righteous a Cause, let us hope to succeed,
For Heaven approves of each generous Deed.
In Freedom we're Born, &c.

All Ages shall speak, with Amaze and Applause,
Of the Courage we'll shew in Support of our Laws;
To Die we can bear,—but to serve we disdain, . . .
For Shame is to Freemen more dreadful than Pain.
In Freedom we're Born, &c.

This Bumper I crown for our Sovereign's Health,
And this for Britannia's Glory and Wealth;
That Wealth and that Glory immortal may be,
If She is but just—and if we are but free.
In Freedom we're Born, &c.

* The Ministry have already begun to give away in Pensions, the Money they lately took out of our Pockets, Without Our Consent.

CRISS-CROSS is given in "Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms" as the name of a game. The word is used in England, and is a corruption of Christ's cross. Before the Reformation the alphabet, in primers, was preceded by a cross (†), and children read Christ's cross, A, B, C, as now in Spain they say Jesu Cristo, A, B, C. The alphabet was called "Christ's-crosse-rowe," or simply "Cross-row," as in Shakspeare's Richard III. See *Journal of Education*, vol. viii., pp. 310-11.

LOCALITIES VISITED BY WASHINGTON.—The recent delivery of Mr. Everett's Washington oration in Portland, suggested the inquiry whether the Father of his Country was ever within the limits of Maine. It appears by the newspaper accounts of "The President's Eastern Tour," that on Monday, Nov. 3d, 1789, when at Portsmouth, N. H., he made an excursion about the harbor, in a barge, and "went on shore for a few minutes at Kittery, in the Province of Maine." This was the only occasion when he went so far, though General Knox repeatedly invited him to his seat.
BELFAST, ME.

"EMPIRE WHERE THE SUN NEVER SETS."—The authorship of this line is usually attributed to Schiller, the German poet, but did it not originate with Capt. John Smith, who says, in his "Advertisements for the Unexperienced, or the Pathway to erect a Plantation," which was published in 1631—"I could wish every Englishman to carry alwaies this motto in his heart: Why should the brave Spanish soldiers brag, the sunne never sets in the Spanish dominions, but ever shineth on one part or other we have conquered for our king."
J. W.
BELFAST, ME.

QUERIES.

EARLY AMERICAN EDITION OF ROBERTSON'S CHARLES V.—I have in my possession a copy of Robertson's "History of Charles V.," in 3 vols. "America. Printed for the subscribers, 1770." According to the advertisement, "Subscriptions are received by Robert Bell, bookseller, and by all the printers and booksellers in America." Is it an English or American publication, and is any thing known in regard to its history?

W.

The title-page reads as follows:

"The History of the Reign of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, and of all the Kingdoms and States in Europe during his Age; to which is prefixed a View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century. Confirmed by Historical Proofs and Illustrations. In Three Volumes. By William Robertson, D. D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland. Author of the late elegant History of Scotland. Vol. —. America. Printed for the Subscribers. MDCCLXX."

WHITE BOND MEN.—Were white persons held as slaves in the Province of Massachusetts?

C.

Advertisement from the "*Massachusetts Gazette*, Oct. 3, 1765."

"If David Iluges, *formerly belonging* to Major Rogers, and servant to him, be living, and will apply to Richard and Samuel Draper, printers, in Boston, he may hear of about £60, sterling, that was left him by a relation that died in England, and of whom he can obtain it."

[In early times, emigrants came over frequently as *redemptioners*; that is, the ship took them without prepayment of passage, and on their arrival sold them by auction for the lowest term of years for which any one would take them and pay the passage money.]

"THE CORRECTOR."—Who wrote "The Corrector, or Independent American," a series of essays published in New York in 1815? Some previous owner of the copy before me has supplied with lead-pencil the names *Spencer, Van Buren, and Solomon Southwick*, to three of the "Characters" very elaborately discussed in it. The style is very highly finished throughout.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

A COLORED CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—Some years ago I heard it asserted that about thirty-

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five or forty years since, a colored man was nominated for Congress, in York county, Pennsylvania, voted for, and fell short of an election by less than one hundred votes. Can any of the readers of the *Historical Magazine* give the precise date and the particulars?

M. E.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

PASCUA FLORIDA.—Florida is said to be so called from its having been discovered on this day. But what day did the Spaniards mean by Pascua Florida?

Hildreth, i., 40, Irving's Conquest of Florida, i., 11, Robertson, lib. iii., Shea's School History, Fairbank's St. Augustine, p. 14, say *Palm Sunday*; Bancroft, i., 33, and most of the School Histories, Willard, Wilson, Carroll, Anderson, Scott, say *Easter Sunday*. Which is correct, Barcia, *Ensayo Cronologico*, giving the day as March 27th, 1512?

A TEACHER.

BEVIER.—Can any one tell the name of the "Bevier" who came over with Van Rensselaer, the New York patroon, and what position the said Bevier occupied under Van Rensselaer?

Can any one give the genealogical tree of the Bevier family?

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SLAVERY.—Can any of your readers tell me which was the first book ever printed in the English tongue on the abolition of slavery? The first with which I am acquainted is in my collection, and perhaps it may not be uninteresting to give a short description of it.

"THE NEGROES AND INDIANS ADVOCATE suing for their admission into the CHURCH; OR, A PERSUASIVE to the instructing and baptizing of the *Negroes and Indians* in our plantations. SHewing that as the compliance therewith can prejudice no man's just interest; so the wilful neglecting and opposing of it is no less than a manifest apostacy from the Christian faith. To which is added a brief account of religion in *Virginia*. By MORGAN GODWYN, *sometime St. of Ch. Ch., Oxon.*

"Judges 19: 30.—*And it was so, that all that saw it said, There was no such deed done, nor seen from the day that the children of Israel came up out of the land of Egypt unto this day.*

"Acts 4: 10.—*We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard. If we must answer for our idle words, how much more for our idle silence.* St. Augustin.

"LONDON. Printed for the Author by J. D., and are to be sold by most booksellers. 1680." 8vo. (small).

Dedication to Abp. of Canterbury. (William Bancroft, June, 1677–8, Nov. 1693), pp. 5.

Pre-face, pp. 4; Contents, p. 1; Errata, p. 1; Introduction, pp. 8.

Chapter I., pp. 86; Chap. II., from 86 to 105; Chap. III., 105 to 150; Chap. IV., 151 to 166.

"The state of Religion in Virginia, as it was some time before the late rebellion, represented in a letter to Sir W. B., then Governor thereof, 167 to 174." (This governor is, of course, Sir William Berkely—the rebellion the great English rebellion). The abolition doctrines in this work are only implied, not directly set forth. The author relates many curious circumstances, such as that two-thirds of the Virginia clergy had received no orders, but were laymen hired by the Vestries.

Godwyn is throughout a strong cavalier, not a little contemptuous of what he calls "American Arts and Frauds," and indignant at the control exercised over the priesthood by the "Plebeian Juntos, the Vestries."

I have heard that there is a Tract called "The Complaints of the Negro Slaves. Dialogue between an Ethiopian and a Christian, that was his master in America. 12mo. 1684." This, probably, is a book of the same class.

Your obedient servant, R. P.

HAGLEY (near Georgetown), S. C.

JOHN HOWLAND.—"A fragment of Judge Sewell's Journal," in the January number of the Historical Magazine, is interesting to the descendants of the pilgrim John Howland, as it gives the date of birth of "Lieut. Howland," probably Joseph, as Lieut. Jabez Howland was a younger son.

This being the only instance that I have known where the date of the birth of any of the children of the pilgrim John Howland has been given, is also interesting, as showing that all of his children were not probably the offspring of one wife; as his widow, who died in Swansea, Dec. 21, 1687, aged 80 years, could have been but thirteen years old at the time of the landing, and but eighteen at the date given as the birth of "Lieut. Howland," and Joseph was never supposed to have been the eldest of the pilgrim's children.

It was always considered a settled fact that John Howland married Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Carver, until the appearance of Bradford's History. Bradford says he married John Tilley's daughter.

Did he marry Carver's daughter previous to the embarkation, as Mitchell's "History of Bridgewater" states? Can any one unravel the mystery or explain these discrepancies.

JOHN A. HOWLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GUY FAWKES DAY.—In Caulkins' "History of New London," there is a curious account of the last celebration there of this day, and of the substitute for it in September, where Arnold succeeded Guy. Where was it last celebrated in this country, and when? B.

DELAWARE INDIANS.—What is the earliest reference to the Delawares, and what was then their locality, strength, &c. What were the first names applied to them by European writers, and in what publication does the name Delaware first occur as applied to the tribe? J.

COLONEL MARSHALL OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Col. Marshall, who commanded a Massachusetts regiment in the Revolution—Can any of your correspondents give a brief general biography of this man? Stating his birthplace, when he joined the army, whom he married, &c. J. H.

Boston, March 3.

FRANKLIN'S ARMS.—In the English Notes and Queries for March 20, 1858 (p. 234), it is stated that "the crest upon one of the spoons belonging to Sir John Franklin, found by the party in search of him, is identical with the crest of Benjamin Franklin." What were the arms of Benjamin Franklin, and how were they derived? Was there any connection of ancestry?

THE GUNS OF THE CONSTELLATION.—In E. C. Wine's "Cruise of the U. S. Ship Constellation, in 1829," it is stated that "the guns then on board of her were presented by the government of Great Britain." The same is traditional in the navy. It is said they were presented to her after her action with the French frigates *L'Insurgente* and *La Vengeance*, for the gallantry there and then displayed. Can you tell me whether there is any truth in this tradition, and where those guns are now?

The Constellation was the first ship in our navy armed with carronades (then a new and English gun), and that may have occasioned this report. The new Constellation is armed with a new and entirely different battery. P.

REPLIES.

BOOKS DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON (vol. iv., pp. 57, 90).—The Rev. Timothy Dwight (for many years President of Yale College), dedicated a work to General Washington which was published at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1785, entitled "The Conquest of Canaan." I copy the Title-page, and also the Dedication, as follows:

"*The Conquest of Canaan*: A Poem in eleven Books, by Timothy Dwight.

'Fired, at first sight, with what the Muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the height of arts.'

Hartford, printed by Elisha Babcock, MDCCCLXXV.

Dedication.

To his Excellency, *George Washington*, Esquire, Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, the Saviour of his Country, the Supporter of Freedom, and the Benefactor of Mankind.

This Poem is inscribed, with the highest respect for his Character; the most ardent wishes for his happiness, and the most grateful sense of the blessings secured, by his generous efforts, to the United States of North America,

By his most humble

And most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

GREENFIELD, IN CONNECTICUT,
March 1, 1785."

The following letters from General Parsons and the Rev. Timothy Dwight to General Washington, and the replies of General Washington in 1778, in reference to the above-named Poem, may, perhaps, be instructing to your readers.

General Parsons to General Washington.

CAMP, WEST-POINT, March 7, 1778.

DEAR GENERAL:—The writer of the Letter herewith transmitted you, is Chaplain of the Brigade under my command. He is a Person of extensive Literature, an amiable private character, and has happily united that virtue and Piety, which ought ever to form the character of a Clergyman, with the liberal, generous sentiments and agreeable manners of a Gentleman.

The Merit of the Performance he mentions I am not a competent Judge of; many gentlemen of Learning and Taste for poetical writings who have examined it with care and attention, esteem this work in the Class of the best Writings of the kind. He will be particularly obliged by your Excellency's consent that this work should make its Public appearance under your Patronage * *

* * * * *

I am with great Esteem,

Yr. Excellency's Obdt. Humble servant

SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Rev. Timothy Dwight to General Washington.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The application which is the subject of this letter is, I believe, not common in these American Regions, yet I cannot but hope it will not on that account be deemed impertinent or presumptuous.

For several years I have been employed in writing a poem on the *Conquest of Canaan* by *Joshua*. This poem, upon the first knowledge of your Excellency's character, I determined, with leave, to inscribe to *you*. If it will not be too great a favor, it will certainly be remembered with gratitude.

I am not insensible that the subject of this request is delicate; as consent on the part of your Excellency cannot possibly add to your reputation, it may be followed by consequences of a disagreeable nature. Of the merit or demerit of the work your Excellency cannot form a guess but from the character of the writer, with which you will be made acquainted by Gen. Parsons, who does me the honor to inclose this in one from himself. All that I can say upon the subject (and I hope I may assert it with propriety) is, that I am so independent a Republican, and so honest a man as to be incapable of a wish to palm myself upon the world under the patronage of another; as to be remote from every sinister will in this application, and to disdain making the proffer, slight as it is, to the most splendid personage, for whose character I have not a particular esteem.

I am with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And most humble servant,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JUN'R.

MARCH 8, 1778.

General Washington to Rev. Timothy Dwight.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE,
18 March, 1778.

SIR:—I yesterday received your favor of the 8th instant, accompanied by so warm a recommendation from *General Parsons*, that I cannot but form favorable presages of the merit of the work you propose to honor me with the dedication of. Nothing can give me more pleasure than to patronize the essays of Genius, and a laudable cultivation of the Arts and Sciences, which had begun to flourish in so eminent a degree before the hand of oppression was stretched over our devoted Country; and I shall esteem myself happy if a Poem, which has employed the labor of years, will derive any advantage or bear more weight in the world, by making its appearance under a dedication to me.

I am, very Respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

G. WASHINGTON.

Gen. Washington to Brigadier Gen. Parsons.

HEADQUARTERS, 18 March, 1778.

DEAR SIR:—I am favored with yours of the 7th, inclosing a letter from the Rev. Mr. Dwight,

to whom I have written upon the matter proposed by him, &c., &c.

S. H. P.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., March 8, 1860.

[“The Lyric works of Horace, translated into English verse, with original poems. By a native of America, 8vo. Philadelphia, 1786,” is dedicated to Washington as Marshal of France.

Lamont's Poems (see H. M., iii., 283), if ever published, were so dedicated.]

QUEEN ANNE'S PLATE (vol. iii. p. 372).—St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island (built in 1714), received a donation of plate for the communion service, consisting of two cups and a paten—marked “Anne Regina.” One of the cups was lost during the Revolutionary War; the rest are still in use. M.

February, 1860.

CURIOUS RELATIONSHIP (vol. i., p. 280).—The gentleman married his own niece. I. J. G.

MAJOR PITCAIRN (vol. iv., p. 88).—Major Pitcairn's remains were deposited under Christ Church, Boston,—not St. George's Church. I think there never was a church bearing the latter name in Boston. I am informed by a friend, who is usually correct in such matters, and who obtained his information years ago from aged citizens of Boston, that Major Pitcairn, being mortally wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, was carried to a house in Charter-street, Boston, where he died. The same friend informs me, that after the Revolutionary War was over, the relations of Maj. P. sent for his remains, and obtained what was then supposed to be his body; but it was discovered afterwards that the wrong body had been sent to them. Boston.

ANOTHER REPLY.—In answer to your querist T., who wishes to know, “How came Pitcairn's body perforated by upwards of thirty balls?” let me refer you to the following extracts from “Frank Moore's Diary of the Revolution,” which will probably be a sufficient answer to his question:

“June 23, 1775. One of the British surgeons attending the military hospital, at Boston, has written home that the provincials in the late engagement, ‘had either exhausted their ball, or were determined that every round should prove fatal. Their muskets were charged with old nails and pieces of angular iron.’”

In another portion of the work, “an officer in General Gage's army, says the reason so many

more of the king's troops are wounded than killed in the late action in New England, is, that the Americans use a small shot called *duck shot*, which is much smaller than the soldiers' bullets.”

With such ammunition, and the order from the gallant Knowlton, “*not to fire until the enemy were within fifteen rods; and then, not until the word was given*” (Diary, v. i. p. 97), it is not remarkable that the “regulars fell surprisingly,” or that Major Pitcairn's body was perforated in thirty places. MOUSER.

STATIONS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS IN AMERICA, 1752–1774 (vol. iv., pp. 57, 89).

British Foot Regiments in America, in 1757.

1st (Royals), 2d batt.; 17th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 55th, 58th, 60th, 62d (Highl.), 63d (Highl.), 80th.—*Army List*, 1758.

British Foot Regiments in America, in 1760.

1st (Royals), 2d batt. 15th, 17th, 22d, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 42d (Roy. Highl.), 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 55th, 58th, 60th, 77th, (1st Highl. Batt.), 78th, (2d Highl. Batt.), 80th, 94th, 95th; four independent companies at New York; three ditto at South Carolina; and Gorham's Rangers.—*Army List*, 1761.

N. B.—Canada was included this year under the head “America.” E. B. O'C.

LOSANTIVILLE (i. 87; iii. 22, 92). In “Cist's Sketches of Cincinnati” occurs the following letter:

“CINCINNATI, January 2, 1841.

“DEAR SIR: My brother informs me that you called last evening to inquire of me whether I have seen any authentic evidence that Cincinnati was originally called Losantiville. . . . I have in my possession more than twenty documentary evidences that such was the fact.

“The name was invented by John Filson, one of the original proprietors, who intended to express by it the town opposite the mouth of Licking river. He resided in Lexington, Kentucky, where the plan of the projected village was formed, and the name imposed in the month of August, 1788.

“The settlement did not, however, commence till the 26th of the following December. From that time till the 2d of January, 1790—this day fifty-one years—the place bore the name of Losantiville, and no other. It was changed to Cincinnati by Governor St. Clair.

“Your friend and servant,

“DAN. DRAKE.”

“Charles Cist.”

Obituary.

THE VERY REV. FRANCIS DE SALES BRUNNER, died at Feldkirch, Vorarlberg, Austria, on Dec. 29, 1859, aged 70. The deceased was a Benedictine, but compelled by revolutions to forego the convent life, established a college in Switzerland, and subsequently formed a congregation of priests and another of sisters, which he incorporated with the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood, founded by the Ven. Caspar de Bufalo. Being molested in Europe, and feeling called to labor in America, he, in 1844, removed his establishment to Ohio, where the Congregation has largely increased, the sisters directing several academies, schools, and asylums, and the priests ministering to a considerable district in Auglaise, Stark, and Seneca counties.

MAJOR E. H. FITZGERALD, of the United States army, died in California on the 9th Jan.; he was a native of Pennsylvania, served in the Seminole war, and under Generals Scott, Wool, and Worth, in the Mexican war. He was one of the first officers of the invading army who stepped on shore at Vera Cruz. He was in every battle on General Scott's line, from the surrender of Vera Cruz to the fall of the city of Mexico. In all these, whether in the line or on the staff, he served with distinction. At the storming of Chapultepec he won his commission as brevet-major in the army. For several years past he has been serving in New Mexico and California.

On the 15th ult., EUNICE MANWEE, the last full-blooded Indian of the Pishgachligoh tribe, and a resident of the Indian Reserve, in Kent, New York, died at the age of 103 years. She was the grand-daughter of Gideon Manweesemin, the last sachem of the tribe, and the first convert made by the Moravian missionaries in that region. He was baptized by them in 1743, when he received the name of Gideon. The tribe was driven from Rhode Island during the King Philip War. During the Revolution the tribe was quite numerous, and furnished one hundred warriors, but now it is reduced to about fifty half-breeds. Eunice had been twice married, and had nine children, none of whom are now living. Her first husband was John Sattany, and her second Peter Sherman. She was baptized, and received into the Congregational Church, in Kent, in 1844.

DANIEL DUNHAM died in Oswego, New York, a few days since, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years and seven days. He was at the

battles of Bunker Hill and Camden, and at the siege of Yorktown, and was one of the forlorn hope that first crossed the Delaware amid the floating ice and surprised the Hessian army. He was never confined to his bed but one day, and that was the day before his death.

COMMODORE DAVID GEISINGER, of the United States Navy, died at Philadelphia, March 5. He had reached his 70th year, and was one of the oldest officers of the navy. He was a native of Maryland, and he entered the service as a midshipman in the year 1809. His commission as Captain, was dated May 24th, 1838. During the stirring period of the last war with Great Britain he saw much active service, and was on board the Wasp during her brilliant cruise on the English coast, in 1814. After the British brig of war Atalanta was captured by the Wasp, she was sent as a prize to Charleston, Mr. Geisinger being put in command of her. To this fortunate circumstance he owed his life, for the Wasp, as is remembered, was never again heard of. Commodore Geisinger was for a long time stationed at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, where he made many friends. His rank was seventh among the captains on the Reserved List.

DEATH OF HON. SAMUEL E. SMITH.—The Portland papers announce the death of Hon. Samuel Emerson Smith. He died at his residence in Wiscasset, on Saturday the 3d March, at the age of 72 years, lacking nine days. He retired at 11 o'clock, in his usual health, having just completed the solution of a difficult mathematical problem, upon which he had been engaged during the evening. An hour afterwards he breathed his last. He was born in Hollis, N. H., 12th March, 1788; graduated at Harvard College in 1808, and settled as a lawyer in Wiscasset. He was Judge of Probate for Lincoln county; was elected Governor of Maine in 1830, and was re-elected in 1831 and 1832. On his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, he was reappointed to the bench, and continued in that office until the Common Pleas system was superseded by that of District Courts.

DEACON EBENEZER CLAPP, of Dorchester, Mass., who died in that town on the 6th inst., says the *Boston Traveller*, was born on the 25th of August, 1771, and was a son of Noah Clapp, who graduated at Harvard in 1735, and was for forty-one years town-clerk of Dorchester. His grandfather, Deacon Jonathan Clapp, was born in 1673, and was the son of Nathaniel Clapp, born in 1640. Nathaniel was the son of Nicholas Clapp, one of the first settlers in this ancient town. Thus the recently deceased gentleman was only the fourth

generation from the first settlers, and probably was the last person of that generation. Born a short time previous to the Revolution, the earliest event he remembered was the burning of Charlestown and the battle of Bunker Hill, which he witnessed from Jones' Hill, Dorchester. He always took delight in narrating his recollections of that period. At the age of fifteen years and a half, he volunteered in the army raised by Gov. Lincoln for the suppression of Shay's Rebellion, and was the last survivor of the Dorchester company. He was for many years a town officer, having been elected a selectman about fifty-four years ago. About the same time he was elected an overseer of the poor, and upon the school-committee, and was constantly engaged in public business up to the last few years of his life. For several years he represented Dorchester in the General Court, and was administrator of the estates of many deceased persons. It has been said of him, that his receipts for public services were not sufficient to pay for the keeping of his horse, with which he drove about the town upon his manifold duties. He was for over fifty years a deacon of the First Congregational church, in Dorchester, being the eighth of the name who held that position in that church. He was a tanner by trade, and began poor, but he soon acquired a comfortable estate which enabled him to indulge in that hospitality which he loved, and his house was always a place of resort for social pleasures. For many years he was the most noted gunner in the vicinity, and was famous for his skill in approaching and shooting game in the harbor. His first wife was a sister of Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Brookline, but after her death he married the widow of Ezekiel Holden, of Dorchester, who survives him at the age of eighty-three years. He has had thirteen children, eight of whom have survived him, and were with him in his last sickness. He will long be remembered by the citizens of Dorchester as a representative man from the pilgrim stock of the early settlers.

DEATH OF PROF. C. A. GOODRICH.—The venerable Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, died suddenly on Saturday last, at his residence in New Haven. He had been laboring for the previous ten days under an attack of bilious pneumonia, from which, however, he was believed to be gradually recovering, when a sudden stroke of paralysis, followed by a second shock at the interval of only a few hours, put an end to his life. He died at the age of 70 years.

Professor Chauncey Allan Goodrich was born in New Haven, Oct. 23, 1790; graduated at Yale in 1810; was tutor in Yale College from 1812 to 1814; and in 1816, having completed a course of theological study, was installed as Pastor of the

First Church, in Middletown, Connecticut. On the accession of Dr. Day to the presidency of Yale College, in 1817, Mr. Goodrich was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in that institution, but relinquished the office in 1839, to accept the chair of the Pastoral Charge in the Theological Seminary, a position which he occupied until his death—a period of twenty years. In 1820 he was elected president of Williams College, but declined to accept that honor. In 1835 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University. The *New Haven Journal*, in noticing the death of Professor Goodrich, sums up his literary labors as follows:

"In 1814 he prepared a Greek Grammar, which was generally used, and was printed in several editions. In 1827 he superintended the abridgment of 'Webster's Quarto American Dictionary,' which was so widely circulated throughout the country. In 1829 he established the *Quarterly Christian Spectator*, which he edited for nearly ten years, with great labor, zeal, and enterprise, under circumstances occasioning much anxiety to himself and his friends.

"In 1832 he prepared a series of Latin Lessons, and soon after a like series of Greek Lessons, for beginners, both of which works have been often reprinted. In 1846 and '47 he prepared, with great labor and care, revised editions of the Unabridged and Abridged Dictionaries of Webster, and in 1856 the University edition of the same work. In 1859 he prepared an appendix, for the Pictorial edition, of ten thousand new words and new definitions, with a very full and complete dictionary of synonyms, which is esteemed the best in the language. In 1852 he published his admirable work on 'British Eloquence,' which is superior to any thing of the kind. It received the warm commendation of Hon. Rufus Choate, and Lord Campbell, of England, and has been extensively circulated and always highly commended.

"Besides performing the literary labor involved in preparing and editing these various works, Professor Goodrich has been prominently connected with many of the most important benevolent societies of the country, and has been always very highly esteemed for the thoroughness, sagacity, and energy with which he has discharged the many public duties which have in this way been imposed upon him.

"As an instructor, Professor Goodrich was enthusiastic, untiring, and effective, always impressing himself upon his pupils, inspiring them to the highest effort. He guided them to imitate models of clear and eloquent thinking, and taught them to express their own thoughts in a chaste and manly style. As an officer of the College, he was singularly active and energetic, never shrinking

from any duty or responsibility, and always making the interests of the institution the object of his own personal care and anxious solicitude."

FEW men have passed a longer and more practically useful life than CAPTAIN RICHARD KIMBALL, who died on the 12th instant, at Mount Lebanon, New Hampshire, in the ninety-second year of his age. Captain Kimball is well known in this city, where several of his sons reside.

He was identified with all the early internal improvements of New England. When De Witt Clinton, at the commencement of the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, was seeking for men having practical knowledge on the subject, he was referred by some gentlemen in Massachusetts to the deceased as the man who had been principally engaged in constructing the Middlesex canal, the first canal made in this country. Mr. Clinton at once paid a visit to Mr. Kimball, and after spending a week at his hospitable residence in New Hampshire, induced him to come to this State and undertake the superintendence and construction of the most difficult works which presented themselves at the commencement of the Erie and Champlain canals. For many years Governor Clinton was accustomed to consult Captain Kimball in all matters of practical difficulty in relation to the canals, and as an evidence of Mr. Clinton's confidence in his judgment, we have heard from one who was present, that, on one occasion, at a meeting of the Canal Commissioners, it was insisted by some that it was impossible to construct the Champlain canal through Ding's Swamp, in Washington county. Governor Clinton said: "It can be done; I have consulted Mr. Kimball, and he says it is practicable." Mr. Kimball undertook the work himself, and it was finished satisfactorily. Captain Kimball was also distinguished for his hospitality and the interest he took in educational and benevolent enterprises. His fondness for home and agricultural pursuits are attested by his residence of more than fifty years upon his farm on the Connecticut river, which, in point of culture and beauty, is unsurpassed in that beautiful valley. He leaves a widow eighty-seven years old, with whom he passed sixty-five years of happy married life.

HON. LEWIS C. LEVIN, a native of Charleston, S. C., and member of Congress from Philadelphia from 1845 to 1851, died in the last-named city, March 14th, 1860, after an illness of nearly two years. He was a prominent member of the Native American party, and occupied a conspicuous position in the stirring events at Philadelphia in 1844.

Notes on Books.

The Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly of the State of New York, at the first meeting of the Fourth Session, begun and holden at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess County, on Thursday, September 7th, 1780. Albany: reprinted by Munsell & Rowland, 1859. Folio, 59 pp.

OF this journal the original manuscript was lost, and this has been reprinted by the State from the only known printed copy, now in the possession of the New York Historical Society, by whom a copy was made for the State. The Legislature very properly had it reprinted as nearly a fac-simile as feasible.

Obstructions to the Navigation of Hudson's River, embracing the Minutes of the Secret Committee appointed by the Provincial Convention of New York, July 16, 1776, and other original documents relating to the subject, together with papers relating to the Beacons. By G. M. Rutenber. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell, 1860. 4to., 208 pp. Map.

THIS volume, with its map and plans, gives a complete documentary history of the efforts to prevent the ascent of the Hudson by the English at New York, and consequently their junction with Burgoyne. As the thwarting of this plan led ultimately to our independence, the importance of this apparently local matter, will be at once understood.

Diary of the Siege of Detroit in the War with Pontiac. Also, a Narrative of the Principal Events of the Siege, by Major Robert Rogers. A Plan for conducting Indian Affairs, by Colonel Bradstreet; and other authentic documents never before printed. Edited with Notes, by Franklin B. Hough. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. 1860. 4to., 301 pp.

THIS is, in our opinion, the most valuable of the series. The Diary of the Siege comprises 120 pages, and is consequently quite detailed. The journal of Rogers and Bradstreet's plan are also important papers, and many of the subsequent letters deserve their present beautiful shape. The notes are full, and we deem, from a cursory examination, accurate. Some incorrect French names might have been rectified in notes. *Jonois*, for instance, should be *DuJaunay*, as appears by his autograph in Shea's "History of the Indian Missions." De Noyon seems intended for De Noyon. To all who have read Parkman's elegant "Conspiracy of Pontiac," and reading have hung delighted over its pages, this volume will be a choice addition.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute.
Vol. ii., No. 1. Feb., 1860. Salem.

THIS number opens the second volume of this new periodical; for abandoning the uncertain issues, it is now to appear every other month, in numbers of fifty pages each.

The present number contains Historical Notices of Salem Scenery; the Trial of Philip English and wife for witchcraft; an illustrated notice of the Old Planter's House; and a very interesting numismatic article, by Stickney, on the St. Patrick's Penny.

A Two Years' Journal in New York, and part of its Territory in America. By Charles Wooley, A. M. A new edition, with an introduction and copious historical notes. By E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., Corresponding Member of the New York Historical Society. New York: W. Gowans, 1860.

SUCH of our readers as have "Denton's New York" will be pleased with this succeeding volume. The "Two Years' Journal" edited by one so capable as Dr. O'Callaghan, is well worth possessing. As to Mr. Wooley, the editor records rather his persevering research than the successful attainment of information; and his lively introduction is thus a too real picture of the frequent course of historic research.

The notes are quite full, especially on Cabot, Sir Edmond Andros, Richard Nicolls, William Pinhorn, James Graham, Norwood, Wells, Col. Manning, Nieuwenhuyzen, and on some early customs of the Indians and settlers. These are always accurate, precise, and interesting.

The publisher gives the book a neat and pleasing shape; devoid of ornament or singularity, it offers no card to favor, except good, clear type, careful press-work, and fine paper.

The Norwich Jubilee. A report of the celebration at Norwich, Connecticut, on the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town, September 7th and 8th, 1859, with an appendix containing historical documents of local interest. Compiled, printed, and published by John W. Stedman, under the patronage of the Committee of Arrangements. Norwich, Connecticut: 1859. 8vo., 304 pp.

THIS is a most creditable volume, illustrated with a map, fac-similes of signatures of early settlers, and other illustrations.

The historical discourse of Daniel C. Gilman, and the discourse of Bishop Lee, are replete with interest. Mr. Rockwell's address depicts with eloquence the career of Major John Mason. Then there is an address of Donald G. Mitchell, not unknown to fame.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE "Orderly Book of the American army, stationed at Williamsburg, Va., in the year 1776," is in preparation, with an introduction by Charles Campbell, the historian of the Old Dominion. Fifty copies only will be printed for sale, and the work will correspond with the Orderly books issued by Mr. Munsell.

DR. JONES will soon reprint here his "History of Ancient America," published some years since in London.

A MONUMENT TO THE BRAVES OF 1760.—A committee, under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Quebec, has authorized L. G. Baillarge, Esq., to communicate with parties in England and Scotland, as to the cost of a bronze column, after designs in the possession of the committee, which it is their intention to erect to the memory of the French Canadians who fell in the Conquest of Canada, in 1760.

MR. MUNSELL has in press, as the next volumes of his series, "The Loyalist Verses of Stansbury and Odell, comprising a collection of the unpublished Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution, with Introduction and Notes, by Winthrop Sargent, Esq.," and "Burgoyne's Orderly Book during the whole of his memorable campaign, from the time the army assembled at Cumberland Head, 20th June, to its capitulation, 17th Oct., 1777, with numerous historical and biographical notes, in which sketches of several British and American officers will be given for the first time, with a Map, and portraits of Burgoyne and Schuyler."

A VERY limited edition of the first series of the "American Historical and Literary Curiosities" is in press.

MR. J. JAY SMITH is busily preparing a work comprising a fac-simile of a letter of each signer of the Declaration of Independence, with a view of his birthplace, or residence; or, where this is inaccessible, a copy of his monument, or some memorial.

THE very able paper upon "Art in America," which appeared last year in the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*, in this country, from the pen of H. T. Tuckerman, Esq., has been issued in pamphlet form in Macao, China.

THE library of the late W. W. Turner, with its rich collection of oriental works, and books in our Indian languages and on the Aborigines, will be sold in New York in May.

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VOL. IV.]

MAY, 1860.

[No. 5.]

General Department.

HABERSHAM'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

GEORGIA—1782.

IN 1782 General Wayne commanded in Georgia, holding the English closely confined to Savannah: but he was annoyed by the strenuous efforts of the British commander to induce the Cherokees, Creeks, and Chickasaws, to send him reinforcements or at least carry on a predatory war. Wayne was no less anxious to counteract these efforts, and dispatched Major John Habersham to meet the parties on their way, and, if possible, influence them to join the American cause. The following report discloses the failure of the attempt and the cause of that ill result.

CAMP, the 8th Feb'y, 1782.

SIR: I have the honor of laying before you a detail of my proceedings, since I left Camp with the detachment you were pleased to put under my direction.

30th *Jany.*—Got the detachment across Ogechee ferry, about an hour after dark, and encamped at Major Wright's plantation.

31st.—Marched about 9 this morning—halted and encamped at Holden's, North Newport; it rained hard all night.

1st *Feby.*—Rain continued—had some difficulty in prevailing on Capt. Carr's men to march about eleven, *because it rained*—halted a few minutes at Cochran's for the rear to come up. On ordering the troops to move forward, Capt. Carr rode up and told me his men were determined to return, and on looking back, I found they were moving off. The reason assigned by Capt. Carr, for the behavior of his men, was, that such bad roads would kill their horses. I did not venture to expostulate with them, knowing it would be of no avail; indeed had it not been that I was certain they would plunder the inhabitants in our rear, I should have been glad to have got free of such a disorderly set. About an hour after this mutiny, one of Capt. Carr's men overtook the troops, and informed me that two of his men, who were considerably in the rear, had fallen in

with four Indians who fired on them, and that one of our men immediately charged an Indian and cut him down, his gun and knapsack were produced; these, it seems, were Chickesaws. Halted and encamped abt four miles on the other side Cochran's.

2nd *Feby.*—About two o'clock this morning, a small party arrived from Capt. Carr, informing that on his way back he met with a Chactaw Indian, one of five who were going into the settlements for provisions, who informed him that the rest were crossing the Alatomaha, at Beard's Bluff; the party also told me that Capt. Carr with his men would rejoin me this morning. About eleven o'clock (after making a circuitous march of three miles to form a junction with Carr agreeably to his own appointment) I found that he had gone on, and was obliged to send forward to halt him. I overtook him at Doctor's Creek, and found he had fallen in with ten more Indians. At this place, I halted, and sent forward one of the principal Indians to tell the rest that I was Colonel Brown with a party from Savannah, to give them provisions and protect them into the settlements, at the same time writing a letter (as from Brown) to a white man who was with them, desiring he would come with them to my Camp as soon as possible. I was induced to this step, rather than marching forward, having been informed by the Indians that some small parties had gone out, which it was thought would take the Fort Howe Road to the settlements, and I was pretty certain the Indian I had sent forward would bring on the main body. I was apprehensive, too, that had I marched forward, the Indians who remained with me would have suspected the truth of what I told them.

3rd *Feby.*—The Indian returned with another Chactaw and the white man, who told me the whole would be with me next day. Lieut. Oswald, with a party I sent into the settlements for provisions for the troops and Indians, returned this evening.

4th *Feby.*—An Indian came in about noon, and shortly after the interpreter told me he learned from him, that on account of a sudden indisposition of one of their Kings, the whole body were

on their return to the river. I was for immediately pursuing them, but on sounding the militia, I found them bent on going to the Scots Settlements, in the Southern part of this State, in quest of plunder. I had now reason to give over placing any dependance on the militia, and I found the dragoons began to be clamorous for their discharges, and talked of leaving Camp. In this situation, I advised with Major Moore and some other officers, and they were of opinion that it would be best (indeed we had now no alternative), to return into the nearest part of the Settlements, where we could procure forage (the want of which was another plea with the men for leaving me), and remain on some appointed ground until the arrival of the Indians. I accordingly mentioned a rendezvous, and desired the interpreter to return to the Indian Camp, and bring with him five or six of the head men, and twenty young fellows to carry provisions to Doctor's Creek (my Camp), where the main body were to remain and rest themselves a day or two, and then march to Savannah: in the mean time, I sent forward with the interpreter two Indians, with three pack-horses loaded with meat; he promised to be at the place appointed the next evening. The Indian who came in last informed me of seven others being in the vicinity of the Camp, and I rode out to meet them. Finding they were not so near as was said, I returned to Camp in about half an hour, and was informed by Captains West and Carr (who were requested by Mr. Morel to halt at the rearward a few minutes) that the whole of their men had gone off in my absence; themselves soon followed. As the men knew of my intention to march, I cannot account for their sudden departure in any other way, than that they were conscious I would be averse to their going from Camp until the object of the Expedition was effected. I marched with the detachment of dragoons toward the settlements at 2 o'clock, having with me twelve Indians; I soon missed one of them. Halted and encamped about 8 o'clock at Mr. Munro's.

5th *Feb'y*.—A number of the dragoons came to Major Moore this morning, and told him they were determined to stay no longer in Camp. In a few minutes the whole (Guards included) were mounted. I went to them and informed them of how much importance their staying with me until the next morning was, and made use of every argument I could think of to induce them to do it. A Sergeant and three or four seemed willing to remain, but they were presently overruled by the Sergt. Major and the rest. They rode off accordingly, and although Major Moore rode after and spoke to them, it had no effect. I had now six officers and two militia men remaining with me; and with these I was determined to

meet the Indians the next day at the place appointed and tell them my main body was foraging a little in the rear. We marched forward about four miles to procure forage, having with us eleven Indians. I soon found that one of them, who was a little distance in the rear of the rest, was missing, and on sending back for him, he could not be found. On my arrival at the foraging place, I found the dragoons there, and on Major Moore's again speaking to them, they promised to stay with us 'til the next morning. Late this evening I was informed that the party under Lieut. Oswald which went back into the settlements for Provisions, had met with an Indian, whom they carried into the woods, tied to a tree, shot, and afterwards cut to pieces. I was now pretty certain that the two missing Indians, with him whom Carr's men had killed, were treated in the same way.

6th *Feb'y*.—About two hours before day, this morning, the officer of the day informed me that all the Indians had gone off. Out of my small number I had a Sergt. and fifteen privates on picket and Camp duty; and the evening before I ordered six men to Sunbury for some rum, as the weather was then and had been for several days extremely wet, and I thought this article might induce the men to remain a little longer than they had promised, if necessary. As I had now scarcely any authority over the men, several more than I had ordered fell into the party, so that I had not half of them off duty. I did not intend to undeceive the Indians 'til the next day, which made me avoid placing a formal guard over them. A dragoon, however, was ordered to patrol constantly through the Camp; who, I thought, would be able to discover any movement they might attempt. I had them tracked early the next morning, and found they had returned towards Beard's Bluff. Major Moore and his officers assured me that a proposal to pursue them or to go forward at all, would not be listened to by the men. I could not now entertain a doubt that the Indians were apprised of our being Americans; and what confirmed me in that opinion, was my being informed that the men had several times thrown out threats in their presence and abused them, which it was probable one of them understood, as he spoke some English. I waited on the appointed ground some hours after the stipulated time with the Indians, and then was under the necessity of returning towards Ogeechee. On my way thither I was informed that a boat left Savannah, last Friday (the 1st inst.), loaded with arms, ammunition, and other presents, for the Indians, which was to meet them on the Alatamaha. I immediately communicated to the men what I had heard, and held out to them, in the most flatter-

ing terms, the great probability there was of our capturing the boat and her rich booty; but I could prevail on no more than 5 or 6 to listen to the proposal. Could I have got 20 or 25 of them, I would immediately have gone back, and, by capturing this boat, very great future mischief to this distressed State would have been prevented. Nothing very material happened between this period and my arrival at Camp, except my being fired upon twice by small parties who lie in the swamps, which very slightly wounded one man, and the horrid treatment of Mr. Rolfe, by three of the dragoons—which you have been fully informed of. I cannot conclude without expressing my obligations to Major Moore and the officers of his detachment who, on all occasions shewed the utmost readiness to forward the service.

I hope, Sir, you will excuse my troubling you with the perusal of so long a letter; but, in an affair which so nearly concerns my reputation as an officer, and my feelings as a citizen, I am induced to be circumstantial. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, Sir

Your obd't humble servant,

J. H.

At Ogeechee ferry, I was told by some people from Sunbury, that the militia who deserted me had completely plundered St. Andrew's (or the Scots Settlement), and killed eleven men.

NOTE.—Major Habersham held many important trusts and offices during the war and after the peace.

Major Francis Moore was killed soon after the events here narrated, in a skirmish with Indians and Tories at Reed's Bluff.

Colonel Thomas Brown was an active British partisan, of great authority among the Indians, and the terror of the citizens of the State. He signalized himself at Augusta and Savannah.

THE DEFENCE OF FORT VERCHERES, CANADA.

By M^{lle}. DE VERCHERES, OCT. 22-30, 1696.

[Miss Mary Magdalen de Verchères, who here records her memorable defence of her father's fort, was at the time only fourteen years old, but full of the chivalrous courage of the old French nobles.]

I WAS five arpens from Fort Verchères, belonging to the Sieur de Verchères, my father, who was then by order of the Chevalier de Calières, governor of Montreal; and my mother, too, was at Montreal. I heard several shots fired, without knowing what they were firing at. I soon perceived that the Iroquois were firing on our settlers who were about half a league from the fort. One of our servants cried, "Run, Miss, run, see, the Iroquois have burst on us." At

that instant, I turned and perceived 45 Iroquois rushing on me and not a pistol-shot off. Resolved to die rather than fall into their hands, I thought to seek safety in flight; I ran towards the fort commending myself to the Blessed Virgin, and saying to her from the bottom of my heart: "Holy Virgin, Mother of my God, thou knowest that I have always loved and honored thee, as my dear mother, forsake me not in this strait in which I am—I prefer to die a thousand times, rather than fall into the hands of a nation that knows thee not."

Meanwhile, the Iroquois who were after me, seeing themselves too far off to take me alive, before I could enter the fort, and feeling themselves near enough to shoot me, stopped to fire at me. I was long exposed to it, or at least it annoyed me greatly. The balls of 45 rifles which whistled around my ears, made the time seem long, and the distance from the fort quite great, although I was very near it. When near enough to be heard, I cried, "To arms! to arms!" hoping that some one would come out to help me but in vain. There were only two soldiers in the fort, and they, terror-stricken, had fled to the redoubt to conceal themselves. At least on reaching the door, I found two women crying for their husbands who had just been killed; in spite of them I made them go in the fort and closed the doors myself. Then I thought only of putting myself and the few there were with me beyond the insults of the savages. I inspected the fort and found several palisades fallen, leaving breaches where the enemy could easily enter. I ordered them to be raised, and without regarding my sex or the weakness of my age, I took hold of one end of the log to encourage those with me to raise it; I felt that when God gives strength, nothing is impossible. The breaches of the fort repaired, I went to the redoubt that served as guard-house and contained the ammunition. There I found the two soldiers, one hid away, the other holding a lighted torch; I asked the latter: "What are you going to do with that match?" "To set fire to the powder," he answered, "and blow us all up." "You are a wretch," I replied. "Off, I command you." I spoke so firmly and assuredly that he obeyed. I at once threw off my head-dress, clapped on a hat and taking a gun, said to my two young brothers: "Let us fight till death, we fight for our country and our religion. Remember the lessons my father has so often given you, that gentlemen are born only to shed their blood in the service of God and the King." My brothers and the soldiers encouraged by my words, kept up a continual fire on the enemy. I made them fire off the cannon, not only to alarm the Iroquois by showing them that we were in a position to defend ourselves, but

also to warn our soldiers, who were out hunting, to make their way to some other fort.

But what must we not suffer in such extremities? In spite of the noise of our artillery, I heard the pitiful cries of the women and children who had just lost husband, brother, or father; I deemed it prudent, while we were firing on the enemy, to represent to these desolate women and to these children the danger of being heard by the enemy in spite of the noise of the muskets and cannon; I bid them be still, so as not to give the idea that we were without resources and hopeless.

While I was thus speaking, I descried a canoe on the river, opposite the fort. It was the Sieur Pierre Fontaine, with his family, about to land at the spot where I had so narrowly escaped being taken by the Iroquois, who still appeared there, right and left. The family would be cut off, if we did not give them prompt succor. I asked the two soldiers whether they would go and meet this family, and cover the landing, which was five arpens from the fort; their silence betrayed their cowardice. I bid La Violette, our servant, stand sentinel at the gate of the fort, and keep it open, while I went myself to the bank of the river, hat on head and my rifle in my hand. As I left, I told him in case we were killed, to close the gate and keep up the defence. I started with the thought that God had given me, that the enemy in sight would think it a feint to draw them towards the fort, so as to make a brisk sortie on them. As it proved, they so thought, and thus I had time to save poor Pierre Fontaine, his wife, and his children. When all had debarked, I made them go before me to the fort, in sight of the enemy. So bold a countenance made the Iroquois think they had more to fear than we. They had no idea that Fort Verchères held only my two brothers, twelve years old, our servant, two soldiers, and an old man of eighty, with some women and children.

Strengthened by the reinforcement given by Pierre Fontaine's canoe, I commanded them to keep up the fire on the enemy. Meanwhile the sun went down; a furious northeaster, soon accompanied with snow and hail, heralded the most frightful night imaginable. The enemy, always in sight, far from being repelled by such weather, led me to think, by their movements, that they wished to scale the fort favored by the darkness. I assembled all my troops, that is, six persons, and thus addressed them: "God has saved us to-day from the hands of our enemies; but we must take care not to fall into their snares to-night. For myself, I will show you that I have no fear; I take the fort as my portion with a man of eighty, and a soldier that has never fired a shot; and do you Pierre Fontaine, La

Bonté, and Gachet (the two soldiers), go to the redoubt, as the strongest place, with the women and children; if I am taken, do not surrender; even if I am burnt and hacked to pieces before your eyes, you have nothing to fear in that redoubt, if you make the slightest resistance."

I at once placed my two young brothers on two bastions, the young man of eighty on the third, and I myself took the fourth. In spite of the whistling of the northeaster, a terrible wind in Canada at that season—in spite of snow and hail, every moment you would hear from the fort to the redoubt, "Bonquart," and from the redoubt to the fort, "Bonquart." To hear us, one would have supposed the fort full of soldiers: so that the Iroquois, though generally so cunning and warlike, were deceived, as they afterwards admitted to M. de Callières, to whom they declared that they held a council to take the fort by night, but that the guard we kept up incessantly prevented their carrying out their design, especially after the loss that they had sustained by the fire that my two brothers and I had kept up on them the day before.

About an hour after midnight, the sentinel on the bastion by the gate cried out, "Miss, I hear something." I marched towards him to see what it was; I perceived through the darkness, by favor of the snow, some cattle—what little the enemy had left us. They told me, "We must open the gate to let them in." God forbid, I answered, you do not yet know all the wiles of the Indians; beyond a doubt they steal on after the cattle, wrapped in skins, so as to enter the fort if we are simple enough to open the gate. I had every thing to fear from an enemy so adroit and wily as the Iroquois. Yet, after taking every precaution that prudence under the circumstances demanded, I thought that there was no risk in opening the gate. I made my two brothers come with their hands on the trigger, in case of a surprise, and thus we brought the cattle in.

Day came at last, and the sun, scattering the shades of night, seemed to dispel our fear and anxiety. I appeared amid my soldiers with a cheerful countenance, saying: "Since, by the help of Heaven, we have got through the night safe, fearful as the night has been, we may well get through many more, by keeping up a strict guard and occasionally firing the cannon to get help from Montreal, which is only eight leagues off." I perceived that my words had made an impression on their minds, and only Mlle. Marguerite Antionne, wife of Pierre Fontaine, who was extremely timid, like all Parisian women, begged her husband to take her to some other fort, declaring that if she had been fortunate enough to escape the fury of the Indians that night, she could not expect the same good fortune the next

night; that Fort Verchères was good for nothing; that there were no men to hold it, and that to remain was to expose one's self to an evident danger, either of falling into perpetual slavery, or dying at the stake. The poor husband, seeing that his wife persisted in her request, and that she wished to retire to Fort Contrecoeur, three leagues from Fort Verchères, told her: "I will provide you a canoe with a good sail, with your two children, who can manage a canoe well. For my part, I will never abandon Fort Verchères, as long as Mademoiselle Magdelon is here." (They called me so in my childhood.) I replied, "That I would never abandon the fort; that I would rather die than surrender it to the enemy; that it was of infinite importance that they should not enter any French fort; that they would judge of others by this, if they succeeded in taking it, and that such knowledge would only serve to increase their haughtiness and courage."

I can say, with truth, that I was twice, for twenty-four hours, without sleeping or eating; I did not once enter my father's house; I kept on the bastion, whence I went to see how they behaved in the redoubt. I always appeared with a gay and smiling countenance to encourage my little force by the hope which I held out of a speedy relief.

The eighth day (for we were eight days in continual alarms—always in sight of the foe, and exposed to their fury and barbarity)—the eighth day, I say, M. de la Monnerie, lieutenant, detached by M. de Callières, arrived by night, with forty men, not knowing but that the fort was taken. He approached with great silence; one of our sentinels hearing some noise, cried: "*Qui vive!*" I had just then lost myself, my head on a table, my musket across my arms. The sentinel told me that he heard talking on the water; without losing time I mounted the bastion to see by the voice whether they were Indians or French. I asked: "Who are you?" They replied: "French—it is La Monnerie, come to your aid." I threw open the gate of the fort, placed a sentinel there, and went to the water's edge to receive them. As soon as I perceived him, I saluted him with these words: "Sir, you are welcome, I give you my arms." "Miss," he replied, with a gallant air, "they are in good hands." "Better than you think," I replied. He went around the fort and found it in very good condition, a sentinel on each bastion. I said to him: "Sir, relieve my sentinels, that they may take a little rest; we have not been off our bastions for eight days."

I forgot one circumstance which may give some idea of my assurance and tranquillity. The day of the great struggle with the Iroquois who surrounded the fort, burning the houses of our farmers, plundering all, killing their cattle before

our eyes, I recollected, about one o'clock, that I had three clothes bags and some blankets out of the fort. I asked my soldiers, whether one of them would go with me, gun in hand, to get my clothes; their silence, accompanied by a sad, sullen expression, revealed their lack of courage to me. I then addressed my little brothers, saying: "Take your guns and come with me. For your part," said I to the rest, "keep up the fire on the enemy while I go for my clothes." I went twice, in sight of the enemy, to the spot where I had escaped them some hours before. My step doubtless looked suspicious to them, for they did not venture to come to take me, or even fire to take my life. I felt that when God directs things, they cannot but turn out well.

Since my marriage (1722), I was once in a critical position, where the life of my husband, M. de la Perrade, and my own were at stake. Two Abnakis, the most important men of their nation, having come into the house, provoked a quarrel with M. de la Perrade. He told them, in Iroquois, "Get out of the house." They went off, both quite angry. Their departure, which was very abrupt, made us suppose the affair over. We did not scrutinize their conduct, persuaded that they resolved to go. The next moment we were greatly surprised to hear them in the porch of the house, giving the death-yell and shouting: "Tagarianguin" (that is my husband's Iroquois name), "thou art dead!" One was armed with a tomahawk, the other with an axe; the latter burst in and cut through the door with his axe, and entered like a madman, his face flashing with rage; he raised his axe over M. de la Perrade's head, but he was adroit and fortunate enough to parry the blow by throwing himself full on the Indian. But he was too weak to hold out long against an Indian of gigantic statue and of strength tallying to his great height. A resolute man, who was fortunately by the door, came to M. de la Perrade's aid. The Indian with the tomahawk, seeing his companion hard pressed, entered and raised his arm to strike my husband on the head. Resolved to die with him, and following the impulse of my heart, I sprang or rather flew at this Indian, seized his tomahawk, and disarmed him; he tried to get upon a box, but I broke his hip with his tomahawk and stretched him at my feet. I was never more surprised than to see myself surrounded by four squaws; one seized me by the throat, another by the hair, after tearing off my coif, the other two seized me by the body to fling me into the fire. At that moment, a painter seeing me might have drawn me as a Magdalen; uncoifed, my hair streaming and dishevelled, my clothes all torn, with nothing on that was not in tatters, I was no bad picture of

the Saint, except the tears which never fell from my eyes. I looked upon myself as the victim of these frantic women, exasperated with grief to see, one her husband, the others their kinsman, stretched motionless and almost lifeless on the ground. I was on the point of being thrown into the fire, when my son Tarrieu, only twelve years old, roused like a lion to see his father still struggling with the Indian, and his mother about to be devoured by the flames, seized the first thing he could grasp and laid so courageously and well on the head and arms of the squaws that they had to loose their hold. Released from their hands, I ran to help M. de la Perrade, passing over the one whom I had stretched on the ground. The four squaws were already on M. de la Perrade, trying to get the tomahawk which he held, and with which he was trying to brain the rascal who had missed him. Seizing the Indian by the hair, I told him: "Thou art dead; I will have thy life!" The Frenchman of whom I have spoken, and who had been helping M. de la Perrade, said: "Madame, this Indian begs for life; I believe we must give him quarter." At the same time the squaws, who had, till then, been keeping up fearful cries, which prevented our hearing each other, also begged for life. Seeing ourselves masters, we deemed it more glorious to give our conquered foe life, rather than kill him.

Thus I saved my husband's life; and my son, twelve years old, saved his mother's. This action reached M. de Vaudreuil's ears; he wished to examine the case in person, and came to the spot expressly; he saw the door broken in, he spoke to the Frenchman who had witnessed the action, and learned subsequently from the Indians themselves the truth of what I have just related.

NEWPORT IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued.)

1778. *Sept.* 8. Forty prisoners are released from the Provost to go to Providence. A number of pilots that were taken in a privateer of 18 guns belonging to the state for the French service, were brought in here and committed to the Provost.

Wednesday, 10. Sailed this morning a number of small vessels with the Nonsuch, and three other large ships, bound to the eastward to take in stock from the fleet.

14. Arrived a small fleet from the fleet at Vineyard with sheep, and landed them on the east side of the island.

15. This morning they are employed in taking

the sheep on board the same vessels. This evening a number of small vessels went out of the harbor and stood to the eastward.

16. A large fleet is now in sight, supposed to be Gen. Clinton's. All the heavy cannon at Portsmouth is brought within the lines in town. The fleet passed by this harbor this evening from New York.

18. This evening arrived here Vice-Admiral Biron in the Prince Royal of 90 guns, with the Colloden of 74, from England, but last from Halifax. Admiral Byron has been long expected. Part of the fleet is from New York.

19. This evening arrived a Fleet from New York with provisions, convoyed by the Diamond Frigate, a small vessel.

22. Sailed this morning, a Fleet for Long Island for wood convoyed by a Frigate. At 10 o'clock a Salute from the Men of War in the Harbor, being coronation day. Sailed a Flag for Providence with inhabitants.

25. This day arrived a Cartell from Providence, and one from New London with prisoners. This evening arrived Admiral Howe in the Roe Buck of 44 guns, from New York. He was saluted by the Prince Royal, and returned the salute.

26. Early this morning sailed the Roe Buck for England with Lord Howe.

28. This morning sailed the Prince Royal, Admiral Byron, with the Culloden; the — with Gen. Pigot for New York. They were saluted by the North Battery and returned the salute. Gen. Pigot had used great severity towards the inhabitants of this Island, that were friends to the country. He often discovered a mean spirit and cruel disposition.

29. This evening a Ship arrived from New York. She informs that Gen. Clinton has gone up the North River.

October 1. A Flag sailed for Providence with prisoners.

2. A Flag arrived from Providence with prisoners. 'Tis reported that Halifax is taken by the French.

4. A Cartell. 30 Highland and Hessians prisoners were landed at Portsmouth and came into town this morning.

8. Arrived 4 Transports from Halifax with about 50 recruits on board.

11. Arrived the Wood Fleet from Long Island with wood for the troops.

Last night there was a very hot press; all the men belonging to the Wood Fleet, and some inhabitants, are pressed and carried on board the Fourty Man-of-War for New York.

12. Proclamations are put through the Town, by order of the Commissioner at New York, similar to Lord and Gen. Howe's, offering 40 days to come in.

14. This morning a Hessian soldier was executed for attempting to desert to the Provincials; he belonged to the Landgrave Regt. A. Brum, a sick officer, quartered on us. Capt. — lately exchanged.

18. This morning a Flag sailed for Providence with inhabitants. The Barrack Master has ordered a number of families out of their houses.

27. Arrived the King George Privateer from a cruise, with a prize belonging to New London. She has taken 3 prizes, and is commanded by Stanton Hasard.

28. Last night a Rosalie was taken out of Secoquet passage and carried off.

November 4. A small Fleet of Victuallers arrived from New York; they inform that a large Fleet of Transports had sailed from New York with troops on board.

7. This day, was brought in here by a sloop that sailed from the Port on the 6 for New York, two small Privateers, with about 50 men belonging to Narrow River, Narraganset. The men were carried to the Provost this evening.

8. Mr. Daniel Weeden, a person near 90 years of age, is brought off the Island of Conanicut and committed to the Provost, said to hoist signals for the Provincials.

9. Sailed a Flag for Providence, with about 150 men, women, and children—inhabitants. This evening a Flag arrived from Providence with prisoners. They inform that the Somerset Man-of-War was cast away on Cape Cod, and all the men made prisoners except 18, that were drowned; likewise that the French Fleet had sailed from Boston Bay. A small Flag of wood-vessels arrived from Long Island.

10. The Town-crier warned all the inhabitants to meet at the King's Arms Tavern, to-morrow morning, by the General Orders.

13. Early this morning a Fleet appeared, standing for the Harbor, from the Eastward; 'tis thought to be the French Fleet; every preparation is made for an attack; the town is in arms, and all the Forts manned. This morning a Flag sailed for Swansea with inhabitants. The great scarcity of fire-wood forces the people to leave the Island. This evening the Fleet came into the Harbor; it proves to be Admiral Biron, with 10 sail of the line, from Boston Bay, the Fleet being separated by the late storm, and some dismantled, have put in here to rendezvous.

16. Last night the town was alarmed by the cry of Fire; it proves to be a house on Thames-st., made use of as Guard-house; but by the vigilance of the people it was extinguished with not much damage. This morning was buried the Capt. of the Sultan, Man-of-War, one of Byron's Fleet, with the honors of war. Minute-guns were fired from the Ship.

19. The large Baptist Meeting-House is taken up for the Navy Hospital. Yesterday sailed a Flag for Stonington, with inhabitants. The great scarcity of wood obliges the people to leave. No wood is allowed to be sold them.

20. This morning sailed a Fleet for New York; had on board about 400 Highlanders belonging to the 71st Reg., lately prisoners, with a few — Officers. Sailed, the Wood Fleet.

22. Messrs. Thomas Hudson and Nathan Hammett, are committed to the Provost for not being at work at the Baptist Meeting-house, or Navy Hospital, it being Sunday. This evening they are released.

24. Arrived this morning a French Privateer Brig of 14 guns, prize of the Culloden, of 74. The Landgrave Regt. and Ditfort marched in from the Camp. The Landgrave at the South end of the Town, the Ditfort at the North end. Col. Fanning's Regt. marched in and took up Winter Quarters. The Hyn and Beno Regts. marched from their encampment at the Lines and took up barracks at Windmill and Quaker Hill.

25. Several hundred of sick men were this morning brought ashore from Biron's Fleet, and carried to the Baptist Meeting-house. They die very fast.

27. This evening a house on the east side of Middletown, by the Gen. Order, in consequence of a number of Provincials, who came on and carried off two soldiers of Fanning's Regt.

29. Upwards of 100 prisoners went from the Provost on board of a Cartell for Providence.

30. Last night Sergeant Morgus, the Provost Marshall.

December 3. Arrived from Providence, a Flag, with near 50 women—wives of refugees.

5. This day arrived a Cartell Schooner from Georgia; she was dismantled in a gale of wind.

6. To prevent the inhabitants from getting fire-wood from the country, their permit is taken away. Some that have already paid for theirs has it taken from them in the road. "Upwards of 30 load of Wood seized on the road to town, belonging to the inhabitants. The inhabitants denied getting any fire-wood, from any quarter.

12. This morning the Reg't of Americans, commanded by Col. Fauning, paraded before the Col.'s door, and demanded a discharge; the two years, being the time of their enlistment, being expired. They were immediately discharged, and the leaders ordered to be punished.

14. Sailed, the Fleet commanded by Admiral Biron, of 10 sail of the line; supposed for the West Indies.

15. Arrived a French Snow, a Prize to —; likewise a Flag from Providence, with prisoners from Burgoyne's army. Last night arrived a flag from Providence. She has brought prisoners belonging to the Minerva Transport, that was cast

away on the Continent, with several others, in the late storm, on the passage to New York from this Port. She likewise brought a quantity of provisions, presents from the people lately removed from this Island to their friends here.

25. No fire-wood is allowed to be brought in from the country for the inhabitants, notwithstanding numbers of families are ready to perish for the want of that article. All the wharfs are taken up for fire-wood for the Troops.

28. Upwards of 50 people are said to have perished, chiefly soldiers, in a very heavy Snow-storm, which begun on the 25th, in the evening, and continued to morning; among which, 1 Hessian Capt., 2 of the Anspach soldiers, and others. This morning the Free-Masons marched in procession through the street to the Church.

30. This morning a Flag sailed for Providence, with inhabitants.

Jan. 1, 1779. All the Windmills are taken up to grind Rice for the army, being entirely out of Flour.

11. Arrived, a Fleet from Long Island with wood; with the York Fleet, no provision is brought for the Army, which is now very short; in the Fleet arrived several Hessians, among them is one Lieutenant Juliet of the Landgrave Regt., who deserted to the Provincials when the Island was besieged by them, and then back to New York. He is under an arrest.

18. A Royal Salute fired from the Shipping, being the Queen's birth-day.

20. An expedition has been several days on foot, and this evening a company composed of inhabitants (Tories), and people that deserted from the Continent, called Refugees, embarked on board 3 armed vessels and proceeded up the River.

21. This morning one vessel returned without effecting any thing; 20 men having frozen their limbs. Arrived, 7 Victuallers from New York, convoyed by the Thames, said to be part of the Cork Fleet, lately arrived in York. The arrival of this Fleet has greatly relieved this Garrison, soldiers being on a very short allowance; the soldiers ready to mutiny for their bread being made of Oat meal and Rye, ground.

22. This evening, the vessel with Refugees sailed again up the River in search of the other two; one missing one said to be ashore.

24. The remainder of the vessels are returned, with about 130 horses, taken from Providence; their instructions were, to take 2 Ships with provisions.

30. Sailed, the York Fleet, with several companies of Grenadiers and Infantry, likewise Gen. — of the Hessians and aid-de-camp.

Feb. 1. This morning the Refugees returned from an expedition, brought a number of cattle and sheep they took off the Western shore.

2. The Flag that sailed from Providence the 30th Dec., is arrived with women.

3. Last night, the soldiers belonging to the 38th Reg. attempted to break open the Stables, but being discovered —

Sailed, the Refugees in 3 armed vessels, to the Eastward.

6. This morning Hand-bills are printed concerning the taking a — in the West Indies, by Admiral Barrington, and Count D'Estaing's being blockaded in Martinico, by Admiral Biron.

9. This morning the Refugees returned from the Eastward, without any Prizes; they being discovered, were obliged to leave 3 of their men on an island to the Eastward.

10. The 3 men left on an island to the Eastward, brought off a number of sheep and hogs. Last night, upwards of 16 people were pressed, chiefly inhabitants, and carried on board the Renown; the ships are bound to New York; a number of American Ships are said to be cruising off Sandy Hook, and taking a number of privateers; by a vessel that arrived yesterday, it is reported that all the state of Georgia is taken by the King's Troops, and the inhabitants taken up arms.

21. This morning arrived 2 Schooners from Staten Island, with wood and fresh provisions; they inform that a Sloop, that was in company, was this morning taken off Point Judith, by a Whale Boat.

22. Arrived a Flag from Providence, with women and some prisoners.

24. This evening arrived the York Fleet with provisions and fire-wood; 3 vessels are taken off Point Judith, by the Americans.

25. Arrived a Flag from Providence, with prisoners to exchange.

March 4. Wm. Crosing, with two others, made their escape from Providence this morning. A Flag is arrived from Providence, with prisoners.

9. Last night the Town was alarmed by the cry of fire; it proved to be a house in Thames-st., occupied by Refugees, but was extinguished without much damage.

12. A small Privateer Sloop arrived here from New London; brought in by 3 prisoners, who made their escape in her.

13. The Raisonable Man-of-War this morning fell down the River. She is to sail with the Renown on a secret expedition. Several of the inhabitants are taken up and committed to the Provost. Their crime is not publicly known.

15. Sailed this morning the Raisonable and Renown, Men-of-War; said, to meet Admiral Gambier on his passage to this port.

16. This evening returned the Raisonable and Renown, with the Ardent of 64 guns, Admiral

Gambier. Gen. Patterson, Gen. Matthew, and Mr. W., Commission General, came passengers.

19. Last night a Flag arrived from Providence, with women; they are not permitted to land. Sailed this morning a Flag for Providence, with inhabitants and some prisoners.

20. Sailed the Long Island Fleet, for wood.

22. This evening sailed the Ardent, Admiral Gambier, with the York Fleets.

26. Last night, one Benj. Johnson, late from the Main, with his two brothers, were taken up and committed to the King's American Guard—taken in assisting some of the same Regt. in deserting. A soldier, belonging to the same Regt., shot himself through the body. This morning 23 sail of Privateers arrived from New York. They bring accounts of the Long Island being cast away in the late storm, and the greater part lost.

28. Arrived, this morning, a Fleet from Long Island, with wood, convoyed by 8 sail—small Privateers belonging to New York.

31. Sailed this morning 7 sail of small vessels, with part of Fanning's Regt. of Americans on board, and Refugees, with 3 small Privateers; supposed to get stock. They steered to the Eastward.

ORIGINAL REVOLUTIONARY LETTER.

CAPTAIN JOHN STEELE.

I SEND to the "Historical Magazine" an original letter from Captain John Steele, written in June, 1780, while in command of Washington's Life Guard, at Morristown.

General Steele, as he was usually styled, from the rank he held in the Pennsylvania State troops, was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. At the breaking out of the war he was at school, and but seventeen years old. On account of his education and cleverness he at once received a company, and served throughout the war. He lay on the field at Brandywine so far spent with loss of blood from a musket-ball in his shoulder, that his life was long despaired of, and his face never after regained its ruddiness. He remained pale, and his hair soon blanched, prematurely. He was present at Yorktown, and was in the trenches when Cornwallis surrendered.

It is told of him, that while the enemy lay in Philadelphia, an American regiment of horse was cantoned on the Jersey shore, not far below the city. It was ascertained at the American headquarters, by intelligence from Philadelphia that could be relied on, that an expedition would set off to surprise the Jersey regiment, so promptly and secretly that their destruction seemed sure.

It was in winter. The Delaware ran full of

ice—no boats could be had, nor would the enemy have failed to discover and fire upon a boat, if one could have been found. Captain Steele volunteered to swim the river, and warn the Jersey troops of their danger. Making his way to the shore, opposite the cantonment, he tied his orders upon the top of his head, in his silk neckcloth, and swam over. On landing, he was speechless and benumbed with cold, and the guard had difficulty in restoring him. The alarm was, however, given in time, and the enemy baffled.

After the war, General Steele retired to his farm at Lancaster. He was next a member of the State Senate, and one of the commissioners to settle an unhappy land-controversy in the Wyoming Valley, which he adjusted with wisdom and good temper. His friends, soon after, procured him, unsought, the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, which he held until his health forced him to retire. During the embargo his clerks were unpaid, because there was no commerce to pay duties. He advanced their salaries out of his own pocket, and experienced the usual gratitude of governments towards faithful servants.

Best of all, General Steele was a Christian, and being such, was amiable, gentle, lovely, yet as a soldier terrible to the foe. He made each man's welfare his own concern, and while rigid and inexorable in discipline, treated his men like kinsmen. They loved him as only such commanders are loved. He died February 27, 1827.

J. W. B.

NEW YORK, *March 1, 1860.*

DEAR WILL: I have omitted several opportunities of writing, with a daily expectation of seeing you and my brother Jake, which I now cease to hope for, as we have taken the field for several days, in consequence of a sudden and unexpected incursion of the enemy from Staten Island into Jersey, who have (as usual) committed the most cruel and wanton depredations, by burning and destroying the houses and property of many peaceable and defenceless inhabitants; but the most striking instance of their barbarity, was in taking the life of a most amiable lady, wife of Parson Caldwell, of Springfield, who left nine small children, the youngest eight months old, which sat on its mamma's lap, a witness to the cruel murder, though insensible of its loss; nor did their barbarity end there, for after several skirmishes (in which it is thought we kill'd at least 150, and a proportionable number wounded, together with several officers, one of which was General Stirling), they retired to Elizabethtown Point, where they remain, fortifying, and possess themselves of part of the town; and 'tis said that two nights ago, they made an indis-

criminate sacrifice to their brutish appetites, of all the ——— in the place, as well those that had been nipp'd with the frost, as those that had escaped the severity of the winter, a cruel slaughter indeed!

Yesterday a captain from the British army deserted to us, the cause to me unknown, but he is, beyond a doubt, a damn'd rascal, but it all conspires to make glorious the once dreaded (though now ignominious) arms of Britain.

I at present enjoy myself incomparably well in the family of Mrs. Washington, whose guard I have had the honor to command since the absence of the General and the rest of the family, which is now six or seven days. I am happy in the importance of my charge, as well in the presence of the most amiable woman on earth, whose character, should I attempt to describe, I could not do justice to, but will only say that I think it unexceptionable. The first and second nights after I came, it was expected that a body of the enemy's horse would pay us a visit; but I was well prepared to receive them, for I had not only a good detachment of well-disciplined troops under my command, but four members of Congress, who came volunteers, with their muskets, bayonets, and ammunition. I assure you, they discovered a greater share of spirit than you ever saw in that body, or perhaps ever will see as long as they exist.

I leave you to judge whether there is not considerable merit due their commander. I only wish I had a company of them to command for a campaign, and if you would not see an alteration in the constitution of our army again next —, I would suffer to lose my ears, and never command Congressmen again. The rations they have consumed considerably overbalances all their service done as volunteers, for they have din'd with us every day since, almost, and drank as much wine as they would earn in six months.

Make my best love to my dear sister Betsey, parents, brothers, and sisters, as well as to all my good neighbors, but in a most particular manner to somebody I can't write to, for fear of mis-carriage.

I am your affectionate brother,
JACK STEELE.

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, June 14, '80.

A GLIMPSE OF WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON IRVING IN OLD NEW YORK.

WE are indebted to the same source which supplied us with the material for the opening article in our last—the Correspondence of Dr. Buchanan—for the following interesting notices of the late Washington Irving and of President Washington in New York, sixty years since. Dr.

Buchanan (now living in Scotland), it will be remembered by our readers, is the godson of Washington. The references which we are about to present, occur in his casual correspondence with a friend in this city.

These are the allusions—first to the early years of Washington Irving:

Dr. Buchanan's Reminiscences.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

"I am much obliged to you for the *fac-simile* of my early friend's (Washington Irving) handwriting. It will be carefully preserved. We,—that is the late Dr. Hugh McLean, George Bond, John Hunter, George Cummings, Elias Desbrosses, Washington Irving, and myself,—formed, I think, the first Literary Society in the city of New York.

"We used to meet every Saturday afternoon in Mrs. McLean's garret back-room, over the kitchen, in Broad-street. In those days the corner house of Wall and Broad streets was entered from Broad-street, and was a police-office and watch-house. From its stoop I witnessed the oath of office administered by Chancellor Livingston to George Washington. The next house was occupied by a rush-bottom chairmaker. A door or two below that, left-hand side, was the Nestor of our profession, the venerable Dr. Anthon, and a door or two lower still, was Mrs. McLean's. We were in the habit of mounting to our literary *symposium* by a common rung-ladder. Each member of the company alternately read a tale or story of his own composition, and the youngest of the squad, Washington Irving, beat us all, as the Yankees say, to 'eternal smash,' distinguished, as he was, by unparalleled amiability of disposition and kindly feelings. In 1788 or '9, I was sent to Scotland, at the request of my uncle, but, returning in 1799, our acquaintance was resumed. The last time I saw Mr. Irving was in 1814, when as aid to Governor Daniel D. Tompkins he came to Sackett's Harbor, and staid three or four days with me."

To this we add a very interesting notice by Dr. Buchanan, of

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN NEW YORK.

"I observe a notice of publication of 'Memoirs of Washington' (Mr. Lossing's recent book), by another of my old playmates, G. W. Custis, by his daughter. I recollect vividly the last time I played with her father.

"The general's coach, with cream-colored horses with white manes and tails, was sent as usual on a Saturday for me to dine. The President then resided in the Franklin or Osgood House, at the head of Cherry-street, nearly oppo-

site Dover-street. I found him and lady in the back dining-room, and after a time he disappeared, shortly thereafter making his appearance in full dress, black silk-velvet chapeau, and elegant steel-hilted sword. A servant soon approached him and the general followed him to the stoop, with sloping steps both up and down Cherry-street, and an iron ornamental railing in front, before which were congregated a number of gentlemen to whom Washington in return addressed a few words. Custis took the right side of the general, while I, captivated by the glitter of the steel, entangled my feet in the ornamental work of the iron railing and employed my fingers in discussing the ornaments of the sword-hilt; the general mildly but firmly placed his left hand on my shoulder and repressed my encroachments. I was abashed, and retired. The company then came into the house, and were served with cakes and wine. On their departure the general again retired and came down to dinner in his usual costume of pepper-and-salt colored clothes.

"On my return to America, in 1799, General Hamilton wrote to Washington, informing him of my return, with some complimentary additions, and that I had set my heart upon the post of surgeon of the President frigate, then building at Corlaer's Hook. To this the general replied, 'that since his retirement from office, he had made it a rule not to interfere with any appointments by the different departments; but young Buchanan,' he said, 'was a peculiar case, and he has special claims upon me. Tell him to keep his mind easy; he will be appointed to the ship.' And he was appointed to the ship, but did not sail in her."

Mr. Lossing, in his explanatory notes to the Custis "Recollections," describes the house as No. 10 Cherry-street, and refers to the print of it as it appeared just before its demolition in 1856, published in Valentine's "New York Manual" for 1857. Custis, writing in 1847, when the house was yet standing, speaks of its "very moderate extent," and remarks that "persons visiting it will wonder how a building so small could contain the many and mighty spirits that thronged its halls in olden days." Washington's levees were held on Tuesday, and Mrs. Washington's drawing-rooms on Friday evenings.

In reference to the names mentioned in the outset in connection with Irving, we may mention that Dr. Hugh McLean was long a distinguished physician of the city, and died in New York some twelve years ago, at the advanced age of seventy and upward. He was eminent for his devotion to the treatment of yellow-fever. John Hunter is a name identified with New York; his son was a Senator in the New York Legislature. George Cummings was connected with the stamp-

office, organized under the administration of the Elder Adams. Elias Desbrosses, is best remembered by the street which bears his name.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY — MONTHLY MEETING. — *March 20th* (officers, vol. iv.), W. H. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair. The additions to the library for the month made a total of 1360, from 42 contributors.

From Hon. G. Churchill, of Troy, was received a communication confirming the genuineness of the "Minority Appeal of the Legislature of 1823," received at the last meeting, and ascribing its authorship to Henry Starr, Esq., then of Madison county, afterwards of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Churchill proceeded to give particulars of Conrad Will, delegate from Jackson county, in the first Constitutional Convention, from whom Will county in this State received its name.

A paper on the "Early Newspapers of Illinois" was read, by the President.

The first paper established in the State was the *Illinois Herald*, begun at Kaskaskia, at or before 1814, by Matthew Duncan, brother of the late Gov. Duncan, of Kentucky. It passed soon after, under the name of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, into the hands of Elijah C. Berry, who removed his press and paper to Vandalia, in 1820, where it was conducted later by Messrs. Brown & Berry.

The *Illinois Gazette*, the second paper, was commenced at Shawneetown, about 1818, and was under the charge of Messrs. James Hale and Henry Eddy.

The *Edwardsville Spectator* was founded in May, 1819, by Hooper Warren, who in 1835 transferred his interest to Messrs. Lippincott & Abbot.

The *Star in the West* was started at the same place, by Messrs. Miller & Stone, Sept., 1822, who sold to Thomas J. McGuire & Co., in April, 1823, by whom the name was changed to the *Illinois Republican*. The late Judge Smith and Emanuel J. West were the leading editors of the latter, which advocated the call for a State Convention to legalize slavery, to which the *Spectator* was opposed. A paper called the *Illinois Corrector*, was also commenced at Edwardsville, by R. K. Fleming, in 1828, who had previously printed at Kaskaskia the *Republican Advocate*, begun in Jan., 1823.

The *Kaskaskia Republican* was commenced in the same year at the same place.

The above include, it is believed, all the news-

papers established in the Territory or State previous to 1830.

The first mail-route crossing the Alleghany Mountains was opened from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, in 1788, and was extended (semi-monthly) to Louisville in 1794, and to Vincennes in 1800. From Vincennes it was further extended to Cahokia, in 1805. In 1810 a mail route was established by act of Congress, from Vincennes to St. Louis, *via* Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and Cahokia. In the same year a mail route was opened from Louisville to Shawneetown; and in 1816 from Vincennes to the latter place; in 1810 from Vincennes to Cape Girardeau, by way of St. Genevieve; in 1814, to Johnson Court House, and in 1818, to Belleville. In 1822, Edwardsville, Springfield, and Peoria were connected by a mail-route; and in 1823 a mail was carried from Carrollton to Ross' Settlement, now Atlas, in Pike county. In 1824 there was a direct route from Vandalia to Springfield, and from Edwardsville to the latter, in 1827. The first route from the southern part of the State to Chicago, was established in 1832, from Shelbyville, *via* Decatur and Fox river; and in the same year a route from Chicago to Danville and Green Bay, and also from Tecumseh by way of Niles to this city. Direct routes from Chicago to Galena and Springfield were opened in 1836. In 1827 and 1828 four-horse coaches were put on the line from Vincennes to St. Louis. So irregular was the communication by mail in 1820 to 1822, that the territory of Oregon is now in possession of the latest news more early and more promptly than was Illinois at that period.

After some remarks by Judge Wilson, and the transaction of other business, the meeting was dissolved.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*March 7.*—Regular monthly meeting. The Rt. Rev. William Meade, bishop of Va., was unanimously elected honorary member.

George W. Stone, Henry Tyson, and George W. Gail, were elected active members.

J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., was elected a corresponding member.

The Society approved of the exhibition in its gallery of Church's painting of the "Heart of the Andes," by the gallery committee, in connection with the artist.

The President was directed to communicate to the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, the resolutions passed at the special meeting held Jan. 26th, 1860, accepting the plan of organization submitted by the Trustees.

April 5.—In the absence of the President, Chas. F. Mayer, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Donations were announced as having been received since the last report, from Dr. L. H. Steiner, Dr. J. Gilman, Prof. A. D. Bache, Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Essex Institute, Department of Interior of U. S., Historical Society of Conn.

Rev. Chas. J. Bowen was elected an active member. An interesting report of proceedings of the committee on Natural History was read by its chairman, Rev. Dr. Morris, who asked the attention of the Society to the plan of an Arctic expedition proposed by Dr. Hayes. The sum of \$30,000 will be required, a portion of which has been subscribed.

Hon. John P. Kennedy stated that Dr. Hayes desired to deliver a course of lectures in Baltimore, on the subject of Arctic exploration, in aid of the fund for his proposed expedition, to verify the existence of an open Polar sea. The Society might, with perfect propriety, afford him its countenance, and give him all the cordial aid in its power.

Mr. Brantz Mayer offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, to confer with Dr. Hayes, in regard to his Lectures on Arctic Explorations; and if they find he is disposed to lecture in Baltimore, to extend to him such an invitation on the part of the Historical Society, as will insure him an acceptable reception in our city.

The resolution was adopted; and the Chair appointed Hon. John P. Kennedy, Brantz Mayer, and Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, the committee.

John Hanan, Esq., Treasurer, stated his receipts during the past year to have been \$3061 40; expenditures \$2379 31; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$682 09.

Mr. Brantz Mayer presented three framed pencil-sketches, made by himself, as follows:

"Washington's Head Quarters in Cumberland, a copy of a sketch made by Jones, in 1847."

"Remains of old Fort Frederick, Washington Co., Md., taken from the N. W., July 24, 1858."

"Old Mile Stone, of supposed ante-revolutionary origin, standing three-quarters of a mile south of Frostburg, Md., on the remains of Braddock's road, having on the rear the inscription, 'Our Country's Right we will defend.'"

Adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society for the choice of officers, was held at its rooms in Tremont-street, April 13. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are:

President—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. *Vice-*

Presidents—Jared Sparks, LL. D., Hon. David Sears. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Joseph Willard, Esq. *Treasurer*—Hon. Richard Frothingham, jr. *Librarian*—Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D. *Cabinet Keeper*—Samuel A. Green, M.D. *Standing Committee*—Chas. Deane, Esq., Hon. Solomon Lincoln, Henry Austin Whitney, Esq., Thomas Aspinwall, Esq., Leverett Saltonstall, Esq.

A new volume of the Society's Proceedings was laid before the members, containing beautiful steel engravings of Prescott and of Sir Richard Saltonstall. The second volume of the catalogue of the library was also laid before the meeting by the committee, who had taken charge of its publication. The reports of the Standing Committee, Librarian, Treasurer, and Cabinet Keeper, were presented and ordered to be printed. The number of books donated to the library during the past year is over 400; of pamphlets, over 1200.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iv., p. 44.) A stated meeting of this Society was held at *Boston, April 4th*, the President, A. T. Hodges, in the chair.

The Librarian, William B. Trask, reported the additions to the library since the last meeting. Eight volumes and 230 pamphlets had been presented. Among the donations were three volumes of the MS. diary of the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth of Malden, author of the "Day of Doom," the earliest volume bearing date June 24, 1649, when the diarist was in his 18th year, the gift of Miss Charlotte Ewer of Lynn; a large collection of autographs, from Jeremiah Colburn of Boston; and a complete set of the New Hampshire paper money of 1780 (of the denominations of One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, and Twenty Dollars), presented by William F. Goodwin, of Concord, N. H.

The historiographer, Dr. Joseph Palmer, read a biographical account of Samuel Jennison, Esq., of Worcester, a resident member of the society, who died March 11, 1860, aged 27 years.

Rev. Elias Nason of Medford, read an interesting paper entitled "The Celebrities of Hopkinton." That town has certainly produced its full share of remarkable men. Graphic sketches were given of Capt. Daniel Shays, the commander of the insurgent troops in 1787; of Rev. Nathaniel Howe, who preached the famous Century Sermon, in 1815, in which he told his parishioners how it happened that he had so large a farm and so fine a house; of Brigham Young, the Mormon Prophet, whose father and some of his brothers and sisters were born in Hopkinton.

Rev. Martin Moore followed, with further anecdotes of the eccentric Father Howe; and Rev.

Henry A. Miles, D. D., related some humorous stories relative to one of the Valentines of Hopkinton.

On motion of Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, the thanks of the society were voted to Rev. Mr. Nason, and a copy of his paper was requested.

George W. Chase, of Haverhill, who has been for some time engaged in preparing a history of that ancient town, read a part of one of his early chapters. The portion read was quite interesting, and the work promises to be one of unusual merit and attractiveness.

After the election of members, and the transaction of other business, the meeting was dissolved.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held at the Rooms of the Historical and Genealogical Society, on Saturday, April 7th.

After the business of the meeting, specimens of Roman, Greek, Japanese, and Chinese coins were exhibited for examination. Among the Greek coins were several beautiful and rare types of Alexander, Demetrius, Cleopatra, Lysimachus, Augustus, Tyre, &c.

The specimens of Japanese and Chinese coins, which were lately collected in Canton, are of curious designs and workmanship. Translations of the various inscriptions accompanied them.

A Washington medal, in brass, was shown. Obverse—bust to the right, G. WASHINGTON above the head; the engraver's name, KETTLE, below the bust to the left. Reverse—plain. Size, 9, by the scale of the Philadelphia Numismatic Society. The same engraver's name is found on the patterns (?) of the Eagle and Half Eagle, in brass, bearing date 1803. The Society adjourned to the afternoon of Saturday, May 5th

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society was held at the First Presbyterian Church.

The President of the Society, Gov. Ramsey, in taking the chair, made a brief and eloquent address, reviewing the labors of the Society. Under its patronage, a manuscript prepared by one of its members was favorably received by the Smithsonian Institute, and the Dakota Grammar and Lexicon, the largest printed work on the language of the North American Indians, forms the fourth volume of its contributions.

It was difficult to learn from any source a correct history of the French exploration. Little by little the Society has added to our stock of information.

Before the second annual meeting was held, the first account in English of the exploration of

Le Sueur, builder of a fort on an island below Hastings in 1695, and in the vicinity of Mahkatto in 1700, was published, from which was learned the origin of the name St. Croix, given to the river which forms our eastern boundary, and the location of the Medwakantwan, at Mille Lac.

In successive years the Society, in its annals, published further material, a portion of which had been hitherto inaccessible in the archives at Paris.

While in 1850 it had no data of interest, in 1860 the Society finds itself in possession of *fac-similes* of early French charts, and material for a history as complete as any of the North-western States.

Its rooms at the capitol have become an interesting nucleus for future accumulations. Already we find in its museum the remains of the first mastodon found in the State, presented by A. J. Van Vorhes, Esq., of Stillwater; also specimens of ancient pottery.

The Secretary's report was read, accepted, and adopted. From a table prepared by the Actuary, Wm. H. Kelley, the growth of the Society is encouraging. The number of articles in the collection, in February, 1858, was as follows:

Books, 441; pamphlets, 148; maps, 28; articles in museum, 315. Total, 932.

Received since: Books, 182; pamphlets, 159; maps, 89; articles in museum, 543. Total, 973.

Present number: Books, 623; pamphlets, 307; maps, 117; articles in museum, 858. Total, 1905.

The annual address was delivered by Lieut.-Gov. Donnelly, who was followed by Hon. D. A. Robertson, after which the Secretary tendered his resignation. At the request of the Society, it was withdrawn. Amendments to the constitution and by-laws were proposed and adopted.

Messrs. H. F. Masterson, J. P. Owens, and J. W. Selby, were appointed to nominate officers for the next three years. They reported as follows:

President—Gov. Alex. Ramsey. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. D. A. Robertson, Wm. R. Marshall, James W. Taylor. *Secretary*—Rev. Edward D. Neill. *Treasurer*—Wm. H. Kelley. *Executive Council*—Hon. C. C. Andrews, St. Cloud; Hon. James H. Baker; Hon. G. L. Becker, St. Paul; Rev. G. A. Belcourt, St. Joseph; Hon. Jared Benson, Anoka; Rev. B. F. Crary, Red Wing; Hon. Thomas Clark, Beaver Bay; Dr. David Day, St. Paul; Lieut.-Gov. Donnelly, Nininger; Edmund F. Ely, Esq., Olbota; Dr. T. Foster, St. Paul; Dr. Lewis H. Garrard, Frontenac; Hon. A. Goodrich, St. Paul; Hon. D. Heaton, St. Anthony; Hon. John W. North, Northfield; John P. Owens, Esq., St. Paul; Hon. E. C. Palmer, St. Paul; Hon. S. R. Riggs, Hazlewood; Hon. H. M. Rice, Washington, D. C.; Hon. H. Stoeck, Shelbyville; H. A.

Swift, St. Peter; Ex-Gov. H. H. Sibley, Mendota; V. Simpson, Esq., Winona; Ab'm Van Vorhes, Stillwater; J. A. Wheelock, Esq., St. Paul.

Report accepted and adopted.

On motion of D. A. Robertson, the executive council elected as

Honorary Members—Captain Howard Stansbury, U. S. A.; Major Randolph B. Marcy, U. S. A.; Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D.; Rev. Thomas Grace, D. D.

On motion of D. A. Robertson, Hon. Lewis H. Garrard, of Goodhue Co., was requested to prepare a paper on the Aboriginal earthworks, and the French forts in the vicinity of Lake Pepin.

NEW MEXICO.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO.—(Officers, vol. iv., p. 78.) The first regular meeting was held at Santa Fé, Jan. 30th, the President in the chair.

Twenty-five applications in writing for membership were received, and laid before the Society.

Dr. Sloan, corresponding secretary, in presenting the applications of Don Serafin Ramirez and Right Rev. Bishop Lamy, stated that the former gentleman had a large collection of Spanish documents, more than three hundred years old, which should be placed at the disposal of the Society; and that, in an interview with Bishop Lamy, he expressed the greatest interest, and would furnish a list of all the clergy in his diocese, and promise their co-operation.

The report of the Committee on "Permanent Sections" was deferred until the next meeting, after the election of new members.

The Librarian, Mr. Howard, reported donations received of a large number of valuable books, maps, coins, and specimens of natural history.

The interest in the objects of the Society is increasing, and the meeting was fully attended. After the adoption of a seal, the election of honorary and corresponding members, and the transaction of much business, consequent upon its recent organization, the Society adjourned.

The regular meeting was held in Santa Fé, February 27th, 1860, the President, Col. Grayson, in the chair.

Twenty-five applications for membership were received, and laid over. Twenty-five new members were elected by ballot.

A donation of \$100 was received from Judge T. Hart, Molino, Texas, and \$25 from Col. Grayson, U. S. A., Santa Fé. Large donations of books, maps, specimens, and curiosities, were received. Among them are the Mexican coat of

arms, formerly displayed before the palace occupied by the Mexican governor, a sword of the time of Charles III. of Spain, twenty fine fossils, silver and copper ore, anthracite and bituminous coal, and a specimen containing minute dodecahedral garnets.

The Society accepted the Act of Incorporation passed by the Territorial Legislature.

An amendment to the constitution, authorizing the division of the whole Society into permanent sections, on different branches of science, was laid over until next meeting.

A communication was received from Col. Bonnevill, U. S. A., covering a Spanish copy of the original interview between Cortez and Montezuma.

A Spanish proclamation, published in the City of Mexico in 1829, relative to the expulsion of the Spaniards, was laid before the meeting by D. V. Whiting, Esq. A vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. T. Hart, and Col. Grayson, U. S. A., for their liberal donations.

This meeting was held in the new Hall of the Society, which was brilliantly lighted, and is sufficiently comfortable and capacious to meet every want. The interest manifested since the organization, increases beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the originators of the movement.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. ii., p. 43.) The regular monthly meeting for April having been deferred, the 4th was given up to the commemorative celebration of the birth-day of Washington Irving.

The Academy of Music was crowded to its fullest capacity by one of the largest, most intelligent, and appreciative audiences of both sexes that has ever assembled within its walls. Such a united tribute of esteem, affection, and veneration as was shown to the memory of the deceased by his countrymen and countrywomen, while it must gratify the gentler feelings of every admirer of Irving's wonderful mind, reflects the greatest glory on the citizens of New York, who have thus unanimously shown their high appreciation of departed worth.

The platform, which was set apart for the use of the members of the Historical Society and a few other gentlemen, was very simply, and yet appropriately ornamented. Immediately in the rear of the President's chair, there was suspended a full-length portrait of Washington Irving, by Powell. He is represented sitting in a meditative posture, with his manuscripts before him, and his library in the rear. His face bears the usual

bland and generous expression which characterized the living original; and the period seized by the artist for immortalizing him on the canvas is when he was engaged upon his "Sketch Book." The portrait is an excellent one in every respect, those who knew Mr. Irving well recognizing in it every thing that a lifeless painting can bring to the mind of this great and good man. At each side of the purple curtain which shrouded the portrait were evergreens, and more to the front of the platform were three symbolical urns.

Among the gentlemen present were the following:—Mr. Luther Bradish, President of the Society; Dr. De Witt and Mr. De Peyster, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Osgood, Domestic Corresponding Secretary; Col. Warner, Recording Secretary; and George H. Moore, Librarian. Besides these, there were the Hon. Edward Everett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George Bancroft, Ex-Governor King, Governor Hall, of Vermont, Ex-Governor Fish, Col. Peter Force, of Washington, President King, of Columbia College, Dr. J. W. Francis, Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. Cogswell, G. C. Verplanck, Prof. Geo. W. Greene, Wm. B. Astor, John Jacob Astor, Daniel Lord, George Ticknor, of Boston.

The Hon. Luther Bradish opened the proceedings of the evening; and after the prayer, by Rev. Dr. Creighton, Mr. Bryant delivered his address. This must be read entire; and it would be useless to present a meagre abridgment here.

At the close of Mr. Bryant's address, he was loudly applauded, and as soon as silence had been restored,

The Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, in a few very appropriate remarks proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the New York Historical Society are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Wm. Cullen Bryant, for his eloquent address delivered this evening upon the life, character, and genius of Washington Irving—an address in every respect worthy of its subject, its author, and the occasion; and that a copy be requested for the archives of this society for publication.

President King seconded the resolution, followed by Prof. Greene, who paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the great author. The Hon. Edward Everett then came forward, bringing the warm sympathies of New England's heart and the tribute of his individual sympathies. His remarks, full of his wonted eloquence and grace, delighted the vast concourse which in the great commercial metropolis paid their homage to literary merit.

On the ensuing evening a reception of the invited guests took place at the Hall of the Society, which, in spite of the unfavorableness of the weather, the fact of its being in holy week,

and some misapprehension as to the purport or purpose of the assemblage, was well attended.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers vol. iv., p. 78.) March meeting, held at the residence of Dr. James Wynne, on Tuesday evening, the Second Vice-President, Mr. Ewbank, in the chair.

Among the gentlemen present by invitation, were Dr. Hayes, of the Arctic Expedition, Mr. R. de Pombo, chargé for New Granada, and Mr. Gulick, late of Micronesia.

Mr. Cotheal read a letter from Dr. Wm. J. Sloan, surgeon of U. S. A., from Santa Fé, inviting co-operation with the *Historical Society of New Mexico*, of which he is Corresponding Secretary.

Letters were read from absent members:—Baron Gerolt (the Prussian minister), from Mr. Raasloff (Danish Minister), and from Mr. Nottbeck (Russian Consul-general), accompanying the elegant *Atlas Economo-Statistique de la Russie en Europe*, published in 1859, by his government. Also a letter from Mr. P. B. Duchailu, accepting his election as a member; and from Mr. David S. Lawrence of Newburgh.

A collection of twenty-five vases, &c., from the Chiriqui graveyards, was presented by Mr. Pombo, chargé d'affaires for New Granada, in the name of the Minister, General Herran, procured at his request by General Obaldia, governor of Panama. The vases are of various models, and different degrees of materials and finish, but of graceful form and in good preservation. Most of them bore a resemblance to others before exhibited from the same locality, by Dr. Merritt. Ten of them were tripods, several of which had hollow legs, with earthen pellets inclosed, which rattle when moved.

Two small musical instruments, like whistles, or flageolets, excited particular attention, being of earthen, about three inches in length and diameter, with finger-holes, which give several notes of the octave with correctness. The best finished of all, which is glazed and painted, has been made to give six notes of the octave; and, by stopping an additional hole, the semitones of several of these notes are obtained.

Dr. Merritt presented two letters received by him while in Veraguas, from the chief of the independent Indians inhabiting a mountainous region near, who received some education in his youth. They are in Spanish, but incoherent and difficult to understand in full.

Mr. Ewbank, from the Committee on Antiquities, presented a report on the three statues presented by Mr. Totten and Mr. Center, engineers of the Panama Railroad Company. They are about two feet high, cut from hard, dark-colored

stone, and represent the human forms and features distorted, and with legs bent. Two of them have square, tapering pedestals, about two feet long, apparently designed to be stuck upright in the ground; and the third may have had a similar one. They are said to be the only objects of the kind found in the graves, though it has been reported that a number of such specimens are standing in one of the graveyards, in a forest, at Chiriqui. The report traces points of resemblance with some of the statues of antiquity in other countries, but acknowledges the impenetrable mystery which hangs over their origin and design.

"The Economo-Statistical Atlas of Russia in Europe," presented by Mr. Nottbeck, contains ten maps, so tinted, colored, and marked as to show climates, the districts producing hemp, flax, grains, beets, sheep, oxen, horses, forests, &c., and their comparative productiveness in those articles, with the routes of trade, and with marginal references, &c. It is accompanied with a pamphlet, explaining and applying the facts.

Notice was given of an interesting article in the Paris *Revue Archæologique*, of January, on the recent discoveries made on some of the lakes of Switzerland and France. In making excavations on the lines of railroads, and for other purposes, near the margins of lakes, remains of piles, plank, and many other things have been discovered, within a few months, which show that, at some very remote and unknown period, habitations were built and occupied on wooden stages, constructed from the shores out over the water; and some thousands of implements have been dug out from the bottom, where they have been well preserved under the sediment accumulated by ages. Axes, chisels, hammers, and many other instruments have been obtained, most of them with stone heads, edges, or points, and with handles of deer's horn or wood. Bones of various animals are also among the relics, the evidence of such as then inhabited the country.

Fortunately the excavations were generally witnessed by scientific gentlemen; and the genuine relics have been well authenticated, and preserved in cabinets. While they present no specimens of art, comparable with those of Peru, Mexico, and especially Central America, they show us the handles of various stone instruments; some of them resemble those found in our fields, from which all the perishable parts have entirely mouldered away.

Dr. Wynne, who was appointed at the January meeting of the Society to collect and report facts on the Gorilla, read a long and very interesting paper. Hanno, the Carthaginian voyager, mentions, in his "Periplus," a species of black hairy

"people," which he saw on the west coast of Africa, who were called "Gorillas" by his interpreters; and this name has been applied to the powerful and terrible animal discovered there in 1847, several specimens of which are now exhibited by Mr. Duchailu in his collection. Dr. Wynne gave a minute account of the osteology and other physical peculiarities of the animal; its habits, as misrepresented by several writers, and as correctly described by Mr. Duchailu. He is the first and only civilized man who has ever yet observed and studied its nature and habits in the limited country which it inhabits (a few degrees south from the equator). Evidence was presented to show that the first certain notice of the gorilla's existence, made to any Society, was communicated to the American Ethnological, by Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, while a missionary at Gaboon.

Dr. E. H. Davis was added to the committee on antiquities.

Mr. Cotheal reported on a collection of small Arabic manuscripts, obtained by Rev. Mr. Officer, a missionary of the American Missionary Society in Meudi. They are all of the class of charms, talismans, or magical papers, extensively sold to ignorant Africans, by impostors, containing sentences or words from the Koran, invocations, abjurations, &c., often repeated over and over, and ill-formed and misspelled by illiterate copyists.

Notes of a grammar of the dialect of Ponasse (an island of Micronesia), were presented by Mr. Gulick, written by Dr. H. L. Gulick, of the Micronesian Mission, and published at Honolulu in 1858.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iii. p. 81.) The monthly meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held, March 16th, in the Cabinet on Waterman-street, Providence, the Vice-President, Hon. Sam'l G. Arnold, in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read, and donations were announced from A. D. Bache, Washington, C. D. Bradley, Cambridge, Chicago Historical Society, American Antiquarian Society, Cincinnati Mercantile Library Association, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Samuel A. Greene, Boston, and from E. M. Stone, E. B. Hall, John R. Bartlett, George H. Browne, and John B. Chace, Providence. An interesting paper was then read by Hon. Benjamin Cowell, giving an account of the battle on Rhode Island, August 29th, 1778, between the American forces, under the command of Gen. Sullivan, and the British forces, under Gen. Pigot.

In the course of the address, Judge Cowell

made the following statement: "Ten or twelve years ago, I visited the battle-field. It was the farm of Seth Anthony, and belonged to his father at the time of the battle. Mr. Anthony informed me that he was about twelve years old at the time when the engagement occurred. He had a distinct recollection of every movement on the farm. Gen. Nathaniel Greene quartered at his father's house. The firing commenced pretty early in the morning, and while Gen. Greene was taking his breakfast, the housemaid said to him: 'The enemy are coming, and will take you;' to which he replied, 'I will have my breakfast first.' This characteristic coolness General Greene exhibited throughout the day.

"It was not long after breakfast before a column of Hessians surrounded the house, plundering it of every thing valuable, and informing them that the house would be burned the next day. A Hessian soldier searched his mother's pocket, but did not find any money. His father had taken the precaution to bury all the money they had under a stone-wall; but they took his knee-buckles, and threatened his life unless the money were delivered up.

"After the Hessians had plundered all they could, they left the house; soon after which firing was heard on the farm, and continued through the day. Mr. Anthony told me his father and mother were both 'Friends,' and kept silence in political matters. He also said that Gen. Greene told them that his mother was also a 'Friend,' and was opposed to his going into the army; but if he would go, to be faithful."

At the conclusion of the address, on motion of Walter R. Danforth,

Voted, That the thanks of this Society are hereby presented to Hon. Benj. Cowell, for the interesting and patriotic paper read before it this evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for its archives.

Some remarks were made by Prof. Gamnell, and Rev. E. M. Stone, complimentary to the paper read, and embracing many interesting reminiscences of the period referred to. Adjourned.

VERMONT.

ORLEANS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of this society was held at Brownington, 13th March. Owing to the badness of the roads the attendance from other towns than Brownington was somewhat limited. The Secretary being absent, Dr. D. W. Blanchard, of Coventry, was elected Secretary *pro tem*. An address was delivered by the Rev. Pliny H. White, on the "Early Poets of Vermont," Thomas Rowley, Josias Lyndon Arnold, and Royal Tyler.

The Society voted to hold its next quarterly meeting at Glover, on the 6th day of June. That is the 50th anniversary of the running away of Long Pond, and the Rev. Pliny H. White was appointed to prepare a paper on that event. Several accounts have been published, some of them quite inaccurate, and it is understood that this will be prepared from records and recollections of an eye-witness, and so will be strictly accurate. Other exercises will take place at the same meeting.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—In Mr. John C. Hamilton's History of the United States, vol. i., page 118, are the following sentence and note respecting the Declaration of Independence:

"Being signed by all the members of Congress, with two exceptions,* it was duly authenticated."

"* Thomas McKean subsequently added his signature. John Dickinson withheld his signature."

It is an erroneous idea that Gov. McKean had any hesitation in signing the Declaration of Independence. In his letter of June 16, 1817, to Messrs. William McKorkle & Son, he says that on the first of July, 1776, "the State of Delaware had three members, Cæsar Rodney, George Read, and myself. I voted for it, George Read against it. When the President resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report, which was not acted upon until Thursday, the Fourth of July. In the mean time I had written to press the attendance of Cæsar Rodney, the third delegate from Delaware, who appeared early on that day at the State House in his place. When the Congress assembled, the question was put on the report of the Committee of the Whole and approved by every State. * * * Cæsar Rodney, for the State of Delaware, voted with me in the affirmative, and George Read in the negative."

The manuscript *public* journal has no names annexed to the Declaration of Independence, nor has the *secret* journal; but it appears by the latter that on the 19th day of July, 1776, the Congress directed that it should be engrossed on parchment and signed by *every member*, and that it was so produced on the 2d of August, and signed.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

GERMANTOWN.—In Mr. J. C. Hamilton's History of the United States, speaking of the battle

of Germantown, he says (vol. i., p. 293): "The town lying low, the fog still hung over it." Germantown is situated on high ground. J. H. C.

PHILAD.

"FILLIBUSTER."—Mr. Bartlett, in his *Dictionary of Americanisms*, has thrown the weight of his authority in favor of the derivation of this word, in its present and Spanish form, from the English *freebooter*, German *freibeuter*, of which he regards it as a corruption. He observes that an attempt has been made to derive it from the Dutch *Vlie-boot*, or *fly-boot*, a kind of Dutch clipper. To me, this seems to be, by far, the most probable etymology. These boats of light draft and great speed, were precisely those which were first, and I may add, generally adopted by the buccaneers of the Spanish Main. In them they were able to retreat through the narrow channels and into the intricate creeks of the coast, where they were safe from the pursuit of the more cumbersome vessels of war; and from these lurking-places they darted out like hawks on their prey. The Spaniards gave to these fleet vessels the name of *filibote*, written in all the old works *filobote*. Their crews would necessarily be called *filiboteros* or *filoboteros*, in Spanish. The vessel, in French, would be called *fibote*, and its crew *fibotiers*. The change of *filobotero* into *filibuster*, it seems to me, would be less violent and more likely to take place, than the corruption of *freebooter* into *filibuster*.

E. G. S.

EARLY AMERICAN BOOK ON MILITARY SCIENCE.—The first book printed in this country on *Military Science*, so far as my observation extends, was written by Nicholas Boone of Boston. Boone was the most celebrated bookseller of his day in New England, and sold his wares at "the sign of the Bible, in Cornhill, over against the Old Meeting-House." He was also the first publisher of the *Boston News Letter*, the first newspaper printed in the Colonies.

I believe that it is not generally known that Boone ever appeared before the public as an author. The title of the book is "Military Discipline; the Compleat Souldier, and Expert Artilleryman, &c., &c. To which is added the Military Laws of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. 16mo, Boston: Printed for and sold by Nicholas Boone, over against the Old Church, 1701."

The address to the reader is signed, Nicholas Boone. It states the circumstances which induced him to write his small treatise, and, in quaint terms, at once deprecates, invites, and defies criticism. Its length forbids its insertion here, and no extracts could do justice to it. He

closes with a poem of three pages on the "Art Military;" which is also an extraordinary production, and should not be overlooked in the next compilation of the curiosities of American literature. S. S.

MASOULINE NAME FOR A FEMALE.—One of the early settlers of Ryegate, Vt., was John Cameron. He was an ardent admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and declared that the next child born to him should bear the name of the Virginian statesman. Contrary to his hopes, the next child was a girl; but with true Scotch persistency, he had her christened Thomas Jefferson. The second name was familiarly abbreviated into "Jeffie," and made a tolerable Christian name for a girl.

Per contra, there died in Walpole, N. H., last year, a man whose Christian name was feminine—Noadiah L. Holton, named for "the prophetess Noadiah," of whom we read in Neh. vi. 14.

P. H. W.

BUFF, A COLOR.—(iv., p. 87.) The following definition from Richardson, is, I think, decisive that the word "*Buff*," as a color, is derived from the tint imparted to the "*Buff leather*" or skin of the "*Buff*" or buffalo, after tanning, in which interpretation Webster concurs.

Buff, n.; *Buff, adj.*; Buffalo = *Buff*, *Buffle*, or *Buffalo*. *Fr.* *Buffle*; *Lat.* *Bubulus*; *Gr.* *Βουβαλος*.

The *Fr. Buffle* (*Bœuf sauvage*), is perhaps immediately from the *Fr. Bœuf*, see *BEEF*. *Buff* is also applied to a leather made of the skin of the animal; and to the color of that leather.

"I did see them farre off, not able to discern them perfectly; but their steps shewed that their feet were cloven, and bigger than fete of camels. I suppose them to be a kind of *buffles* which I read to bee in the countreys adiacent, and very many in the firme land."—*Hackluyt's Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 133.

"*Item*.—Ten or twelve good shirts of mail, being very good, or else none, that may abide the shot of an arrow, and two *buff ierkins*."—*Id.* vol. i., p. 362. E. A.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1860.

AMERICANISMS.—*The Dipsy*. In Mr. Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," and in both editions, is the following: "*Dipsy*.—A term applied in some parts of Pennsylvania, to the float of a fishing line."

This will be news to all the boys in Pennsylvania who have ever made dipsies, which is done by running melted lead into a piece of paper rolled up into the shape of a cover for a sugar loaf, and inserted in a conical hole made in the ground. Lead, having the same properties in

Pennsylvania as in other parts of the world, sinks to the bottom; and the hooks arranged near this weight enable the fisher to indulge in *deep-sea* fishing, whence the word *dipsy*. W. D.
PHILADELPHIA.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAINE.—In "Norton's Literary Letter," No. 4, there is an article upon the bibliography of Maine, prepared by Hon. WILLIAM WILLIS of Portland. Mr. Willis is a careful and laborious scholar, and I see not how the titles of the following works should have been omitted. I think it is important that they be published in the *Historical Magazine*.

History of the town of Bethel, Oxford county, Maine. By Nath. T. True, M. D. Bethel: Smith & Nutting, 1858-9.

Geology of Maine. By Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and E. Holmes, M. D. Published by order of the State. 1836.

A Memoir of Rev. Jotham Sewall of Chester-ville, Maine. By his son, Rev. Jotham Sewall. Boston: Tappan and Whittermore, 1853. 12mo, pp. 408.

* * A life of one of the oldest preachers and most remarkable men of Maine.

Historical Sketch of the Abnaki Indians. By Rev. J. W. Hanson. Boston: Published by the Author, 1849. 12mo., pp. 120.

Memoirs of Rev. Josiah Peet; for thirty-eight years Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Norridgewock. With a Selection from his Sermons and Miscellaneous Writings. By Rev. David Shepley. New York: John F. Trow, 1854. 8vo., pp. 344.

History of Skowhegan, Bloomfield, and Starke, included in the history of the old towns of Norridgewock and Canaan. By Rev. J. W. Hanson. Boston: Published by the Author, 1849. 12mo.

S. L. B.

SOUTH NORRIDGEWOCK, MAINE.

The following may also be added:

BIARD. Relation de la Nouvelle France, de ses terres, naturel du pays et de ses habitans et voyage des Pères Jesuites en icelle. Lyons: 1616. Quebec: 1858.

BIGOT (J.) Relation de ce qui c'est passé de plus remarquable dans la Mission Abnquoise de Saint Joseph de Sillery, et dans l'establissement de la nouvelle mission de Saint François de Sales l'année 1684. New York: 1857.

BIGOT (J.) Copie d'une lettre escrite par le père Jacques Bigot de la Compagnie de Jésus pour accompagner un collier de porcelaine envoyé par les Abnquis de la Mission de Saint François de Sales dans la Nouvelle France au tombeau de leur saint patron à Annecy. New York: 1858.

BIGOT (J.) Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable dans la Mission Abnauquise de Saint Joseph de Sillery et de Saint François de Sales l'année 1685. New York: 1858.

BIGOT (J.) Relation de ce qui c'est passé de plus remarquable dans la Mission des Abnauquis à l'Acadie, l'année 1701. New York: 1858.

LA CHASSE. Letter on the Death of Rale in the "Lettres Edifiantes" and in Kip's "Jesuit Missions."

RALE (S.) Letters in same works.

SHEA (J. G.) Abnaki Missions, in "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States." 1857."

DRUILLETES, (REV. GABRIEL). Narré dun voyage. New York: 1857. And in New York Historical Society's Collections.

HISTORY OF A HEBREW PSALTER.—I send you the following respecting a Hebrew Psalter which I have been examining:

The book is a 12mo, and wants the title-page. It has the points; and a paragraph in Rabbinical letters at the end states that it contains 1527 paragraphs. I have not now the means of ascertaining when or where it was printed. Its chief interest arises from the MS. entries on its blank leaves. Several others of these leaves have been cut out; and on their remnants are portions of notes in Latin, by several hands. I proceed to give the entries on the remaining ones, with conjectural completions or connections, my additions being in brackets.

1. "Liber Richardi Mathe[ri]." Rev. Richard Mather came to New England in 1635. On the opposite page of this leaf are the following hexameters, in the same hand; which I suppose he composed and wrote at giving the book to his son Samuel:

"AD LECTOREM.

[Me Sa]muell tenet ac (non est dubi [um jur]e verum)

[V]idet ille quidem summo me [mer]ce Matherus.

[J]ussu fac igitur, nec tu me tolle libellum.

Tolle malos, si vis; tales non tolle libellos.

Certe verberibus multis notabitur iste

Qui facit hoc: igitur quaeso contentus abito.

Post se.

Si qua videbuntur casu non dicta latine,
Non est in culpa Samuella, non jure Matherus
Culpari dignus: si non sunt dicta latine,
Edit verba liber, verba dedisse puta."

Rev. Samuel Mather returned to England in 1650, and may have left the book with his brother

2. "Nath. Mather." But a date, 1712, below these words, may possibly belong with them, in

which case I do not know to what Nathaniel to ascribe them. Rev. Nathaniel Mather went to England in 1656, and may have left the book with his brother Increase, who in turn may have given it to his nephew

3. "Sam'l Mather, 1712." He was minister at Windsor, Conn., and I suppose gave it to his son, whose entry is:

4. "Azariah Mather *αυτου βιβλιον* anno Christi, 1702, Deceinbris die penultima (scil. 30) primoque anno Regni Reginae Ann: *Τελος ταυτης της γραφης ολιγης.*" The earlier date of the son's autograph may be variously accounted for. Rev. Azariah Mather, who was minister at Saybrook, Conn., probably sold the book to his young parishioner, Daniel Kirtland, a native of Saybrook, whose entry is—

5. "Daniel Kirtland Est ultimus venitque possessor hujus Libri 1718 pretium 3., 6." Sufficiently unclassical, but natural enough Latin for a boy of seventeen in his sophomore year at Yale, a college itself no older than he.

6 "John Beach, His Book, Anno Domini 1719." Kirtland may have sold or given the book to Beach, who was a class behind him in college. This was the well known, obstinate, and fearless Tory Episcopalian rector at Newtown, Conn.

7. "Samuelis J[ohnson]." An important amendment, but Johnson and Beach were contemporaries, friends, and fellow-Episcopalians; the former aiding to convert the latter.

8. "[Nathaniel] Chauncey's Book Anno Domini 1721." Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey was minister at Durham, in 1721. I supply "Nathaniel," because he lived near previous owners of the book and had relations with a subsequent owner; because the MS. both differs in detail from, and has a striking family likeness with the signatures of his father and his uncle, Rev. Israel, of Stratford; and because he, like Rev. Israel, spelled the surname with an *e*.

9. "Timothy Woodbridge." Pastor of the First Church at Hartford, and one of the council that ordained Mr. Chauncey, in 1711, at Durham.

10. "Daniel Wadsworth's Book, 1726. 1., 8." Successor of Mr. Woodbridge, at Hartford. The book cost him about half what it did Kirtland, eight years before.

The name of Joseph Mather (b. 1720; d. about 1785; a deacon and influential citizen of Darien Conn.), is also written in the book, in a manner indicating that it may be an autograph. Dea. Joseph, was a son of Rev. Moses Mather, of Darien, whose grandfather was a brother of Rev. Azariah's father. That of Cotton Mather is also in it, but undoubtedly not an autograph. There is an odd memorandum in a hand not unlike Mr. Wadsworth's, as follows: "The Latins account

Rome the biggest city in y^e world, but geography informs us that Cairo is bigger, and Quinsy in China bigger yn both of ym." This was, it is very likely, from Heylyn, who says ("Cosmography"), that 'Quinsay' is said to have contained at one time, 1,600,000 *families*; together with other large stories of it.

Thus these entries afford data for a sort of history of the book for about one hundred years, in the hands of an unbroken succession of clergymen. Their autographs are all remarkably well written, in clear, bold hands. Between 1726 and 1849, I cannot at present give the history of the book. It has probably, however, been in Hartford.

In the library of the proprietor of this volume, are over a hundred editions of the Psalms, printed in this country before 1800. P.

LETTER OF WASHINGTON.—The inconvenience of rashly parting with historical autograph letters, at least without retaining adequate copies of them, is shown in a communication of Mr. Samuel J. May of Syracuse, N. Y., to our contemporary, the London *Notes and Queries*, asking for news, anywhere about the world, of a certain manuscript letter of George Washington, dated 1794, addressed to Mr. John Custis, which he (Mr. May) gave to the late Edward S. Abdy, an English gentleman, then on a visit to America. Mr. May, anxious to recall it or a copy of it, has applied to the heirs of Mr. Abdy, who know nothing of it. The letter is described as covering nearly seven pages, and relating wholly to the management of Washington's plantations, with a kind remembrance of his Dutch gardener.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—The following reminiscence of Samuel Woodworth, appears in the *Home Journal*, conducted by the poet's old friend, George P. Morris.

In reference to the period of the production of the "Old Oaken Bucket," the writer says: "It was written in the spring or summer of 1817. The family were living at the time in Duane-street. The poet came home to dinner one very warm day, having walked from his office, somewhere near the foot of Wall-street. Being much heated with the exercise, he poured himself out a glass of water—New York pump-water—and drank it at a draught, exclaiming, as he placed the tumbler on the table, 'That is very refreshing; but how much more refreshing to take a good long draught, this warm day, from the old oaken bucket I left hanging in my father's well, at home!' Hearing this, the poet's wife, who was always a suggestive body; said, 'Selim, why wouldn't that be a pretty subject for a poem?' The poet took the hint, and under the inspiration of the moment, sat down and poured forth from his very soul

those beautiful lines which have immortalized the name of Woodworth."

QUEBEC AFTER THE CONQUEST.—We are indebted to J. T. Cogswell, Esq., for the following interesting letter:

QUEBECK, 22d Oct., 1759.

DEAR SIR: I did myself the pleasure of writing to you some time ago from the Camp on Point Levy, at a time when our affairs were in a very critical situation. General Wolfe's great genius has, under God, been the instrument of the happy conclusion matters have been brought to on this side. We are, at present, busy in repairing our quarters and strengthening the fortifications to protect us against the severity of the winter, and any attempts that may be made by the enemy, whose whole force is to winter as near us as they can, and with whom we hope to bring matters to an issue before May next. I shall not trouble you with any particulars of a publick nature, as our situation here can be no secret to you.

The excessive price of every necessary is the only thing disagreeable in our situation. In so great a garrison one cannot be at a loss for agreeable friends to spend an evening with; and such as are fond of the company of the fair sex, will here find a very great number of polite and extremely agreeable Ladys. Quebec—before we destroyed it—exceeded in beauty, elegance, and number of publick and private edifices, either New York or Boston. The inhabitants carryd on a very large and beneficial trade; and, as every one lived up to his income, this, with the love of magnificence natural to the French nation, would give an English spectator an idea of greater opulence than they were really possessed of. It is very surprising with what ease the levity and gaiety of their tempers enable them to bear misfortunes, which to us would be insupportable: families, whom the calamitys of War, in four months, reduced to the want of common necessaries, from the height of luxury—laugh, dance, and sing, comforting themselves with this reflection—*Fortune de Guerre*. They already seem as much at rest as if they had the English for their masters many years. Their young Ladys take the utmost pains to teach the officers of our army French, with what view, I know not, if it is not that they might hear themselves praised, flattered, and courted, without loss of time.

This goes by an officer of our regiment, who will probably go through Stamford, on his way from Boston to New York. To him I refer you for further news, and believe me to be

Your most obliged and h'ble serv't,

ALEX^r CAMPBELL.

Mr. JOHN LLOYD, Merch't at Stamford,
Connecticut, New England.

THE LIBRARY OF JOHN HANCOCK, President of the Continental Congress. The following catalogue of this library is taken from the Record in Suffolk Probate, 1794.

Postlethwaite's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce; 2 vols., folio.

Dart's History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's; 2 vols., folio.

Chamber's Dictionary; 2 vols., folio.

Rapin's History of England; 2 vols., folio.

Willard's Divinity; folio.

Flavel's Works; folio.

Bacon's Philosophy.

Hollis' Memoirs; quarto.

Prussian Evolutions.

Carter's Epictetus.

Newton's Milton; 3 vols.

Role's Conduct.

Universal History; 51 vols.

Memoirs of Marlborough.

Magdalen Charities.

Hanway's Reflections on Life and Religion.

Varro's Husbandry.

Locke on the Understanding.

Beccaria on Crimes.

Annals of the Netherlands.

Constitution of the United States.

Zimmerman on Pride.

Dickinson's Political Essays.

Cato's Letters; 4 vols.

Field's Engineer.

Adam's Defence of the Constitution; 3 vols.

Ramsay's History of the United States.

Belknap's New Hampshire.

Erkhard's Gazetteer, or the Newsman's Interpreter.

Nature Displayed, or Spectacle de la Nature; 7 vols.

Salmon's Short View.

Clarendon's Rebellion.

British Registers.

Whitelock's Historical Memoirs.

Age of Louis XIV.

British Customs.

England's Reformation.

Horneck's Great Law of Consideration.

Hervey's Meditations.

Chauncy's Thoughts on Religion.

Virgil.

Churchill's Sermons.

Horace and Tully.

Estimate of Manners.

Greek Homer.

Cæsar and Juvenal.

Tattler and Guardian.

Shakspeare and Spectator.

Female Spectator.

Panela.

Mayhew's Sermons.

Sir Charles Grandison.

Faith and Practice; 2 vols.

Collin's Rambler.

Gay.

Tom Jones.

Pope; Dryden.

Glover's Leonidas.

Robertson's Scotland.

Military Instructor.

Essay on Slavery.

Journal of Congress.

Emily Montague.

Bibles in various languages.

Whole Duty of Man.

Archbishop Sharpe's Sermons and Discourses, in 7 vols.

Watts' Works.

Massachusetts Constitution.

Adam's Defence, in Dutch.

Ladies' Library; 3 vols.

Irwin's Tracts.

Boyer's French Dictionary.

Sim's Military Guide.

Historical Dictionary.

Hewett's Fables.

Fordyce's Sermons.

Memoirs of the Plague in London.

Mathematical works in French, Latin, Greek, and Dutch. J. S. L.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The statement reported to have been made at the last meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society (*Historical Magazine*, vol. iv., p. 77), that "New Jersey is the only State which adopted the Constitution unanimously and without amendment," is erroneous. All the States adopted it without amendment, inasmuch as it was not in the power of any State Convention to amend it. Some of the States suggested important amendments, some of which were afterwards adopted in the constitutional mode.

On the 7th of December, 1787, the Convention of Delaware adopted the Constitution unanimously, being the first State to vote upon the question.

On the 12th of the same month, the Conventions of New Jersey and Pennsylvania voted on it, the former adopting it unanimously, the latter by a vote of 46 ayes to 23 nays.

Georgia was the fourth State to act, its Convention having adopted the Constitution unanimously on the 2d of January, 1788. M. E.

PHILADELPHIA.

[Rhode Island and North Carolina alone refused to adopt it.]

QUERIES.

MONUMENT AT WHITE PLAINS:—Some years since, I had occasion, in a professional capacity, to examine the orderly-book, if that is the proper term, of a non-commissioned officer of the Revolution. Upon one of its pages, in another and elegant handwriting, was the record which I then transcribed and now inclose. Publish in your magazine, if you think it deserves such a place. Perhaps it was published in contemporary newspapers. What was this monument? What did it commemorate? What became of it?

Yours, respectfully, H. W. TAFT.

LENOX, Mass., March 12, 1860.

CAMP WHITE PLAINS, July 21, 1778.

This day was Erected a fine Monument of a Great stone of curious Carvings, by the Field & Other Officers and Gentlemen of the Regmt. commanded by Colo. Wood. After which, in the evening, those Gentlemen were attended with a Band of Musick and thirteen toasts were drank in the following manner, & carried on in the greatest Decency & Good order:

1st. *The Col.*—Hoping that we shall be made sensible that this is the year that we shall gain a final Victory over our enemies: and that Independence shall be established upon Good and lasting Basis.

2d. *Lieut. Col.*—Success to the American Arms—hoping that the present Campaign may terminate the American Warfare.

3d. *Major.*—Genl. Washington and all his brave officers and Men: hoping they will have the blessings of Heaven and the Conquest of their Enemies.

4th. *Capt. Noble.*—Success to Genl. Gates and Officers under his command—hoping they will prove themselves Courageous and Valiant.

5th. *Capt. Batchellor.*—Success to Genl. Morris and his field Officers, and others under his command.

6th. *Capt. Carpenter.*—His Most Christian Majesty.

7th. *Capt. Green.*—Success to Genl. Green and all his endeavors to stop British Tyranny.

8th. *Captain Stearns.*—The American Allies.

9th. *Capt. Drury.*—Everlasting Union to the 13 United States.

10th. *Capt. Pomeroy.*—Success to endeavors to stop the inroads of our Inveterate Enemies.

11th. *Adjut.*—Success to His Most Christian Majesty's Fleet upon the Water.

12th. *Qur. Master.*—As the Letters are Engraven upon this Stone, so let the Letters of Liberty be engraven upon the Hearts of all true Americans to all Generations.

13th. *Surgeon.*—May the Engraving of this

Stone remain in View till all the enemies of America are buried in Oblivion.

EARLY NEW ENGLAND EXPLORER.—The "Relation" of the Jesuit Missions in Canada, in 1640, says: "*June 24*, an Englishman arrived with his servant, brought by twenty Abnaki Indians in canoes. He set out from Quinibeque lake or river in Lacadie, where the English have a settlement, to come in search of some passage through these countries to the North Sea. The governor hearing of it would not permit him to come to Quebec. He sent some soldiers to guard him, urging him to hasten his departure for home; he attempted to do so, but some of the leading Indians who brought him having fallen sick and the rivers or streams by which he had come being dried up, he threw himself into the hands of the French, to escape apparently inevitable death on his way back, so horrible and fearful are the roads. Mr. de Montmagny sent him to Tadousac to go in search of England by way of France.

"This good fellow told us wonders of New Mexico; 'I have learned,' said he, 'that you can sail to that country by seas north of it; for two years I have explored the southern coast from Virginia to Quinebeque, to see if I could not find some large river or lake, to lead me to nations having some knowledge of this sea north of Mexico; and not finding any, I came to this country to enter Saguené, and penetrate, if I could, with the Indians of the country to the North Sea.'" Can any of our readers throw any light on this resolute explorer. JONAS.

THE WELSH IN AMERICA.—The REV. THOMAS EVANS, rector of Goykéy, near Abergavenny in Wales, addressed the following inquiries to a gentleman of Petersburg during a recent visit to that country. C. C.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 24.

"Mr. Evans would be thankful if the Madoc's discovery of America, will also be borne in mind. Is there any tradition mentioned by certain well-known American writers, and what, that the Welsh discovered America before Columbus? Is there any thing *Welsh* about the Doeg tribe? Does their language resemble that of Wales? Is there a trace of the Christian religion among them? Any tradition which would favor the idea that their forefathers had come from Britain?

Are there any tribes on a small river called River Post, which empties itself into the Red River, which have traditions among them favoring the supposition, that, on the landing of the Spaniards, their ancestors fled to the banks of the said river? If there be such tribes, does their language bear any affinity to the Welsh? Is it

by any celebrated American historian thought that the Mandans, on the Missonri (now by Catlin supposed to be extinct), were a remnant of a Welsh colony? What are the American historians who may have touched on the said subject, and who may be considered the best authorities?

LAMONT'S POEMS.—A few days since I met a volume entitled "Poems and Tales in verse, by Mrs. Æneas Lamont. London: Printed for the author, and published by Ogles, Duncan & Cochran, 1818." 12mo., 179 pp. From some of the poems she was evidently an Irish lady. Can any of your readers tell whether the poems mentioned in the *Hist. Mag.*, iii., p. 283, are by this lady, or throw any light on her or her husband?

ADIRONDACK.—I find it stated in the last number of the *Magazine* (iv., p. 117), that Adirondack is the plural of Adironda. Will some scholar state to what Iroquois dialect the word Adironda belongs, and what its meaning is, as well as any authority for making the plural, in any Iroquois dialect, by adding *ck*? Can any reader of the *Hist. Mag.*, state where the term Adirondack is first given, and to whom specifically it is there applied?
GANIEGUE.

SHAWNEES.—On what authority does Pearce, in his annals of Luzerne Co., make the Shawnees and Kickapoos two branches of the Eries? The "Relation" of the Jesuits for 1648, says: "The southern shores of this lake, called Erie, were formerly inhabited by certain tribes, whom we call the Cat Nation; who have been obliged to retire far inland to get at a distance from their enemies, who are more to the west. These people of the Cat Nation have many permanent towns, for they cultivate the earth and are of the same language as our Hurons." And the two tribes mentioned certainly do not speak a Huron, but an Algonquin dialect.
G.

COB MONEY.—I have in my collection of coins, two rudely fashioned silver pieces, about three-fourths of, and one and one-half inches in diameter, weighing one-half of, and one ounce; must have represented fifty cents, and one dollar respectively. They are of irregular forms, defying all geometrical description, and are impressed on each side with characters similar to the Spanish coins—one side of each bears the date (1752) in the centre. Can you tell me their origin?
R. A. B.

RICHMOND, Va.

[They are apparently Cob money, of which the following description will suffice:

"A coin struck by the Spanish provinces of South America, for currency, and which appears

to have been circulating here under the name of Cob money; they were irregular pieces of silver hammered down sufficiently to receive an abbreviated inscription and date, with an imperfect device of the arms of Spain; they were of the exact weight of the piece of eight and its lower denominations, and had on them their value in Arabic numerals."—*Hist. Coll. Essex Institute*, ii., p. 100, n.

Cob Neck, in Maryland, derives its name from this money. An early proprietor brought home a large fortune from the Spanish main in that species of specie.]

FLEET'S REGISTER.—Can any of your readers inform me when Fleet's "Register and Pocket Almanack," published at Boston, was first issued, and when it stopped? Are they readily obtained?
Yours,

T. H. B.

PHILADELPHIA.

MUSCIPULA.—Can any of your correspondents inform me of the *authorship and history* of the

"FIRST ESSAY

Of *Latin Poetry in English Dress*

Which *Muscipula* hath publish'd from the Press;—

entitled:

"MUSCIPULA,

Sive

Kambo-myomaxia.

THE

MOUSE-TRAP,

OR THE

BATTLE of the CAMBRIAN
and MICK,"

printed and published in Maryland between the years 1727 and 1732.

This little volume of fifty-two duodecimo pages (a copy of which, *lacking the title-page*, is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society), is neatly printed, with the Latin poem on one side of the page and an English version on the opposite. Its *history, authorship, and TITLE-PAGE are desired*. It was dedicated:

"To His Excellency

BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT,

GOVERNOUR, and COMMANDER in Chief, in
and over the PROVINCE OF MARYLAND;,"

and commences the dedication thus:

"Permit, Great Sir! a Visit from the Muse,

Nor to her *comic Tale* your Smile refuse:

With humble Duty she presumes to lay

Before your curious View,—This FIRST ESSAY

Of *Latin Poetry in English Dress*,

Which MARYLAND hath published from the Press."

Also:

Who was EBEN COOK, who published, in London, about 1708, a satirical poem on Maryland, entitled: "THE SOT-WEED* FACTOR, or a VOYAGE TO MARYLAND?" This poem was republished, with another on "Bacon's Rebellion," in 1731, by Mr. Green, at Annapolis, Md. Who has a copy of *this Maryland edition*? B. W.

BALTIMORE, 17th March, 1860.

HALF CENT OF 1828.—Can you, or any of the knowing ones among your correspondents, tell why there are only twelve, instead of thirteen, stars on the half-cents of 1828? I have often asked coin collectors, but they professed ignorance. W.

W. HAVERFORD, PA., March 20, 1860.

REPLIES.

EARLY AMERICAN EDITION OF ROBERTSON'S CHARLES V. (vol. iv., p. 121).—The edition, 8vo., is an American one, and its history is well known. It was printed in Philadelphia by Robert Bell, 1770. The list of subscribers appended to the third volume is thus quaintly introduced:

"A list of subscribers

whose names posterity may respect, because, by their seasonable encouragement, this American Edition hath been accomplished at a price so moderate,† that the Man of the Woods, as well as the Man of the Court, may now solace himself with sentimental Delight."

Bell was a worthy Scotchman, and besides being a thorough bookseller, was sensible and witty. He did much for literature in this city, and printed, among other things, in 1772, an edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols., 8vo., a very heavy undertaking for that period.

GRIFFON.

PHILADELPHIA.

BOOKS DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON (vol. iv., 57, 90, 122).—*London, Feb. 24, 1860.*—Sir: Through the courtesy of Edward Locker, Esq., I am enabled to offer you for insertion in the *Historical Magazine*, a transcript of an interesting and hitherto unpublished letter of General Washington. The owner of the original is the fortunate possessor of many other letters written by the same illustrious hand, several of which, I have reason to believe, he will cheerfully place at your disposal for the gratification of your readers.

J. B. R.

* Tobacco.

† "Sewed in blue boards at One Dollar each volume."

HIST. MAG. VOL. IV. 20

MOUNT VERNON, 15th Aug., 1793.

REV. SIR: I know not how it has happened, but the fact is, that your favor of the 8th of Nov., last year, is but just received; and at a time when both public and private business pressed so hard upon me as to afford no leisure to give the "View of the causes and consequences of the American Revolution," written by you, and which you had been pleased to send me, a perusal.

For the honor of its Dedication, and for the friendly and favorable sentiments which are therein expressed, I pray you to accept my acknowledgement and thanks.

Not having read the book, it follows, of course, that I can express no opinion with respect to its political contents; but I can venture to assert, beforehand, and with confidence, that there is no man in either country more zealously devoted to peace and a good understanding between the two nations than I am; nor one who is more disposed to bury in oblivion all animosities which have subsisted between them and the individuals of each.

Peace with all the world is my sincere wish. I am sure it is our true policy, and am persuaded it is the ardent desire of the Government. But there is a nation whose intermeddling, and restless disposition, and attempts to divide, distract, and influence the measures of other countries, that will not suffer us, I fear, to enjoy this blessing long, unless we will yield to them our rights, and submit to greater injuries and insults than we have already sustained, to avoid the calamities resulting from war.

What will be the consequences of our arming for self-defence, that Providence, who permits these doings in the disturbers of mankind, and who rules and governs all things, alone can tell. To its all-powerful decrees we must submit, whilst we hope that the justice of our cause, if war must ensue, will entitle us to its protection.

With sentiments of respect, I am, Rev. sir, your most obedient servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

THE REV. MR. BOUTCHER.

ANOTHER REPLY.—To this list may be added a stitched book of music, consisting of eleven pages of music and words, with the following title-page, all engraved.

"Seven Songs | for the | Harpsichord | or | Forte Piano | The Words and Music | Composed by Francis Hopkinson | Philadelphia published and sold by T. Dobson | J. Aitkin *.Sculpt."

The words are the same Delia and Strephon Songs found towards the end of the third volume of Hopkinson's Works. The dedication is dated Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1788, a few months previous to the election of Washington to the Presidency, and at a time when he was a private citizen.

B. P. H.

ANOTHER REPLY.—Perhaps the first book dedicated to Washington is "Military Instructions for officers detached in the field, containing a scheme for forming a corps of a partisan. Illustrated with plans of the manœuvres necessary in carrying on the *Petite Guerre*. By Roger Stevenson, Esq. Philadelphia. R. Aitken, 1775," 12mo., 236 pp. The dedication is, "To the Honourable George Washington, Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of all the forces of the United American Colonies, and Member of the Hon. House of Delegates."

ANOTHER REPLY.—A Discourse against Toryism, by Dr. Whitaker, 12mo. Newburyport, 1777.

A Discourse on Liberty, by John Mellen, 8vo. Boston, 1795.

The Invention of Letters, a Poem, by Thomas Paine (name changed to R. Treat Paine, Jr.) 4to. Boston, 1795.

Tyrannicide Proved Lawful, a Discourse preached in the Mines at Symsbury, by Simeon Baxter, 8vo., London, 1782.

Muller on Artillery, 8vo., Phil., 1779.

Enquiries on Plaistir of Paris, by Richard PETERS, 8vo., Phil., 1797.

The Rights of Man, by Thomas Paine: 1st edition, 1791.

DEDICATED TO MRS. WASHINGTON.—Memoirs of the Bloomsgrave Family, by Enos Hitchcock: 2 vols., 12mo. Boston, 1790. Z. Z.

FIRST SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (vol. iii., p. 280).—A note on p. 2, of "A concise History of the United States, from the Discovery of America till 1795; with a correct map of the United States. The second edition. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by John McCulloch, No. 1, North Third street—1797," begins thus: "Several years ago, the editor was concerned in publishing a work, entitled 'An Introduction to the History of America.' . . . Deliberating on the propriety of printing another edition, it occurred to the editor, that a concise history of the United States, from the discovery to the present time, would be more useful, *especially for schools*, and to such as had not time to peruse larger works. As *nothing on this plan had appeared*, he ventured on the work; and in 1795, published the first edition of this book. It met with approbation from individuals, and was *introduced into seminaries* in various parts of the States." This prefatory note is signed John McCulloch, and he was apparently author, as well as printer and publisher of the first School History of the United States. His work was evidently popular, for I have seen a copy of the 12th edition. S.

NATHANIEL BACON, OF VIRGINIA (*Ante*, vol. i., pp. 85, 125, 216, 349).—No one of the preceding

paragraphs recognizes the fact that there were two Nathaniel Bacons in Virginia, at the time of the rebellion of 1675-'6, and both prominent men. Hening (*Statutes of Va.*, v. ii., p. 544) observes also that the two "have been generally confounded by our early historians."

It is impossible that Bacon the younger, the leader of the rebellion, should have been the author of the work on the English Government, alluded to (i. p. 125). Part I. of the work was published as early as 1647, and Part II. in 1651; while young Bacon is represented by the contemporaneous histories as only thirty years old at the time he became general of the rebels in 1675, and consequently must have been an infant at its first publication. But it is not improbable that the work was written by "Old Col. Nathaniel Bacon," his opulent relative.

The title of the first edition is given in Brydges "Censura Literaria," vol. iv. The 2d edition was published secretly in 1672, and the 3d in 1682. The publisher of both editions was prosecuted for the supposed treasonable sentiments contained in them, and hundreds of copies were publicly burnt. The edition of 1682 was, however, mainly suppressed until 1689, after the Revolution, when it was reissued with the following additional general title-page, and the name of the author:

"An Historical and Political Discourse of the Laws and Government of England, from the first times to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. With a vindication of the ancient way of Parliaments in England. Collected from some manuscript notes of John Selden, Esq. By Nathaniel Bacon, of Gray's Inn, Esq. London: Printed for John Starkey, 1689." 203, 188 pp. fol. The title-pages to the two parts, have each the date of 1682, with no name of author, and no reference to Selden.

There was a member of the Long Parliament, named Nathaniel Bacon, who was also a member of the Parliament in 1654, '56, '58, and '59. Of the latter he was a prominent member, and on the Grand Committee (*Burton's Diary*, vol. iv.) He was from Ipswich, Suffolk, and a graduate of Cambridge.

Now the identity of Bacon, the author of this work, and of the Commonwealth's man, with Bacon senior of Virginia, is not an improbable fact. For the member of Parliament was from Suffolk, and therefore of the same county with his nephew, Bacon, junior. The author, the Parliament man, and the colonist, were of the gentry, and of the same political principles. Simultaneously, almost, with a change of government in England, a Nathaniel Bacon of distinction, appears in Virginia, and in 1660-'61 is a member of Gov. Berkeley's Council. If the county histo-

ries have been in vain searched for traces of him, as by the Queries in *Gents. Mag.* we should infer, is not the theory of his emigration to America, a solution of the obscurity?

N. Bacon, jr., had arrived in Virginia probably in 1672. The life of N. Bacon, mentioned in Watts's "Bibliot. Dict." under Bacon's works, is the life of the nephew, and not of the uncle. It does not appear to have been reprinted in any of the Collections of the Historical Societies.

H. A.

ALBANY.

Obituary.

AT his residence at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, April 5th, JAMES KIRKE PAULDING, the eminent author and early associate of Irving in literature. He was born on the 22d of August, 1779, at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, in this State. He received most of his education at a country school. In early manhood he removed to New York and formed the acquaintance of Washington Irving, to whom he was related by marriage, his sister having married Irving's elder brother.

In 1807, Paulding, and William and Washington Irving undertook the establishment of "Salmagundi," a periodical issued every fortnight, in small pamphlet form, something of the fashion of the Spectator, but original in style and matter. It proved a decided success. It is still read with eagerness for its entertainment, and is valuable in an historical point of view, as a picture of society of its day.

The literary association of Paulding and Irving began and closed with "Salmagundi." Their literary tastes were somewhat different, and they found it most expedient to pursue their avocations separately. Paulding, whose family had been driven from its home in Westchester county during the Revolution, naturally entertained a bitter feeling against the English, and this sentiment manifested itself in political satires, which speedily obtained for him a considerable, though, from the very nature of the subject, an ephemeral popularity. The principal of these were "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," issued in 1812, and "The Lay of the Scotch Fiddle," in 1813. A pamphlet entitled "The United States and England," attracted the attention of President Madison, and brought Mr. Paulding more directly into the political arena. In 1814 he was made Secretary of the Board of Navy Commissioners, afterwards Navy Agent at New York, and from 1837 to 1841 he was at the head of the Navy Department of the United

States, under the Van Buren administration, since which he retired from public life.

From 1807 to near the close of his life, Mr. Paulding engaged, more or less, in literary pursuits. He attempted to revive "Salmagundi," without the aid of Mr. Irving, but the new series failed to please. In 1815 he published "Letters from the South," consisting of lively sketches of manners and scenery in Virginia; in 1818, a poem called "The Backwoodsman," sketching the progress of an emigrant and his family from the old to the new States; in 1823, "Konigs-marke, or Old Times in the New World," a tale of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware; in 1824, "John Bull in America, or The New Munchausen," and in 1826, "Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham." He afterwards wrote "The Traveller's Guide, or the New Pilgrim's Progress," "Tales of the Good Woman," the "Dutchman's Fireside," which has ever been regarded as his best novel, and "Westward, Ho!" a novel of Kentucky forest life. In 1835 he published a life of Washington, for the use of schools, and more recently a work in favor of slavery in the United States. His latest productions were the novels, "The Old Continental," and the "Puritan and His Daughter." Several of his works have been translated and published abroad.

Mr. Paulding's pen retained much of its freshness to the last. He was certainly one of the most elegant and facile of American essayists. His reputation has of late fallen off in consequence of his books being, for some reason or other, kept out of the market. Properly edited, they would be read with interest alongside of the volumes of his friend, Washington Irving. Mr. Paulding, though of late he seldom visited the city, was a genuine New Yorker, attached to its history and traditions, which he has done so much in a popular way to illustrate. His remains rest in its vicinity at Greenwood.

WILLIAM H. BISSELL, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS, was born near Cooperstown, New York, on the 25th of April, 1811, and thus had nearly completed his forty-ninth year. Like so many of our public men, his education was received at one of the common schools. In 1828 he commenced the study of medicine, and seven years afterwards graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Returning to New York, he practised for two years in Steuben county; but subsequently removed to Illinois, where he was elected to the State Legislature. At the age of thirty he commenced the study of law, and soon took a prominent position at the bar. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he was elected Colonel of the Second Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, the only dissenting vote being that of a rival candi-

date. His career in that war, particularly at the battle of Buena Vista, is well known, and elicited the especial encomiums of General Taylor. In 1848 he was elected, without opposition, to Congress, and re-elected two years afterwards. In 1852 he ran as an independent candidate, defeating two others; but the condition of his health, long delicate, obliged him to withdraw in 1854. His career in Congress was signalized by his prompt defence of the valor of the northern troops, and particularly those of his own State, in Mexico, and by his zealous opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. His famous rencontre with Jeff. Davis, then a member of Congress from Mississippi, grew out of his vindication of the Illinois regiment and their conduct at Buena Vista. Mr. Davis challenged him to a duel. Col. Bissell promptly accepted; but the interposition of President Taylor, who bore the relation of father-in-law to Mr. Davis, prevented the hostile meeting. After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he joined the new Republican organization, and made several speeches of marked ability. At the State Convention held at Bloomington in May, 1856, he was nominated by acclamation for the office of governor. Being still in ill health, he was unable to make a canvass of the State. He was nevertheless elected by 4732 majority, while Mr. Buchanan received a much larger majority. Colonel Bissell was strongly urged as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856, and had his health permitted, it is supposed that he would have received the nomination at Philadelphia. The disease from which he suffered was chronic diarrhoea, resulting in a paralysis of the lower limbs; this was aggravated by a serious fall from a railroad train. The disease which terminated his life—in March—was inflammation of the lungs. Respecting his life, the *Press and Tribune* says:

"In his private life, Governor Bissell was above reproach. Simple and correct in his tastes, unostentatious in manner, and temperate in all things, he contracted none of those vices which characterize so many men in public life, and which so often sully a renown otherwise a crown of undying honor to its possessor. As a citizen, he was loyal and public spirited; as a friend, steadfast and true; as a neighbor, obliging and generous; at home, in the bosom of his family, his affectionate nature expanded in fullest flower and yielded richest fragrance. Nature had stamped upon his outward form the impress of true nobility, and the inward life corresponded and harmonized well with its external symbol and promise."

Colonel Bissell was twice married. By his first wife he had two daughters, who are still living. His second wife was the daughter of

Senator Kane, of Illinois, and a Catholic from birth. During his residence at Washington he embraced the same faith, and lived and died in it. The funeral ceremonies were accordingly conducted in accordance with the rites of that Church.

PROFESSOR MARIANO VELAZQUEZ DE LA CADENA, born in the city of Mexico, June 28, 1778, died at New York. In the paternal line he descended from the very ancient *hidalgo* family of Velazquez de la Cadena.

On the maternal side he was a lineal descendant of Vincente Yanez Pinzon, of Palos, one of the brave brothers who aided in fitting out Columbus in his first voyage, and risked life and fortune with him in his doubtful and perilous enterprise. On a subsequent voyage, in 1500, he discovered the coast of Brazil and the mouth of the Amazon. In recognition of the distinguished merits and services of the Pinzon family, by a royal decree of the Emperor Charles V., dated at Barcelona, 23d September, 1619, they were ennobled.

At the early age of seven years Velazquez was sent to Madrid and educated at the Royal Seminary of Nobles, in which only the sons of Grandees of Spain, or those of the noblest families were admitted. In 1799, he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Crown Laws, and in 1800, before attaining majority, his Catholic Majesty, Charles IV., in appreciation of his capacity and proficiency, and as a special mark of royal favor, allowed him to be admitted Royal Notary of the Chambers and Indies; and subsequently conferred on him a proprietary office, under the old vice-regal government of New Spain, analogous to that of Accountant-General, or curator of the estates of minors and deceased persons. He thereupon returned to Mexico, and continued in the discharge thereof nearly two years. During this period he had the advantage of becoming intimately acquainted with Humboldt, then on his travels through that country.

In view of the disturbed state of Mexico, he subsequently came over to New York, where he married, and in due time was admitted an American citizen. Political affairs in Mexico still continuing in the same revolutionary and anarchical state, as, in fact, they have ever since remained, with rare and short intervals, without any immediate prospect of amelioration, and finding it impossible to realize remittances from his income there, he established himself in this emporium of the Western World as professor of the Spanish language.

Among his elementary and religious works, in Spanish and English, may be enumerated the following:—"Elementos de la Lengua Inglesa para

uso de los Españoles," "Elementos de la Lengua Castellana," and a number of school-books in Spanish; "La Santa Misa conforme al Ritual Romano;" "El Exercicio Diario y Oraciones, traducido literalmente del Latin," together with various other religious books in Spanish; a Spanish grammar, according to Ollendorf's system; an introduction to Spanish conversation; a Spanish reader, and a Spanish-English dictionary.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Michael Coon, a soldier of the Revolution, and of the War of 1812, died on March 19, at his residence in Philadelphia, aged one hundred and five years, five months, and five days. The deceased, with three brothers, passed through some of the most exciting scenes of the Revolutionary War, and he was for a time under the immediate command of Washington himself. The deceased was six feet four inches in height, and the smallest of his family.

JOHN F. BACON, a native of Massachusetts, died at Nassau, New Providence, on the 25th of February, at the age of seventy-one years. He held the post of Clerk of the New York Senate for twenty-eight years. During the War of 1812, he was in military service for a short time on the frontier. He was United States Consul at Nassau, for ten years, a place which he resigned four years since.

MRS. JOHN WEEDEN died in Columbia, Lorain County, March 30, aged ninety-three years. She was born in Jamestown, Rhode Island, in 1766, and was married in 1798. Her husband is still alive. Mrs. Weeden's maiden name was Barsheba Martin. She was the last of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre, immortalized alike by poet and historian.

A few of the inhabitants escaped, among whom were the family of William Martin, Mrs. Weeden's father. Mrs. Weeden was twelve years old at that time, and she retained a vivid recollection of the massacre until her death. She was a prisoner with her sister in the fort, where every male was put to death by the tomahawk. The sisters left the valley with their father and mother and little sister, and travelled with a flag of truce through the then dense forest, till within forty miles of the Connecticut river. There they were met by two of Mr. Martin's sons and taken to Colchester. Mr. Martin and his family left Rhode Island for Wyoming, Pa., a few years before the massacre, performing the arduous journey on foot.

JOHN LUDWIG SNYDER was born in Michaelstadt, Germany, August 5, 1746, and at the end of March arrived in America in 1758, being 12

years old at the time. He resided in Pennsylvania 101 years, 7 months and 18 days. He died March 23, at the wonderful age of 113 years, 7 months, and 18 days. He entered our service in 1775, and fought throughout the whole war. He was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, and was in the battle of Trenton, the 26th December. The light of day was just breaking when the Americans drove in the outposts of the Hessians during a heavy snow-storm. Snyder was in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, under Lafayette. He was transferred to the command of Gen. Wayne, and was in his defeat near Paoli, September 22, 1777. He was in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1774. He was encamped with Washington at Valley Forge, December 11, 1777. He has said that the winter of that year was the coldest he ever experienced. Our troops, he has told us, shot squirrels and drew their skin over their feet for shoes. He was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, under Wayne, and was with Wayne at the taking of Stony Point, where the watchword was, "Remember Paoli, brave boys." He was with Lafayette at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781, and, in his own words, "in many more scrimmages that he could not remember the particulars of." This warrior left descendants to the fourth generation, and to the number of nearly three hundred. He was a gunsmith by trade, and made a perfect gun when he was 107 years of age. During the last summer he could read without spectacles. When he was over 90 he walked to Clearfield and back, a distance of nearly 30 miles—and then back again, a distance in all of 60 miles, before dark, on one and the same day. We are assured that he did not feel "any the worse" for this walk. He never missed a presidential or a gubernatorial election since the very first.

Notes on Books.

The Treason of Charles Lee, Major-General, Second in Command in the American Army of the Revolution. By George H. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. Read before the Society, on Tuesday evening, June 22, 1858. New York: Scribner, 1860. 8vo., 116 pp.

THE paper of Mr. Moore read nearly two years ago, is now presented to all students of the history of the Revolution—that is, to every thinking American. The importance of the subject can scarcely

be overrated, and Mr. Moore presents the case against Lee in undoubtedly a very strong form, clothed in language of elegance and dignity, free from all that rhetorical ornament so often employed to cover the weak points of a system of attack or defence. The question of Lee's treachery, we will not say treason, is now presented, and must be met. If we miss any thing in the case, it is evidence of the authenticity and history of the manuscript, or an array of circumstances to justify the presumption of authenticity. Admitting this, what is the amount of Lee's advice? Can it be supposed a plan to divert Howe from Philadelphia and send him to the Chesapeake, so as to weaken the English influence in southern New York, and so enfeeble the moral influence of Burgoyne's invasion? If he contributed to send the English commander off, and thus did ruin Burgoyne, surely Lee's friends—if any he have—may claim the plan as a masterpiece of skill, and the French alliance as due to Lee. The question will, we trust, not be allowed to rest, and that all that can be said in behalf of Lee be as well and ingeniously pleaded, as the charge against him, and especially that his correspondence be collected, as far as possible, and given to the public. Mr. Moore announces further papers like the present; and also the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Lee." From his unhonored grave the strange soldier of fortune seems to ask a suspension of judgment from the public, till his case is presented; and to implore that the spot where the tenement of his restless mind moulders, though never marked with a slab to bear even his name without a word of eulogy, be not now made an object of public detestation as the grave of a traitor.

In view of all this we commend Mr. Moore's work as the most valuable contribution to our Revolutionary history that has appeared for many a day, and assure our readers that the perusal of its elegant and eloquent pages cannot but repay the few hours that it will require.

The Life of Andrew Jackson; in three volumes. By James Parton. Vol. i. New York: Mason and Brothers. 8vo., 636 pp.

MR. PARTON, known in these historical pursuits by his "Life of Aaron Burr," and a contemporary biography, full of research and interesting matter, of Horace Greeley, brings to his books the practised skill of an accomplished writer, and much of that literary zeal which characterizes the labors of the historian Carlyle. No amount of investigation appears to him too great where a good anecdote or a bit of choice description may be obtained by the search. He will travel far dig deep, seek the society of all sorts of peo-

ple, and make the acquaintance of every species of musty, forgotten newspaper or pamphlet, if he can thereby secure a picturesque page for his narrative. The life of General Jackson, as indeed the lives of many others of our worthies whose names are better known than their acts, requires precisely this kind of loving toil. There is no lack of patient workers in our historical field; but the man of facts is not always the man of quickness and sagacity, and of lively perceptions. He is too apt to present his facts in a very dry manner. Mr. Parton has tact as well as industry.

On the completion of his *Life of Jackson*, of which we have here the first instalment, it will be time enough to speak of his judgment of character. The besetting sin of easy or fast writing is apt to be partisan or indiscriminate eulogy. Yet we have known overcharged biographies, like "Wirt's Patrick Henry," keep their ground, when more sober, perhaps more truthful, works were forgotten. The public, it must be confessed, demand zeal; they relish a strong picture; they like a biographer to be in earnest. Such admirers will have no fault to find with Mr. Parton. His book on Jackson—it is something more than a mere life—is eminently picturesque and readable throughout. He surrounds his figures with pleasing accessories, and draws upon every collateral source of interest. The result is a most complete account of the rough and cruel western scenes of Jackson's early career, the narrative in the present volume reaching to the eve of the battle of New Orleans. The story runs on in popular style, without interruption from footnotes; but there is a very valuable "List of Publications containing information respecting Andrew Jackson, his *Times and Contemporaries*," prefixed, which is the catalogue of no inconsiderable library. To each title there is added a brief comment explanatory of the work and its value—a service to American historical literature for which Mr. Parton is to be cordially thanked.

Annals of Luzerne County (Pennsylvania); a record of interesting events, traditions, and anecdotes. From the first settlement of Wyoming to 1860. By Stewart Pearce. Illustrated with a map and engravings. Philadelphia: Lipincott. 1860. 8vo., 554 pp.

ALTHOUGH the history of Wyoming has been given in various shapes, this is a most useful volume of local history. The arrangement is good, and the compilation of facts apparently accurate. Some points in the Indian history seem to us doubtful, but these are here unimportant and incidental. One feature in the book pleases us, and that is the portion devoted to the litera-

ture and bibliography of the county. If all our local historians will give the name and date of the first books printed in the place whose annals they trace, and notices of writers living there, the labors of any future American bibliographer will be greatly aided.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute.
Vol. ii., No. 2. April, 1860. Salem, Mass.

THIS number, with some previous, contains much interesting matter on the Witchcraft Delusion in general, and the cases of English and Jacobs in particular. The present number has also an account of Salem Privateers and Higginson's Dying Testimony.

The War in Nicaragua. By William Walker.
Portrait and map. Mobile: S. & H. Goetzl.
1860. 12mo., 431 pp.

THE famous expedition of this leader will be hereafter one of the most curious parts of our history. Several works have already appeared, more or less pretentious in form or size; but the present volume will necessarily claim the first place, as being the account of the commander himself.

History of Salisbury, Vermont. By John M. Weeks, with a Memoir of the Author. Middlebury, Vt.: A. H. Copeland. 1860. 12mo., 362 pp.

THIS work, prepared ten years since, has been judiciously edited, in consequence of the author's death, by Mr. G. A. Weeks, who adds the memoir. The author, though not quite a native of Salisbury, was one of its inhabitants from his first year, growing with the growth of the place whose history he pleasantly records, relieving the drier details by his well-told anecdotes.

Besides the present work, Mr. Weeks wrote a book on Bees, having been the inventor of the Vermont Hive, and frequently contributed to agricultural journals. He also left, in manuscript, a history of the "Five Indian Nations."

This volume contains portraits of the author, and of Jonathan Gibson, John Dyer, and Samuel S. Crook.

Papers Concerning the Attack on Hatfield and Deerfield, by a party of Indians from Canada, September nineteenth, 1677. New York: 1859. 8vo., 82 pp. Map.

THIS is the modest title of a most beautiful volume issued by the Bradford Club for their own use, and carefully edited by F. B. Hough, Esq. It is of considerable value, and of such interest

that we turned its last pages with regret that there was no more. It throws more light, than any paper we know, on the Indians who performed these ravages. Most New England writers speak of them as French Indians; but as these papers show, they were New England Indians, who had been driven out in King Philip's war and the consequent hostilities. They spoke English to their captives, and Frontenac styles them in his letter Sacoquis (Sokokis), by which name the Algonquins in Canada, and from them the French, designated the Indians on the Upper Connecticut. As they were of the same origin as the Algonquins of the St. Lawrence, and spoke the same language, there was a constant intercourse between them, and Sokoki bands constantly visited the French posts and missions; and in the present instance the unfortunate New Englanders met a better reception from the French, in Canada, than they did from the English Capt. Sylvester Salisbury, at Albany, or the Dutch at Schenectady.

Reminiscences of Troy, from its Settlement, 1790, to 1807; with remarks on its Commerce, Enterprise, Improvements, State of Political Parties, and Sketches of Individual Character. Written at the request of several gentlemen of Troy, by John Woodworth. Second Edition, with Notes Explanatory, Biographical, Historical, and Antiquarian. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. 1860.

THIS volume of Reminiscences, interesting in itself as a contribution to our local history, is rendered doubly so by the elaborate notes with which it is enriched, and in which is grouped an immense amount of facts relating to early matters in Troy, illustrated with *fac-similes* of early paper money, advertisements, &c. The future historian of printing, will here find an account of the first book written and printed in Troy.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

LIFE OF REV. MANASSEH CUTTER.—Rev. Edwin M. Stone, of Providence, R. I., has in a state of forwardness a life of Rev. Manasseh Cutter, LL.D., of Hamilton, Mass. It will include journals kept by Dr. C. while at New York, in 1787, as agent of the Ohio Land Company, contracting for land in the Northwest Territory, and also of a journey to Marietta, in 1788. Mr. Stone has spent several years in collecting the correspondence of Dr. C., scattered over the United States and Europe, relating to science, history, and public affairs. In

this he has been unexpectedly successful, and the results of his labor will greatly enrich the volume. This work will give a just position to one connected with some of the most important events in the history of our country, and will be a valuable contribution to this department of literature. Before closing up his work, Mr. Stone is anxious to obtain such incidents as may be treasured in the memory of the aged, or have come down as authentic traditions. Persons in possession of such, or having letters or other manuscripts from the pen of Dr. C., will render a service by sending them to him. The manuscripts, after examination, will be safely returned to their owners.

W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq., of the British State Paper Office, London, and editor of "Original Papers relating to Rubens," is now engaged in preparing for publication a Calendar of all the papers in that office relating to the early history of America and the British colonies, to be styled the "Colonial Series" of State Paper Calendars. Each volume is to have an elaborate index. The work will be of great service to students of American history, if properly prepared; and, from what we know of Mr. Sainsbury, we think it will be.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—"The citizens of Marlborough, Mass.," says the *Boston Transcript*, "have made arrangements for celebrating the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the town in June next. An historical address will be delivered by Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington, Vice-President of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society. The town was incorporated by the Massachusetts General Court, May 31, 1660, old style—which, reduced to new style, is June 10. As the latter date falls on Sunday this year, the celebration will take place on Monday, June 11th."

A VERY commendable activity in historical pursuits is now manifesting itself in Vermont. A History of Salisbury, by John M. Weeks, has just been published. A history of the Missisco Valley, by Samuel Sumner, is now in press, under the auspices of the Orleans County Historical Society. Rev. Bernice D. Ames has nearly ready for publication a history of Charlotte. A history of Bradford, by the Rev. Silas McKean, is in active preparation. The town of Burlington voted, at its annual meeting, in March, that measures be taken for having a history of the town prepared, at an expense not exceeding five hundred dollars.

P. II. W.

It has been proposed that the religious societies and citizens of Seekonk, and the seven towns of

which the ancient Rehoboth has been the nursing mother, should hold a friendly, religious, and patriotic gathering at the original Congregational Church thereof, at Seekonk, on July 4, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of commemorating the origin and historic scenes of the ancient Rehoboth (now Seekonk), and of passing in review the life and character of its original founder, and of paying respect to the ever-memorable birthday of our common country.

AN edition of Irvingiana on large paper, to correspond with the large paper copies of Irving's Washington, is in press. Only one hundred and five copies will be printed, and early application will be necessary to secure one.

"THE Pulpit of the Revolution; or, the Political Sermons of the Era of 1776, with an Introduction, Biographical Sketches of the Preachers, and Historical Notes," and a similar work, entitled "The Patriot Preachers," edited by Frank Moore, are in an advanced state of preparation, and will soon be published. They will be an important addition to American historical literature.

THE geography of this continent continues to interest explorers and readers in Europe. Messrs. Longman announce in their list of novelties, two books on the subject—"Narrative of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition," by Henry J. Hind, M. A., with colored maps and plates; and "Seven years' Residence on the Great Deserts of North America," by the Abbé Domenece, with a map and sixty illustrations.

THE interest in Numismatics continues unabated. At the sale of Mr. W. L. Bramhall's collection in March, a flying eagle dollar sold for \$8; Cents of 1793, \$5 25; 1799, \$11 25; 1804, \$3 50; 1809, \$1 50, and 1813, \$1 25; a Massachusetts Pine Tree Threepence of date 1652, one of the first of the American Colonial coinage, brought \$6 75; a Silver Proof Republican Medalet sold for \$2 25; a dime of 1822, sold for \$2 90; a quarter-dollar, 1796—the first year's coinage of this denomination—\$1 62½; a proof flying-eagle dollar, 1836, \$9; cents of 1793, the various types, \$1 87 to \$4 50 each; and 1803, 1817, 1818, and 1819, \$2 to \$3 each; I. Chalmers Annapolis shilling of 1788, \$7 50; the erroneously styled Louisiana coppers, 1722 and 1767, \$4 50.

DURING the present month Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. will sell, in New York, the library of the late W. W. Turner, especially rich in works in and upon the languages of America and Asia, including in the latter, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindostanee, Chinese, and Japanese.

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General Department.

DAVID HOSACK, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S.,

FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
NEW YORK.

BY DR. FRANCIS.

THIS distinguished American physician and author, was a native of the city of New York, and born on the 31st of August, 1769. His father, Alexander Hosack, was by birth a Scotchman, born at Elgin, in Murrayshire, and came to this country with Lord Jeffery Amherst, upon the siege of Louisburg, on the 29th of August, 1756; his mother was Jane, a daughter of Thomas Arden, and was born on the 2d of March, 1743. David, their first child, after receiving his preliminary instruction in the city of his birth, was sent to the grammar-school of the late Dr. McWhorter, of Newark, New Jersey, where, after pursuing for some time, the study of the Latin and Greek languages, he was removed to the academy of the late Dr. Peter Wilson, at Hackensack, by whom he was entered at Columbia College, New York, in 1786. Here he remained somewhat over two years, when he proceeded to Princeton College, then under the government of the renowned Witherspoon, and here he received his baccalaureate honor in 1789.

While in attendance in the freshman and sophomore classes in Columbia College, he was also engaged in the study of medicine and surgery with the distinguished Dr. Richard Bayley, so well remembered for his efforts to organize the quarantine establishment for the port of New York. At Princeton his medical studies were necessarily suspended; but he promptly resumed them upon his graduation in the school of arts, and profiting of the means which the place of his birth afforded, he attended the lectures of Romaine, Post, Bayley, and Bard, and the clinical knowledge imparted at the Old Alms-House by Moore, Kissam, and others. The medical faculty of Columbia College having been broken up by the war of the Revolution, and no collegiate organization then existing to confer medical honors on its students, young Hosack repaired to

Philadelphia, whose school had already acquired distinction from the talents and skill of Shippen, Rush, and Kuhn, and here he received the degree of doctor of medicine, 1791, having defended his inaugural thesis on Cholera Morbus, in which he had adopted the theoretical opinions of Dr. Kuhn. At the particular recommendation of Dr. Rush, Dr. Hosack commenced the practice of physic in Alexandria, Virginia; and, though his success was sufficiently flattering, from the countenance he received from many influential individuals, after somewhat more than a year's trial he returned to his native New York. Many circumstances favorable to his professional advancement now presented themselves. The associates of his former studies were here; he knew personally many of the inhabitants, and in all respects a wider field of active labor was open to him. He early connected himself with the benevolent and humane societies, and printed a popular tract on the subject of Suspended Animation. He, however, found himself surrounded by medical worthies, who had enlarged their stores of scientific medicine at the schools abroad, and reluctant even to conjecture that others of his calling were fortified with ampler wisdom than himself to prosecute the healing art, he again determined upon another movement, and solicited of his parents permission to visit the institutions of Europe, for still more enlarged opportunities in professional knowledge. His reasonable demands were granted; he set out for Edinburgh, as the great seat of medical, philosophical, and surgical science. The glory of the school of Edinburgh was now at its height; it had indeed, lost Cullen, by death, but the renown of that mighty teacher still shed its influence, and an efficient substitute had been found in his successor, James Gregory: to Gregory were added Black, Duncan, Hope, Monro, *secundus*, and Hamilton. The devotion of the young American, we have the strongest proofs to believe was kindled anew by the opportunities he now had at hand; and for improvement in elegant literature his letters of introduction made him acquainted with Dugald Stewart, Beattie, Henry McKenzie, and Principal Robertson. These gratifying circumstances had their customary influences. He listened to the prelections of Stewart on Moral Philosophy and found easy access

to Beattie and Campbell of Mareschal College; and by these authorities he was introduced to that philosophical association so eminent for men of note in that day, and to an acquaintance with the poet Burns and Dr. Hugh Blair. He was wont to express the most favorable estimate of the benefits he derived through life, from his Scotch professors and the literary coterie of Edinburgh, and has written in Dennie's *Port Folio* an account of his delight with the amiable Dr. Beattie.

We next find Dr. Hosack in London, about the close of 1793, a pupil in the study of anatomy under that acute dissector and teacher, Dr. Andrew Marshall; in devotion to the practice of physic and clinical medicine with Dr. George Pearson; with Curtis and James Edward Smith, on botany; with Abernethy and Sir James Earle, on surgery; and with Schneisser, a pupil of Werner, on mineralogy. Schneisser's course of instruction was the first ever delivered in London on that subject. From this last-named teacher he obtained a cabinet of minerals, which he brought home upon his return to his native land, as the first collection of that nature introduced in America; and to this cabinet of natural science he had added a collection of the duplicate specimens of plants from the herbarium of the president of the Linnæan Society of London. This interesting collection of dried plants, gathered by Linnæus himself, now constitutes a part of the museum of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York. While in London, Dr. Hosack wrote, for the *Annals of Medicine*, a paper on the communication of the virus of small-pox to the foetus in utero, and an essay of a more eminently philosophical character on Vision, in which he was the advocate of the theory that the eye adapts itself to the view of objects, at different distances, by means of its external muscles. It obtained the approbation of the Royal Society of London, and was printed in their "Transactions" in 1794, and reprinted in Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson's "Abridgment," vol. 17. Young, about that time, had attributed that power of accommodation to the muscularity of the crystalline lens, and the vexed question gave origin to several other papers in the "Transactions." Ramsden soon after constructed his artificial eye, the better to illustrate the correctness of the doctrine advanced on optics by Dr. Hosack. I have, more than once, heard Sir Joseph Banks state the high consideration in which this essay of Dr. Hosack was held by the writers on vision of that day.

In London Dr. Hosack greatly enlarged his acquaintance with the philosophical world; besides his teachers, he increased the circle of his friends with the venerable Dr. Martyn, the author of the "Language of Botany," with Dr. Matthew Baillie,

Sir Gilbert Blane, and Sir Joseph Banks. His acquisitions in natural history led to his admission as a fellow of the Linnæan Society. He returned to New York in 1794, and resumed the practice of physic with increased zeal and confidence, and continued to occupy this field of practical action almost uninterruptedly until the close of his laborious life. In 1795 he was appointed professor of botany in Columbia College, and soon after published an instructive Syllabus of his lectures. Shortly after, he organized a plan of study and examinations for the benefit of private pupils, and at a subsequent period in his career still further enlarged his system, in conjunction with his partner in business; and he may be deemed the first in New York who adopted an elaborate and systematic arrangement for the benefit of youth in preliminary knowledge, who contemplated the profession of medicine as their vocation. The following year he learned Dr. Samuel Bard, who had exercised the medical art nearly half a century, desirous of retiring to his country seat at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on the Hudson, tendered to the rising physician certain conditions of partnership, which being agreed upon, Dr. Hosack found his professional occupation greatly enlarged and with commensurate success: this connection lasted until 1800, when Dr. Bard withdrew entirely from the city. On the death, by yellow fever, of Dr. William Pitt Smith, the professorship of materia medica becoming vacant, the chair was assigned to Dr. Hosack, who held it, with that of botany, in Columbia College, until 1807, when he accepted the department of materia medica and of surgery in the newly created school established by the Regents, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under the presidency of Nicholas Romaine. In his letter to Dr. Stringham, he has recorded, at some length, his reasons for this transfer of his feelings in his professorial career. This new school being remodelled in 1811, under the presidency of Dr. Samuel Bard, Dr. Hosack was appointed, by the Regents, professor of the theory and practice of physic and clinical medicine; to which was afterwards added the chair of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. He demonstrated his earnestness in the fulfilment of these new and responsible trusts as teacher, by delivering upwards of one hundred lectures on the practice, during the winter term, exclusive of his course of obstetrics; and the same ardor characterized him as professor through his long career of collegiate instruction, after the union of the two rival medical faculties of Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in September, 1813. He shared largely in the renown which this union of the two institutions secured to the instructors and to the Regents, for many years.

The anomalous government of the school, however, led to many feuds and embarrassments between the trustees and professors, and this great medical institution, which for many years had drawn students from the remotest parts of the Union, was fated to another revolution, which ultimately caused the resignation of the entire faculty in 1826. Not willing to abandon the province of teaching, and urged by individuals of responsibility and advocates of high qualifications in medical studies, a majority of the professors who had resigned in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, viz: Drs. Hosack, Mott, Francis, and Macneven; fortified by the approval of their collegiate labors and long services by the Regents, which had been made known to them in an official communication, they determined to organize another medical institution, and accordingly obtained from Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, such rights as would enable them to grant degrees to their qualified students, who had conformed to statutory provisions of the State. The Rutgers Medical Faculty went into operation in the autumn of 1826, under that authority, and subsequently received similar powers from Geneva College, New York. This school imparted full courses of instruction in the new collegiate edifice now erected on Duane-street, and granted degrees of M.D. With additional aid, in order to supply the vacancies occasioned by certain resignations in the old faculty, Dr. John Godman and Dr. John Griscom were added to the board of professors; the former, on anatomy, and the latter, in chemistry, and thus ample courses were imparted in every branch of medical knowledge. After four years, however, of active competition, the Rutgers organization—although countenanced by the patronage of a large majority of the students who visited New York from remote parts—ceased its functions. Legislative enactments interposed; and for reasons best comprehended by the Hon. the Regents at Albany, this honest rivalry, so advantageous to the students of all parties, was cut off and the faculty was dissolved. It has been repeatedly affirmed, by the most competent authority, that medical science in this State sustained a loss by this penalty for competition of individual enterprise with the State establishment.

Besides the onerous duties of private practice and public teaching, Dr. Hosack held at different times, several public trusts, as physician to the Alms-House, to the New York Hospital, to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, Resident Physician of the city of New York, &c. He was long associated with the prominent public charities of New York, the City Dispensary, the Humane Society, the County Medical Society of New York, the Horticultural Society, and the New York

Literary and Philosophical Society: he early, too, suggested the formation of the library of the New York Hospital; with Stephen Allen, he was the ardent co-operator to establish the Fever Hospital of 1825. The records of these several institutions will bear witness to his services in their behalf. He was an active founder of many establishments identified with the interests and philanthropy of the place of his nativity, and zealous to give support, with Seaman and Miller, to the discovery of Jenner. His great enterprise, the establishment of the Elgin Botanic Garden, gives evidence of his enlarged views and his determined spirit in advancing the taste and culture of natural knowledge; and that his vast toil and great expenditure for so laudable an object should have terminated in defeat, must be attributed to other causes than to any fault chargeable to him. His "*Hortus Elginensis*," is a scientific catalogue of the great collection of plants, indigenous and exotic, which he had brought together, and will be looked at with wonder at future times by the enlightened cultivators of botany, when the progress of that science in this country shall meet with a competent historian. For his labors in this field of research, he has received due honor in the botanical nomenclature of plants. I have, already, elsewhere noticed the marks of distinction with which his name is identified in botanical science, both by native and foreign botanists.*

He was a devoted physician, with great clinical skill; in seasons of pestilence he was foremost among those most ready to penetrate into the causes of endemic and epidemical disorders, and suggest the best means of relief. The municipal authorities repeatedly summoned him in council in those most gloomy periods when yellow fever was desolating the city; and, as he was never absent during a season of its occurrence, his practical knowledge carried a corresponding influence. The records of our municipal authorities bear ample testimony of his services on these occasions; and his elaborate discourse on Medical Police awakened the liveliest emotions among our citizens, anxious for the adoption of improved hygienic measures for New York. His conduct in the sick-room, preserved a happy medium, equally free from that chilling and stolid gravity that adds despair to despondency, and that garrulous levity that impresses the afflicted sufferer with the indifference of those sympathies in the bosom of the prescriber which minister so kindly as adjuvants to restoration. He was self-possessed in unusual difficulties, and distinguished for his coolness and promptitude: the annoyances of painful treatment, as far

* See "*Old New York, or Reminiscences of the last Fifty Years.*"

as practicable, he studied to avoid, and by lenient appliances, as far as circumstances might admit, to fulfil the indications of cure. He distrusted a multitudinous compound of drugs, and hoped, by greater simplicity in prescription, even when heroic remedies were demanded, more advantageously to accomplish the desired end. He was unusually skilled in diagnosis; acute disorders with him demanded active means and justified no delay—none could surpass him in devotion in critical cases. In consultation he felt what was due to his ample experience, yet was open to conviction when additional deliberation imparted further elucidation. His imposing personal appearance, his extreme neatness, his lady-hand, his bright and penetrating eye, his systematic temperance, the clearness of his perceptive faculties,—all led to the detection of the causes of disease, and gave him advantages denied to those less favored by nature and less careful in habits. Hence he was a physician both of mental and bodily infirmities. His presence alone inspired confidence; he won the affections.

Great as were the requisites which Dr. Hosack possessed as a practitioner of the healing art, his qualifications as a professor of the principles and practice of physic were no less remarkable. He filled, during his long career as teacher, several departments of collegiate instruction, and in all secured the homage of his pupils. In the chair of the theory and practice of medicine, he was the acknowledged head of the faculty. He was a learned, eloquent, and profound expositor. By vast observation his medical mind had filled him with precious facts; and, conscious of their importance, he unfolded the treasures of his long and ripe experience with an impressiveness that awakened the attention of the most listless auditor. His voice was clear; his utterance harmonious. He depicted disease with pathological accuracy, and with the artistic clearness of an eye-witness enriched disquisition with original reasoning, drawn from his accumulated knowledge. He was wont to say, "An instructor in practical medicine holds in trust the highest obligation to mortals; and that life or death depends upon his every word." No teacher secured a more general admiration, both from his manner and his matter. However arduous might be the pressure of his private practice, he was punctual at the collegiate hour, and required a like attendance from his hearers. If a whisper was heard in the lecture-room, he stopped, remarking, "two persons cannot be heard at the same time." Whatever were the great qualities he was endowed with, it is certain he possessed an unrivalled genius, capacity, and energy, for instruction; he analyzed doctrines with keen perception, and he may be pro-

nounced a benefactor to his species, when we contemplate the wholesome principles he inculcated to the thousands of youths now scattered throughout the Union, armed with his saving knowledge in healing.

He rarely read a lecture; a few short notes before him, served to aid in the system of classification and order he adopted; and thus left untrammelled, he was the better enabled to introduce new facts and new principles, preserving a living interest in all he uttered, with a ready elocution, and a deep conviction of the importance of what he said.

In an address upon the conclusion of a course of his lectures, the students of his class, with equal truth and gratitude, thus expressed themselves: "His enlightened and liberal views of the profession; his minute and extensive acquaintance with the treasures of ancient and modern learning; his accuracy of observation, derived from the stores of his own ample experience; his judicious and extended application of the system of inductive medical philosophy; his impressive and ready method of communication, have imparted to his lectures the highest interest, and have left us in equal admiration of the science itself and of the ability of the lecturer."

His writings are chiefly on medical subjects, and of a practical nature. His pen was most prolific on fevers, and on that type denominated yellow fever. His enlightened views and solid principles on febrile disorders and their pathology and treatment, are of lasting excellence. His doctrines on the humoral pathology, so elaborately and so ably set forth in the luminous "Dissertation" of Dyckman, and which were at one time the subject of ridicule by the solidists and the less informed and prejudiced, have been strengthened by the recent investigations of chemical philosophy and improved therapeutical measures. His correspondence with the accomplished Ohlsholm, is a beautiful exemplification of the excellence of that species of literature. In his citation of facts to illustrate the doctrines which he expounded in his lectures, he loved to pay the tribute of esteem in which he held the great names that adorn the science of the profession.

He was indeed a strenuous supporter of the foreign origin of yellow fever, and of its communicable character, *sub modo*. His paper on the laws of contagion and of contagious disorders, obtained a wide celebrity; his philosophical essay on vision, awakened renewed research in the philosophical world on that intricate subject. In 1810, in conjunction with his then pupil, John W. Francis, afterwards his associate in business for many years, he projected a new medical journal, entitled the "American Medical and Philosophical Register," which was

continued with great regularity four years: it was composed chiefly of original materials, and though devoted primarily to medical subjects in science and in practice, it contained many papers illustrative of the progress of knowledge in the United States, and minute histories of epidemical disorders as occurring in various sections of the Union. His Rutgers College Address details with great fidelity many occurrences in collegiate politics, which may prove as instructive to future members of the profession, as the "Conclave of Physicians," by Gideon Harvey, to the London doctors, but it is written with higher and more laudable motives of authorship than inspired the English physician.

But, without further specification, it may be stated that his collected "Essays," in three volumes, 8vo., besides his professional papers, embrace his several collegiate discourses and biographical articles, delivered by him as president of the Historical, and Literary, and Philosophical, and Horticultural Societies of New York. His biography of that stern patriot and philosopher, Dr. Hugh Williamson, is his most important contribution to our historical annals. In 1819 appeared his "Practical Nosology," and a new and revised edition in 1821. His "Memoir of DeWitt Clinton," 4to., was given to the public shortly after the decease of that illustrious patriot. It betrays the warmth of personal friendship, is a disinterested tribute to the merits of his intimate friend, and is a faithful outline of his vast services to the Republic. The history of the canal policy of the State of New York, is given with interesting minuteness and impartiality. A posthumous volume, being his lectures on fever, was edited by his pupil, Dr. Win. H. DuRochet.

His reputation was of great compass; Europe enumerated him among the chiefs of the faculty, and both at home and abroad he received many honorable testimonials. He was enrolled a fellow of the Royal Society of London, in 1816, and Banks and Abernethy, Blane and Chisholm, with others, united in his recommendation. Brewster and Playfair concurred in suggesting his membership in the Edinburgh Royal Society, to which he was admitted in 1817. There were many striking traits in the character of Dr. Hosack. Few excelled him in industry—none in resolution. He cherished great utilitarian views, and could not endure the approach of idleness. His approbation looked over a wide surface of affairs: he lauded the skill of the mechanic and the erudition of the scholar; he estimated as of highest purpose that profession by which he lived, and by which he saved the lives of others. His friendships were strong; he could little brook injuries, and held them long in memory. He

took comparatively little interest in political events, and deprecated, both in his public instruction and in his private conversation, the Esculapian disciple of the bar-room and the popular assembly. He proscribed politics as being without the bounds of a medical life; and yet such was his devotion to works of public importance in the arts, science, and humanity, that it became almost a proverb that the great institutions of the city were mainly under the control of the memorable trio—Clinton, Hosack, and Hobart. He possessed a lofty ambition, and like his illustrious predecessor, Mead of London, was not free from ostentation. He knew little of the value of money, but for what it might secure of the comforts and elegancies of life. It might not be easy to point out one who labored harder and expended more freely the products of his toil. His vast and costly library befitted one who was long the acknowledged head of the practice of medicine in the palmiest days of the great art, in the city of his birth. He was visited by the enlightened traveller of every nation, and his weekly evening *soirées* were attended by the eminent in arts, science, and literature. His Americanism proved acceptable to the foreigner and to men of all parties. His eminence was not without its detractors; and his occasional hauteur did little to lessen their number, or diminish the force of their machinations; but he had little time to circumvent them. He had libraries to found, hospitals to improve, colleges to build up, and the measures of reform in medical police to absorb his cares. "I shall not molest them," he would say; "in due season my protracted life will enable me to point out, with my cane, the graves of my opponents." He gained proselytes to many of his plans, bold and original as they were, as he advanced in years.

His death was sudden and unexpected. Constitutionally inclined to plethora, he often found relief in venesection; and the autumn preceding his last and fatal illness, found him in excellent health—so much so that he expressed his opinion to the writer of this imperfect sketch, that he thought he might reach fourscore of years, judging from his then condition and the longevity of his parents. By exposure, however, to the extraordinary cold of December, 1835, he was suddenly seized with giddiness, a loss of the muscular power of his right side, and with inarticulate speech, and fell upon entering the door of his residence. It proved a fatal apoplexy, and, after four days' illness, he died on the evening of the 23d of December, 1835, in the 67th year of his age. His funeral was a great demonstration of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, and by the members of the medical profession.

THE SIEGE OF PENSACOLA IN 1781.

Our historians of the Revolutionary struggle generally confine their narrative to the operations in which the American forces were a party, and overlook the part taken by our allies in that struggle, even when the engagements occurred on spots now within our territory. The siege of Pensacola by a combined French and Spanish fleet, in 1781, is one of these, and we are therefore happy to be able to lay before our readers the following journal from the portfolio of Buckingham Smith, Esq.

It was not the first siege of Pensacola. Founded by Andres de Pes in 1693, that city was taken by the French from Louisiana, under Chateauguay, retaken again by the Spaniards, and again recaptured by Bienville in 1719, and was now in the hands of the British, to sustain a siege from a combined fleet of those who had alternately taken it from each other.

Soulès, in his "Histoire des Troubles de l'Amérique Anglaise" (vol. iii. p. 381), gives the following brief account of the siege, which we insert as a contemporaneous statement, by one of the assailing parties:

"The success of Galvez in his expeditions on the Mississippi and against Mobile, induced him to undertake the conquest of all West Florida. He went to Havana himself to expedite the necessary preparations, and to take command of the army intended to attack Pensacola, the capital of the colony. Fortune at first seemed to declare in favor of the English; for scarcely were the Spaniards out of port, than a furious hurricane destroyed almost all their fleet. Four men-of-war, besides many others of different sizes, were engulfed in the sea with all on board. The rest of the fleet returned to Havana in a wretched condition.

"Some provision ships having arrived from Spain during their absence, this event enabled them to repair their loss somewhat, and to detach five vessels of the line to escort Galvez, who had 5000 or 6000 men under his orders. This force appeared off Pensacola on the 9th of March, and Solano arrived soon after with the rest of his fleet, the whole amounting to fifteen vessels of the line, among which was the French squadron of M. de Monteil. Major-General Campbell, commander of the province, defended it with stubborn obstinacy, and sustained a siege of six weeks with great constancy and vigor. A shell which blew up one of the principal redoubts of the place at last forced him to capitulate, and on the 9th of May, 1781, Pensacola surrendered to the Spaniards, who became, in consequence, masters of all West Florida."

ROBERT FARMAR'S* JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF PENSACOLA;

FROM THE ENEMY'S FIRST APPEARING OFF.

A Journal of the Siege of Pensacola, from the time the enemy's fleet first appeared, to the 10th of May, the day we surrendered to the arms of Spain.

1781. *Friday, March 9th.* Appeared in sight, a Spanish fleet, consisting of 32 sail of vessels. The same night they landed a number of men on St. Rose Island.

N. B.—About 12 o'clock at night, Childers' brig got safe out, bound for Jamaica.

Saturday, 10th. The Spaniards took the Port Royal's boat and crew of 9 men, who went on shore at Rose Island for their stock. Captain Roberts arrived this afternoon, in a schooner which he took on Wednesday night last, near Round Isle. She has on board Don Galvez's stock, &c., &c.

Sunday, 11th. The enemy erected batteries on Rose Island, which obliged the Mentor and Port Royal to quit their station. Some of their vessels attempted to come over the bar, but put back. One of their men-of-war struck as she was coming over, but got off again in about 20 minutes.

Monday, 12th. From the fort at the Clifts they fired three shot at the enemy, who were erecting a battery on the Point of Rose Island, which obliged them to quit.

Tuesday, 13th. Nothing extraordinary.

Wednesday, 14th. The enemy's ships, towards night, made a manœuvre to the southwards.

Thursday, 15th. The enemy's ships remained the same as yesterday, except a few, which change their berths towards night.

Friday, 16th. The evening remained the same as yesterday.

Saturday, 17th. The enemy attempted to land at the mouth of the Perdido, under cover of two row-galleys. The number of Indians in sight prevented them. Three row-galleys kept within the bar sounding the channel, at which the Fort at the Clifts fired some shot.

Sunday 18th. The Mentor, Port Royal, and the other vessels came up from their stations abreast of the town; the Galvez's brig and three row-galleys passed the fort at the Clifts, and anchored under their Batteries on Rose Island.

* Robert Farmar was an officer in the British army, with the rank of major; and, as such, was present and took part in the defence of Pensacola, in the year 1781, against an attack and siege of the Spanish and French.

His journal, kept in this time, fell into the possession of his son Robert A. Farmar, from whom it subsequently passed to his widow, who gave it to her daughter, Mrs. Lackey, of Virginia (my mother), from whom I received it, as an interesting family relic.

The original has been placed in the hands of Buckingham Smith, Esq., of Florida, for copying and publication.

ROBERT J. LACEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1854.

Monday, 19th. About 2 o'clock, P. M., 22 sail of the enemy's vessels came over the bar and passed the fort at the Cliffs without receiving any damage.

Tuesday, 20th. Captain Stevens arrived with a party of Indians, who informed us that yesterday they fell in with an enemy's boat and crew, consisting of eleven men, ten of which were killed and one brought in prisoner, who informs us that on their passage from the Havana, she saw an English fleet, which was the fleet that sailed from here on the 25th Feb'y for England; but they being much to windward, they could not catch them, after 24 hours' chase.

About 5 o'clock, P. M., Gen. Galvez sent a flag of truce to Genl. Campbell, to the same purpose as Lord Albemarle sent at the siege of the Havana; which was, not to burn the shipping, king's buildings, or town, and threatened very much. Gen. Campbell's answer to which was, that the threats of an enemy was not to be minded. About 8 o'clock, at night, the block-house on Tartar Point was set on fire by our people, as a signal of the enemy's attempting to land.

Wednesday, 21st. About 10 o'clock, A. M., General Campbell sent Colonel Dickson of the 16th regt. foot, and Lieut. Gordon, his aid-de-camp, as flag of truce to Galvez. $\frac{1}{2}$ after 3 o'clock, P. M., 2 brigs and 3 row-galleys passed the fort at the Cliffs. 9 o'clock, at night, the block-house and the Blue Store at the Cliffs was set on fire by our people.

Thursday, 22d. The enemy landed on Tartar Point, under cover of the Galvez brig and 2 row-galleys. About noon Gen. Galvez sent a flag of truce to Gen. Campbell. 4 o'clock, P. M., 2 polacres and 3 small vessels passed the fort at the Cliffs.

Friday, 23d. One o'clock, P. M., a sloop came over the bar; 4 o'clock, $\frac{1}{6}$ vessels passed the fort at the Cliffs. About $\frac{1}{2}$ after six o'clock, the 16th and 60th regiments evacuated the town of Pensacola, and took their stations at the two redoubts; the 16th, the advanced, and the 60th, the centre one.

Saturday, 24th. 9 o'clock, A. M., the Spanish Admiral got under way, and stood to the eastward. Mr. Stephenson went, a flag of truce from the Governor, to the Don, concerning the town, women, and children. A large transport of the enemy struck on the 10-foot bank as she was coming in.

Sunday, 25th. 9 o'clock, A. M., the Indians brought in 23 horses belonging to the enemy, and 2 scalps.

Monday, 26th. 4 o'clock, P. M., the enemy's fleet weighed anchor and took their stations between Moore's and Sutton's Lagoons. We, imagining that they meant to land, sent out a detachment of a hundred men, under the command

of Captain Byrd, who were joined by two hundred and fifty Indians, under Captain Cameron.

Tuesday, 27th. 7 o'clock, A. M., three of the Indians came from the mouth of Sutton's Lagoon, who say that they saw a few of the enemy landed there; upon which the whole of the Indians went down to Neil's house, where five boats of the enemy were attempting to land, but upon the Indians firing, they retired to their shipping. 42 sails of the Spanish fleet took their station between Moore's and Neil's houses.

Wednesday, 28th. Arrived an express from the Cliffs, informing us that a schooner came from the westward, and attempting to pass the fort, she received a shot in her hull, which occasioned her running aground on Rose Island.

Thursday, 29th. About 9 o'clock, A. M., some of the Indians come in, and say that they had a brush yesterday afternoon, the other side of Sutton's Lagoon, with the enemy, and drove in the picket three times; upon which their grenadiers turned out and fired twice at them and retired. 4 of the Indians are wounded, one which is wounded in the neck with small shot; the Indians report that they killed and wounded a number of the enemy, but could not get their hair on account of the enemy's troops turning out with a number of dragoons. Mr. Roberts went to the Cliffs in a boat, in case an English fleet appeared off to pilot them in, as we have every reason to expect a reinforcement with a strong convoy, under Admiral Rowley.

Friday, 30th. About 9 o'clock, an advanced piquet under the command of Captain Kennedy, of the Maryland Loyalists, was obliged to retreat, as the enemy was marching down upon them and began to fire their field-pieces. 10 o'clock, Capt. Kennedy's party march down to Neil's Meadows, about a mile and a quarter from our works. About 2 o'clock the Indians went there also, and attacked the main body of the enemy, and kept up a very heavy fire until 5 o'clock, at which time they were supported by Captain Johnstone, with 2 field-pieces and 1 howitzer; also, by 50 negroes. Lieutenant Meggs went, with 25 men of the 60th, to cover the field-pieces. On account of the heavy fire they (the enemy) received from Capt. Johnstone and the Indians and negroes, they retired under cover of their shipping and galleys. $\frac{1}{2}$ after 5 o'clock, Capt. Johnstone and Lieut. Meggs, returned. The Indians came in and brought with them 4 of the enemy's drums, 1 head, and a number of scalps. The inhabitants of the town say, that they saw a shell from the howitzer fall in the mid-st of 13 boats full of men coming on shore, which made them return again to their ships. We have one Indian killed and two slightly wounded, and one negro wounded in the foot.

Saturday, 31st. The enemy encamped in Neil's Meadow.

Sunday, April 1st. The enemy was seen reconnoitering all round us. Mr. Roberts returned from the Clifts, having seen nothing.

Monday, 2d. Found one of our soldiers dead, who was killed by the enemy on the 30th March last, who we imagined had deserted. The enemy this evening embarked all their troops.

Tuesday, 3d. About 2 o'clock, P. M., the enemy disembarked their grenadiers and dragoons. The Galvez brig went up the bay—imagined to take all the vessels and goods she fell in with.

Wednesday, 4th. Last night the enemy took possession of the Port Royal, which had on board about 100 Spanish prisoners—also 3 other ships and small craft.

Thursday, 5th. A schooner passed the fort at the Clifts and joined the enemy's fleet. By some people that came from up the bay, we are informed that the Galvez brig has taken the polacre, which was taken by the Mentor some time ago, and 5 boats at Clarke's Plantation.

By Mr. Stephenson, who came from the Spanish camp, we are informed that it lies along Sutton Lagoon, having the Lagoon upon the rear, and an intrenchment in front.

N. B.—The Indians at night attacked both wings of the enemy's camp, and kept them under arms the whole night.

Friday, 6th. Nothing extraordinary.

Saturday, 7th. Nothing extraordinary.

Sunday, 8th. Mr. Stephenson went as a flag to the Don.

Monday, 9th. As one of the artillery was firing one of the 24-pounders for the morning gun, it burst, but did not hurt any body. About 5 o'clock, P. M., a brig passed the fort at the Clifts, and joined the enemy's fleet. John and Alexander McGilliveray came in, with 70 Creek Indians along with them.

Tuesday, 10th. One of the Waldeck who was taken at Baton Rouge, and had enlisted in the Regt. of Louisiana, deserted and came and joined his regiment. He says that the enemy are where (very) bad off for provisions; 8 men only get 1 pound of meat per day.

Wednesday, 11th. Nothing extraordinary.

Thursday, 12th. The enemy was seen reconnoitering upon the opposite Hills. A few Indians went out and had a skirmish with them. As Lient. Pinhorn was going out, he received a shot in the . . . * They fired several shot at the enemy from the fort and the advanced redoubt. A grape-shot from the fort killed one of the Waldeck sentries and wounded a sergeant. The Indians brought in a couple of Spanish muskets. One of

* The word nearly faded out, but appears to have been "head."

the frigates and a snow went down and laid abreast Rose Island. 8 o'clock, P. M., Lient. Pinhorn died of his wound.

Friday, 13th. The enemy has encamped upon the opposite hills, and is seen throwing up a breastwork before their camp. The frigate came up again; a polacre passed the fort at the Clifts, and joined the enemy's fleet.

Saturday, 14th. Nothing extraordinary.

Sunday, 15th. A very heavy rain fell last night, which washed in a great quantity of sand from the barne and ditch of the fort and the redoubts. The enemy threw up a work in a plain about 1½ miles from hence—supposed as a cover for their convoys of artillery and provisions.

N. B.—B. James and A. Frazer arrived, with about 90 Choctaws.

Monday, 16th. Nothing extraordinary.

Tuesday, 17th. Last night, about eight o'clock, a sergeant of the regiment of Flanders, deserted from the enemy, who confirms all that the Waldeck said; that the enemy is very bad off for provisions, and that Galvez got slightly wounded on Thursday last. 11 o'clock A. M., an express arrived from St. Augustine, with duplicate of the letters that were received some time ago, informing us that Lord Cornwallis had an engagement with the Rebels at Hillsborough, North Carolina, and had killed 3000 of the Rebels. A party of the Creeks that came with the express took a boat belonging to the enemy at Deer Point; they killed 3 of the crew, and took one prisoner.

N. B.—This afternoon five negroes took a Spaniard at Gull Point.

Wednesday, 18th. Yesterday evening the inhabitants took a Spaniard upon Mr. Stephenson's wharf. About 9 o'clock, A. M., a polacre came from the eastward, and a brig from the westward, passed the fort at the Clifts and joined the enemy's fleet and, about 5 o'clock, the enemy began to fire a *feu de joie*.

N. B.—Early this morning we began to erect a mortar battery inside the abbatis at the advanced redoubt.

Thursday, 19th. Mesr. Tarver and a party of Indians went and laid close to the enemy's camp; and this morning they had a skirmish with the Spaniards. The Indians brought in with them a scalp. One of the Indians got wounded in the thigh. This morning, about 8 o'clock, the Creeks brought the prisoner, which they took in the boat at Deer Point. About 11 o'clock there appeared in the offing 7 vessels—consisting of six ships and a brig—the largest ship of which got aground, but got off again. They fired several guns, hoisted signals, and stood off and on.

Friday, 20th. About ½ after 4 o'clock, P. M., the brig kept off and on the bar. 5 o'clock, 3 row-galleys went down and anchored under their

batteries at Rose Island; the brig stood to the eastward.

Saturday, 21st. Early this morning the three row-galleys got over the bar, and stood along Rose Island to the eastward; about 11 o'clock, one of the row-galleys came in over the bar. 1 o'clock, four vessels seen in the offing. About 4 o'clock Mr. Colbert arrived from the Clifts, and informs us that the vessels in the offing consist of 7 line-of-battle ships, 9 frigates, and few brigs, sloops, &c.; and that the ship that got aground yesterday afternoon, was obliged to throw her guns overboard, as two of their carriages and number of casks came ashore at the Clifts, which, upon examining, they proved to be either French or Spanish. 4 o'clock, a sloop came over the bar from the fleet outside, and joined the enemy's fleet.

Sunday, 22d. About 6 o'clock, A. M., a deserter came from the enemy, who says that they are very bad off for provisions; a man only gets three ounces of beans per day. About 12 o'clock we observed about 5 or 600 of the enemy on a hill, within the distance of 300 yards from the advanced redoubt, and fired five guns at them; they then retreated, and there was (went) immediately some cracker and Indians pursued (in pursuit of) them; also a detachment from the 60th and Provincials Regts. and the command of Capt. Byrd, who, when they got upon the ground, found that the enemy had retired to their camp. As Mr. Gordon, aid-de-camp to General Campbell, was reconnoitring, he got from one of Liman's people, who found it, the plan of the enemy's works, and the manner they mean to attack us. The advanced redoubt is their chief object; finding this, we imagine their engineer was killed by one of the cannon-shot, as the tree, it appears, that he was standing under, was struck, and near it was a great quantity of blood. About 4 o'clock some small vessels passed the Clifts and joined the enemy's fleet. The enemy is seen disembarking several hundred men at Sutton Lagoon.

N. B.—Two of the Waldecks killed by some Indians, as they were cutting branches of trees for abbatis.

Monday, 23d. 12 o'clock at night, 40 rank and file of the 60th, under the command of Capt. Byrd, and 100 Indians, went in front of the advanced redoubts about 300 yards.

Tuesday, 24th. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, a body of about 300 of the enemy was seen advancing, upon which the Indians went, and from their fire the Indians retired; upon which, Capt. Byrd, with the 60th, advanced within 70 yards of them and gave them a volley, upon which they retreated very precipitately. 8 o'clock, Capt. Kearney, with 50 Provincials, and Capt.

Johnstone, with two howitzers and 2 field-pieces, went to his support. $\frac{1}{2}$ after 8 o'clock, Capt. Byrd, with his party and the artillery, came in; 1 of the 60th slightly wounded in the leg. 2 o'clock, P. M., a brig came between Neil's and Christie's house and fired two guns at the fort, at which the fort and Waldeck and Provincials' Redoubts fired several shot. 3 o'clock, Capt. Johnstone, with one howitzer and a party of the Waldecks, went upon the beach and began to fire from the howitzer, upon which the brig retired. About 5 o'clock, Capt. Kearney with his party had a brush with the enemy, who was endeavoring to gain the height, but them (then) retired; he took one prisoner belonging to the Irish brigade. Dawes arrived from Carolina, who brings account that Lord Cornwallis had totally defeated the Rebels at Guilford, killed 2000 of them, and taken a number of cannon, stores, and prisoners; upon the news of which, at 8 o'clock, we fired a *feu de joy*.

Wednesday, 25th. About 7 o'clock, A. M., the advanced picquet had a skirmish with the enemy and beat them off. We had one of the Provincials dangerously wounded.

Thursday, 26th. We are informed by Mr. Stephenson, who went as a flag truce yesterday from the Governor to the Gen. Galvez, that the fleet on the outside consists of 11 Spanish, and 4 French line-of-battle ships, and a few frigates. Early this morning, two field-pieces and 50 men of the 16th and 60th Regts. went out as an advanced picquet, under the commands of Lieuts. Carrique and Ward. About 4 o'clock, P. M., the enemy advanced with their field-pieces, but was drove back by the picquet; the advanced redoubt fired several shot at them, and the centre fired one. Finished the counter-battery on the left wing, and begun another on the right wing of the A redoubt.

Friday, 27th. Capt. Kennedy went with 50 Provincials; relieved Lt. Carrique, at 8 o'clock; between 10 and 11 o'clock, the enemy was seen advancing with their field-pieces. Some of the Indians got away upon their backs and began to fire from their field-pieces and from our, and kept up a fire till 2 o'clock. They fired several howitzers and shot from the advanced redoubt. The Indians came, about 2 o'clock, and brought a great number of scalps, firelocks and bayonets. One of the interpreters says, that three shells from the howitzer burst in the centre of a column, and that the enemy had a party of men to carry off the dead and wounded. 2 o'clock, P. M., Colbert's son, a half-breed, arrived, with 54 Chickasaws with him.

Saturday, 28th. Last night, two deserters came in from the Irish brigade, who inform us that the enemy had in the engagement, yesterday, 100

men killed and wounded. About $\frac{1}{2}$ after 11 o'clock three deserters came from the enemy; one of them belonged to the 16th, and one to the Provincials, who inform the General that great number of them would desert, if the General would forgive and agree upon a signal—which was to fire three guns at 12 o'clock—which was complied with. 5 o'clock, two vessels appeared off toward the eastward, upon which some of the ships, on the outside, weighed anchor and stood toward them. At sunset Colbert went with a party of Chickasaws, with ammunition, to the Cliffs.

Sunday, 29th. The enemy, early this morning, was seen throwing up an entrenchment which they had begun last night. It is in length about 2 miles. About 1 o'clock, p. m., our advanced picquet was obliged to retire near the advanced redoubt, as the enemy had got some 9 and 12 pounders upon their flanks. Fired from the fort and the two redoubts several shot and shells, during the day and night, at the enemy's works.

Monday, 30th. About 2 o'clock, this morning, the enemy drove in our advanced picquet. 8 o'clock, a. m., the Indians brought in a prisoner, which they took close to the enemy's work; it was with great difficulty they gave him up.

N. B.—A French frigate came over the bar and joined the enemy's fleet inside.

Tuesday, May 1st. Kept up a fire from the fort and the two redoubts during the day and night at the enemy's works. They cut out seven embrasures, and had three guns mounted.

Wednesday, 2d. About 9 o'clock, this morning, the enemy hoisted their flag and opened batteries of 6 24-lbs. and 2 mortars. They killed us one man, and wounded 5, but did no other material damage. Toward night the enemy slackened considerable. At night we repaired the damage they did, and made another marlin at the advanced redoubt.

N. B.—Our people picked up a number of the enemy's shot, which were 24-pounders, and some shells that will not burst.

Thursday, 3d. Last night the enemy was heard working in the front of the advanced redoubt, about the distance of half a mile; and this morning we fired at them now and then, but could not hurt them, as they were behind a hill. The enemy fired, during the day, 534 shot and 186 shells; they killed one man of the 16th and wounded one of the seamen belonging to the Port Royal, and one man of the 16th, but did very little damage otherwise. At night we repaired the work at the advanced redoubt, and worked at the counter-battery on the right wing.

N. B.—Our people picked up, to-day, about 400 shot, some of which we returned the Don.

P. S.—Two row-galleys came and laid opposite the west end of the towa.

Friday, 4th. About 4 o'clock, we began to fire upon the enemy from the advanced redoubt at their battery and the people at work in the front. 12 o'clock, 94 Provincials under the command of Major McDonald, and the Waldeck, under the command of Lt. Col. DeHorn, to support them, stormed the works in front of the advanced redoubt, burnt their works, and spiked 6 pieces of cannon—8 and 4 pounders. The enemy had a great many killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; among which there are one Captain, one Lieut. of the Irish brigade, and one Lieut. of the Regt. of Majorca, four privates. We had one sergt. of the Provincials killed, and one man of the Light Horse, wounded. The Provincials brought in one drum, and a number of muskets and swords. Ensign Ursel, of the Waldeck, was killed by a cannon-ball, and one private wounded. The army fired 171 shot, and 37 shells, during the day.

N. B.—The Lieut. of the Irish brigade died of his wounds, and was buried with the honors of war. His name was Lieut. O'Dunn.

Saturday, 5th. The enemy's ships on the outside of Rose Island are gone off. About 6 o'clock two deserters from the French train of artillery came in; who inform that the enemy's loss, yesterday, amounted to 30 killed, among which is a major of the Catalonia Volunteers; and that on Wednesday we dismounted one of their 24-pounders. The deserters have agreed to act with the artillery. The enemy fired, during the day, 85 shot and 43 shells; we had nobody hurt. Kept firing from the advanced redoubt, during the night, shells and grape-shot at the enemy working in their front. The enemy threw a few shells at night.

N. B.—One of the prisoners died of his wound.

Sunday, 6th. 2 ships of the enemy's fleet on the outside appeared off and came to an anchor. Last night fell a very heavy rain, which washed some of the sand from the barme of the fort and two redoubts. About $\frac{1}{2}$ after 9 o'clock, the enemy began to fire from two mortars they had in their work in the front of advanced redoubt; the shot and shell fired from the enemy, during the day, amount to 563 shot and 206 shells. We have one Waldeck, one bombardier, and one sailor wounded by a shell. As one of the seamen belonging to the Port Royal was picking up the shot fired from the enemy, a 24-lb. ball struck him in the breech and buried itself in his flesh. He lived after it about five hours.

N. B.—The enemy kept up a very heavy fire, which hurt our advanced redoubt very much, and dismounted three pieces of cannon—12 and 9 pounders. The works we repaired at night, and shut up the two embrasures fronting the enemy's flank battery.

Monday, 7th. About 6 o'clock, A. M., a shell from the enemy's flank battery fell in a tent at the advanced redoubt, in which some men of the artillery were making fuses for the shells,—a number of loaded shells and loose powder lying about; it blew up a box of powder and burst a shell, which killed one man of the Waldeck train and wounded another; one man of the Royal Artillery and three seamen wounded by the shell. A deserter came in from the enemy. He is a German, and belonged to the Regt. of Flanders. Informs us that the Dons are very bad off for provisions, and that Don Galvez and the French General do not agree; he told Galvez that if we did not surrender on the 8th instant, that he would withdraw his troops and vessels and go upon the expedition he was destined for; and he further says, that a shell from us, yesterday, killed 1 captain, 1 Lt., and 12 privates of the Catalan Volunteers. Yesterday, one of the Pennsylvania Loyalists attempted to desert, but was taken and brought in by the Indians, when he received 500 lashes; and to-day, about 12 o'clock, he was drummed out of the regiment with his hands tied behind him, and large libel pinned to his breast, with his crime. He was escorted close to the Spanish lines and there left to his fate, but he soon returned.

The whole of the Indians went out about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 o'clock, to endeavor to get upon the rear of the enemy's encampment; they would not suffer a white man to go with them; they returned in a short time with ten scalps. About 2 o'clock, P. M., a shell from the enemy's flank battery came in at a window of one of the barrack rooms of the advanced redoubt, which killed Lieut. Carroll, and wounded Capt. Foster, of the 16th Regt. Our fire from the advanced redoubt did the enemy a great deal of damage to their works in our front.

6 o'clock, P. M., we imagine that their mortars in their front battery is hurt, as they have not thrown any shell since 2 o'clock. About 8 o'clock, Capt. Kearney, with sixty of the Pennsylvania Loyalists, took the command of the advanced redoubt, and the 16th Regt. took possession of their camp.

Tuesday, 8th. About 9 o'clock, A. M., a shell from the enemy's front battery was thrown in at the door of the magazine, at the advanced redoubt, as the men were receiving powder, which blew it up and killed forty seamen belonging to H. M.'s ships the Mentor and Port Royal; and forty-five men of the Pennsylvania Loyalists were killed by the same explosion; there were a number of men wounded, besides. Capt. Byrd, with seventy men of the 60th Regiment, immediately went up to the advanced redoubt and brought off 2 field-pieces and one howitzer, and a num-

ber of the wounded men; but was obliged to retire, as a great quantity of shell was lying about filled.

At 10 o'clock, the enemy took possession of the remains of the advanced redoubt, and keep up from it a very heavy fire of small arms and cannon from their flank battery upon the centre redoubt, which wounded Lieut. Ward and 18 men of the 60th regt., and 12 seamen—a number of whom died of their wounds, as they were mostly wounded in the head.

About 2 o'clock, P. M., hoisted a flag of truce from Fort George, and offered to surrender upon capitulation. Lieut. Meggs, of the 60th Regt., went as a hostage from us, and we received Lieut. Kenny of the Regt. of Hibernia, from the enemy.

Wednesday, 9th. All day settling terms.

Thursday, 10th. About 5 o'clock, P. M., we surrendered to the arms of Spain. The Spanish grenadiers under the command of Don Bernardo de Galvez, took possession of Fort George and the lines, and sixty French chasseurs of the centre redoubt.

Friday, 11th. The corps under the command of Lieut. General Campbell, encamped on the east side of the town.

June 1st. Embarked on board of the Spanish transports.

4th. Sailed from Pensacola.

20th. Arrived at the Havana, where we remained till the 30th, to take provision and water, when we sailed for N. York, where we arrived upon the 12th July, when the different corps were ordered to be cantoned in and about New Town, L. Island.

January 7th. 1781. We attacked the village about daybreak, and were defeated owing to the Waldeck not supporting the 60th and Provincials. Col. de Hontbaden and Lieut. Sterling, of the W. Regt., and Lieut. Gordon, 60th, killed. Capt. Bumbach, W. Regt., Lt. Bayartun, and Lieut. Pinhorn, Provincials, wounded, 13 privates killed, and 19 wounded; reckoned killed and wounded of the enemy in the redoubt, 25 of the former, and 34 of the latter, amongst which there are several officers.

We add, in conclusion, the following note from "An Account of the Surveys of Florida," &c. London: 1790, p. 3:

"The enemy's forces at the siege of Pensacola by sea, consisted of eleven Spanish and four French ships-of-the-line, two frigates of 36 guns, three sloops-of-war, four galleys, with a number of gunboats, and other armed vessels. By land they had 7000 Spanish and 300 French troops, besides the Americans and Indians, with an im-

mense train of artillery; and though the whole of the British in garrison, both army and navy, volunteers and all, did not exceed 1000 men; yet they stood a siege of two full calendar months. Extract of Mr. Gauld's journal, in manuscript, who served as a volunteer during the siege, often assisted in the engineer's department, and was of considerable service on many occasions, during the war. From his knowledge both of the French and Spanish languages, he had been employed by the general in translating and interpreting all the letters and papers relative to public affairs, &c., as appears by a letter of General Campbell's to the Secretary of State."

NEWPORT IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

(Concluded.)

1779. *April 2.* Last night a Continental soldier deserted from the Main and came to this Island.

8. This morning the Privateer that sailed on the 31st of March, returned. They consisted of Refugees, and part of Fanning's Regiment; after cruising some time to the Eastward, they landed at Nantucket and brought off a number of Hogs, a quantity of oil, and 3 vessels.

11. A Flag arrived from Providence, with women.

12. At 8 o'clock, this evening, the 43 Regt. of English, embarked at Banister's Wharf, bound to Conanicut.

13. Last night, great part of the Troops in the Town was in their arms, being under apprehension of the Provincials landing in Conanicut, as a great number of men and boats were seen on the other side.

14. Arrived here, the brig King George, Master Hazard, from a cruise; have taken a number of prizes. She brought one in with her.

This morning, was taken off Point Judith, by a Privateer Schooner, an armed Whale Boat, with 9 men in her. Likewise, came in from Boston, a Whale Boat with 2 Frenchmen and a woman.

17. This morning arrived here, the Letter-of-Marque Brig, called the Knipton, from Gaudaloupe, bound to New London, taken by the Privateer Trion; the Brig being chased by a Frigate, was obliged to heave her guns overboard and run ashore.

20. Joshua Tophem is appointed Deputy Inspector of Refugees. Last night a party of 18 Refugees embarked in their Boats from this Island and proceeded to Swansey Neck, where they

took 18 Continental soldiers and a — man and burnt his house, and returned this morning.

22. Sailed a Flag for Providence, with inhabitants.

May 8. This morning, the Tryon Privateer having had an engagement with a schooner, she had 1 man killed and 3 wounded. The Refugees have returned this evening from an expedition on Point Judith; they brought off upwards of 1000 sheep and 40 cattle.

13. This morning sailed the Wood Fleet, consisting of 12 sail.

14. Sailed the Refugees and 11 sail of Privateers and Transports.

15. Six of the Wood Fleet that sailed on the 13th, returned; the other 6 being taken by the Americans.

17. Last night arrived 15 sail from Long Island, with wood, convoyed by the Thames. Fish is stated at so low a price by the superintendent, or Joseph Wanton, that the fishermen are discouraged from fishing. Reported that the Refugees are blocked up by some American frigates.

19. The Refugees are all arrived, anchored and —

20. Went up the River.

21. Returned with some stock and a F. C. prisoner, and some household furniture.

24. This afternoon, the Refugees Privateer Gen. Prescott and Gen. —, went up the River, and engaged an American Privateer, but returned without success.

28. Last night 3 men deserted from the Continent to this Island; they report that Charleston, capital of South Carolina, had surrendered to the British Troops under Gen. Matthews—a reinforcement from New York—without firing a gun. This morning the Fish Boats belonging to this place, were taken at the mouth of the Harbor, by 3 boats from Point Judith; one of the Fish Boats carried 2 swivel guns.

29. Last night, the Agent Ship called the Christopher, mounting 20 guns, by accident took fire and burnt to the water; with great difficulty the other Transports were saved. They cut her cables, which occasioned her to drive up towards the North Battery. This morning 4 continental soldiers deserted to this place. Two of the Fish Boats, that was taken on the 28th, are returned with all their Fish. They were treated with every act of kindness. The armed Boat is kept behind.

June 2. This afternoon arrived the Renown, from a cruise. She brought in a Prize, Letter-of-Marque Ship, belonging to Providence, laden with lumber.

6. Last night the Refugees sailed from this Harbor, and landed at Point Judith and returned this morning with about 40 cattle, and two men wounded.

8. This evening the Refugees returned from an expedition on Uddike's, Newtown; 'tis said they burned 3 houses and brought off 41 rails; they had a number of men wounded.

10. This morning the 56 Regt. of English Landgrave of Hessians, marched out to Portsmouth, to encamp. Arrived, the York fleet, convoyed by a Frigate. They report that the troops had left Virginia and gone up the North River and taken the forts. It is reported that 3 Regts. are ordered for New York.

16. This morning the 54 Regt. of English and Landgrave of Hessians marched into town and embarked on board a Transport for New York; likewise, the King's American Regt., commanded by Col. Fanning, embarked from Conanicut.

17. Sailed, this morning, the Fleet with Troops for New York, convoyed by the Thames and two Refugee Privateers, and one armed Brig. The Fleet returned this evening, the wind being ahead.

24. This morning was buried, with the honors of war, Major Arminback of the Landgrave Regt., who broke his leg by a fall from a chaise.

25. This morning sailed the Fleet with Troops, a second time, with the Long Island Fleet, having been windbound since the 17th.

27. This day Henry Bliss and Moses Sweet were taken from Gronbury Island, fishing, and committed to the Provost; their boat stove.

July 4. A great number of cannon is heard up the river—supposed to be celebration of Independence. It is confidently reported in town, that the fleet that sailed from this port on the 17th of June, joined by another in New York, has besieged New London by land and sea.

6. A paper is posted up in town called an address to the inhabitants of Connecticut, signed on board the Camilla, by Sir George Collin and Gen. Tryon, in an expedition against New London.

8. Last night sailed the Renown with 300 troops on board. This day returned a party of refugees from —, with a few prisoners.

9. Returned, a party of refugees from the main, said to have left two men.

23. Arrived, a fleet from Long Island, with wood. Mr. Jonathan —, committed to the Provost. Last night a party of refugees landed on Secunnet and brought off several persons, and killed a young man whose name was Tiger. Samuel Goldsborough is said to be the person that killed him.

August 12. Mr. James Coggeshall is committed to the Provost, suspected of assisting a soldier in deserting.

15. Yesterday Mr. Perry watched a turtle off the mouth of the harbor, and this morning was committed to the Provost.

17. Mr. Sam'l Taylor is committed to the Pro-

vost; he being a fishing this afternoon, was taken by an American armed boat and released.

27. This day arrived here, convoyed by the Restoration, the wood fleet from Long Island. They report that the first division of transports had arrived at New York, with 5,000 troops, convoyed by Admiral Arbuthnot.

Sept. 7. Arrived, the York fleet, convoyed by the Delaware; they bring a confirmation of a Spanish war.

8. This day a Spanish war is declared on board the shipping, and printed declarations stuck up in the street.

10. Sailed, the wood fleet, convoyed by the Delaware.

28. This evening 5 sail of ships was seen passing by the island, standing to the eastward—supposed to be French.

29. Arrived, the Hunter, sloop of war, from New York; E. C. Steward, aid-de-camp to Gen. Clinton, is come in her; son to Lord Bute. It is reported that a French fleet is on the coast.

October 1. The barrack master is employed in numbering the houses. S. Cook, chief barrack master, noted for his ill-treatment of the inhabitants.

3. This morning the Benau regiment marched into town from Portsmouth, and encamped at the south end of the town, on the road leading to the Neck. The troops are apprehensive of an invasion by sea and land; great preparations are making. This morning we were insulted; soldiers of the Benau regiment, which struck James and knocked my mother down,—bruised her very much.

7. This evening Mr. James Larkins, and Mr. Henry Bliss, Jr., were carried to the Provost and a strong guard of Anspak; without knowing any crime. They have both lately been prisoners at Providence, taken a fishing.

10. This evening a large fleet appears in sight, standing from the westward; it is supposed to be the York and Long Island fleets.

11. This morning the fleet arrived in this harbor. The order is come in this fleet, to evacuate the island. The fleet consists chiefly of empty transports to take in the troops. This news has put the refugees, and part of the inhabitants, in the greatest consternation, being so little expected.

12. Arrived, the refugee fleet from the eastward. The army and merchants are carrying their baggage as fast as possible. The whole town appears in one general confusion.

The evacuation of the town took place on the 25th October, 1779; when they marched through the town in solid columns, into the Neck, and embarked on board their ships and sailed for New York, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

PATENT OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.
TO JUAN DE AÑASCO.

WE are indebted to Mr. Buckingham Smith, for the following Patent to Juan de Añasco, copied by him in the archives at Seville. It is curious, as explaining the passage in De Soto's letter of July 9, 1539, where he alludes to the absence of Añasco, as from this patent it is pretty clear that he was carrying out his commercial speculation on the coast, by purchasing furs, &c., from the Indians.

EL REY.

Por quanto por parte de vos Juan de Añasco, nro. contador de la provincia Florida cuya govanacion tenemos encomendado al capitan Hernando de Soto, me ha sido supplicado os mandasse, dar licencia para que pudiesedes rrescatar con essos yndios dessa provincia no enbargante que fuesedes nro. contador della o como la mi mrd. fuesse yo tove lo por bien y por la presente os doy licencia y facultad para que entretanto que en la dha. provincia Florida no se nos pagan derechos de almojarifaxgo podais tractar y contractar y rrescatar con los yndios de la dha provincia vos solo o en conpañia como quisierdes y por bien tovierdes assi en las cosas destos nros. rreynos como con las cosas de la misma tierra que en ella se criaren e hovieren guardando cerca dello las ordonanças que estoviere hechas o se hizieren por el nro. governador y oficiales de la dicha provincia y con tanto que por vos ni por la dha. conpañia no trateis ni contracteis con la dicha nra. hacienda direte ni yndirete sso pena de la nra mrd. y de perdimiento de vros bienes para nra camara y fisco. Feche en Valladolid a quatro dias del mes de mayo de mill e quinientos e treynta y siete años. Yo el Rey.—*Libro de la Florida de Capitulaciones y asientos &c. desde el año 1517, hasta el de 1578.*

THE KING

Inasmuch as thou on thy part, Juan de Añasco, our Comptroller of the Province of Florida; the government whereof I have conferred on the captain Hernando de Soto, hast petitioned me to command that thou be permitted to traffic with the Indians of that Province, notwithstanding thou be our Comptroller there, or in such way allowed as might to us be deemed proper; we, for the present, do license and empower thee so long as in that Province we shall not be paid the duties of almojarifaxgo, to bargain, contract, and traffic with the Indians thereof, alone or in company, as thou wilt and shalt deem well of the things of these our kingdoms, as of those which in that country may be produced or exist there; observing, in respect thereof the ordinances that are or may be enacted

by our government and officers of that Province, to the extent that neither thou nor the said company treat or contract with our exchequer directly nor indirectly, under penalty of forfeiture of our favor and of your goods, to the fiscal advantage of our treasury. Dated at Valladolid, the fourth day of the month of May, of one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven years.

I, THE KING.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held *April 17th*, W. H. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair.

The acquisition to the library for the month, made a total of 421, from 27 contributors; besides the donations from L. W. Volk, the sculptor, of a fine copy of his bust of Senator Douglass, and from Mr. Grant Thorburn, of a likeness of himself, in photograph, taken in March, at the advanced age of 87 years and 16 days.

Communications were received from the librarians of the University of Michigan, Bowdoin College, the Boston Public and N. Y. State libraries, acknowledging donations; from I. P. Lesley, Esq., of the American Philosophical Society, opening relations of correspondence and exchange with that institution; from J. Russell, Esq., of Bluffdale, Ill., on the antiquities of the Northwest; and from T. Ward, Esq., of Philadelphia, relative to the Gilpin bequests.

The Secretary having announced, with appropriate remarks, the recent death of three members of the Society, viz: his Excellency W. H. Bissell, Governor of Illinois, honorary, Col. C. W. Hunter, of Alton, corresponding, and George W. Dale, Esq., of Chicago, associate members, resolutions of respect were offered by Judge Skinner, Mr. Haven, and Mr. Bross, which were unanimously adopted; and the Hon. Mr. Arnold, Mr. Barry, the secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, were requested to prepare suitable notices of the members deceased, respectively, to be placed on the Society's files.

After providing for a special observance of the semi-annual meeting of the Society, to take place in May, and the transaction of other ordinary business, the meeting was adjourned without day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Officers, vol. iv., p. 44.) *Boston, May 2.* A stated meeting was held this day at the So-

ciety's rooms in Bromfield-street, the president, A. D. Hodges, in the chair. The librarian reported the additions to the library, and the corresponding secretary the correspondence since the last meeting.

The historiographer read interesting memoirs of Hon. Benjamin Vinton French, a life member, who died at Dorchester, Mass., April, 1860, aged 68; and of Charles Stearns, a resident member, who died at Northampton, Mass., April, 1860, aged 71.

James S. Loring, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper entitled, "Our First Historian of the American Revolution;" in which he gave an account of the Rev. Wm. Gordon, and his works, interspersed with anecdotes of American patriots and statesmen of his time. Mr. L. was listened to with deep attention.

On motion of E. G. Ware, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Loring for his paper, and a copy was requested.

After the transaction of some business, the meeting was dissolved.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The Society held its monthly meeting on May 5. Several members were received into the Society and others elected. Mr. Colburn, the Vice-president, presented to the library of the Society, seven volumes containing much information on coins and medals. Several members exhibited coins. Mr. Davenport called the attention of the meeting to a piece of tin, shaped somewhat like an anchor, which was found lately in a cave in Mexico, and is believed to be a specimen of the money of the Aztecs. The matter was referred to the Secretary.

The Society now numbers some twenty members; and it is hoped that it may be largely useful in its peculiar science.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

N. H. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a special meeting of this Society, held in its library room on Wednesday, April 18, Rev. Edward Ballard, of Brunswick, Me., a native of Hopkinton, read, by previous invitation of the executive committee, a very valuable historical paper on the Indians in the Contoocook valley. There was a respectable attendance of the members of the Society, together with many of the citizens of Concord. The chair was occupied by Joseph Dow, Esq., of Hampton, Vice-president of the Society. Mr. B. did not confine himself to the Indians who had their homes in the valley, but to those tribes in the neighborhood and in Canada, which had figured in it. On this subject he has bestowed much long

and discriminating research. A large portion of his narrative was occupied in describing the sufferings of the inhabitants of Rumford (Concord), Boscawen, Hopkinton, and Salisbury, then frontier towns, by the depredations of the St. Francis Indians in Canada, during the old French war. The reading of the paper consumed more than two hours, and was listened to with unabated interest to the close. A resolution was passed including a vote of thanks, and a request that he would favor the Society with a copy to be deposited in the library for future publication, if thought best.

It was voted to hold another meeting in four weeks, at such hour and place as the executive committee may appoint, for the purpose of listening to such paper or papers, on appropriate subjects, as may be procured.

The Society voted thanks to W. F. Goodwin, Esq., for the many valuable services he has recently rendered, by which all its debts are now paid and the library greatly increased by valuable books and pamphlets.

Though the Society has long been in existence, its library and museum are not what they should be. A few hundred dollars annually from the State are much needed to increase it and enable the Society to prosecute its labors with energy and success. Sure we are that our legislature could not, in the view of all well-informed and reasonable citizens, do a more popular thing than to help the N. H. Historical Society in its noble labors.

NEW YORK.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The New York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, President Bradish in the chair. Nearly ninety persons were present. The reading of the minutes showed a large number of donations to the Society. About twenty new members were elected.

Mr. Eugene Lawrence gave the paper of the evening, which was upon Sir Humphrey Gilbert, blithe and bold. He gave a glowing description of the glory of the Elizabethan age, and said that Sir Humphrey Gilbert was the first preacher of the Northwest Passage, and the expedition of Sir John Franklin was due to his theory. Mr. Lawrence then traced the history of Sir Humphrey, from his birth in Devonshire, to his death. The usual vote of thanks was passed. Dr. Bacon stated that the Latin of New York was *Novæ Eboraci*, and not *Novi Eboraci*, as usual in books printed in Latin. Another singular fact he would like to mention, which was that Americans never groan when wounded in battle. Major-Gen. Gaines

had told him this, and said that he had heard so from Gen. Stark and other generals of the Revolution. They always knew when there were screams and groans after a volley, that the British had the worst of it. He desired to have this put in print; he thought the same power of enduring pain without any external manifestation, which existed in the aborigines, had descended to their successors in the country. It seemed to be the result of the climate. It existed in all Americans, even if they were Irishmen and migrated to this country when they were two years old. The Society then adjourned.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The April meeting was held April 17th, at the residence of the president, Hon. George Folsom, who occupied the chair.

A letter was received from Mr. Totten, chief-engineer of the Panama Railroad company at Aspinwall, April 2d, accepting his appointment as a corresponding member, and promising to send more curiosities from the Chiriqui graveyards, particularly specimens of the stone posts or columns which have been recently found in some of them, supporting the roofs. He writes:

"I was in error in stating that the images I sent you were the only stone images discovered in Chiriqui. I was so informed; but I have recently seen small ones from that locality, and numerous stone articles, apparently household utensils, with figures of animals cut upon them, showing that the art of working stone was known to the aborigines of that country."

Lient. Col. W. D. Raasloff, *chargé d'affaires* for Denmark, took his seat as a member, and presented a collection of ancient stone instruments, received from Professor Thompson, Director of the Royal Museums of Copenhagen. They were taken from ancient mounds, and were chiefly made of flint. The most highly finished is a spear-head, or perhaps a poniard, 9 or 10 inches long.

Mr. R. also presented a collection of archaeological publications from Denmark, and specimens of the beautiful new coins issued by his government for circulation in their W. Indies. They are of 1 cent, 5, 10, and 20 cents, on the American decimal system.

On motion of Dr. Wynne, seconded by Mr. Loosey (Austrian Consul-general), the thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. Raasloff and Prof. Thompson.

The president spoke in terms of admiration of the extent, value, and beauty of the Danish museums, expressed regret that they should be so far before us, in even American antiquities, for which they deserve high praise.

The president presented the two publications

of the "Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society."

A letter was read from L. Tappan, Esq., accompanying an Arabic manuscript, of several pages, from Africa, purporting to contain a history of the world, extracted from the Koran. Mr. Cotheal reported that it was so, and evidently recently written by some educated negro. It is on ruled, light blue paper, apparently American.

Dr. Davis presented a letter from Mr. Hawes, of Panama, with a map containing interesting answers to questions concerning the Chiriqui graves. A law was passed by the Spanish in 1542, claiming all gold found in *huecos* (meaning graves), which abound in Central America, New Grenada, and Peru.

A report on Gen. Herran's Chiriqui earthen relics, from the committee on antiquities, described the twenty-five articles of which it consists: nine tripods, ten vases, two small musical instruments, &c. The vessels, like others in the collections of Drs. Davis and Merritt, are neatly and sometimes very gracefully formed of clay, few of them with any appearance of having been fused, some glazed with an unknown substance, and painted, probably with metallic oxides, which it is desirable to have analyzed. Most of them are soon soaked through by water; but such as are glazed are water-tight. Several bear resemblance to Roman, Grecian, and Etruscan jars. One is nearly like a *diota*, or Grecian two-eared one, among his specimens.

Dr. Davis remarked on the historical value of ancient pottery, and said that the specimens from Chiriqui appear to have been moulded upon an imitation of vegetables, fruits, shells, or other common objects of the country, and ornamented with imitations of native animals. In no instance has he found any attempt to imitate any thing foreign in pottery, copper, or gold. The jars are all formed by hand, with no mark of the potter's wheel. He thinks the external and internal layers of clay, when light colored, with a black stratum between them, must have been penetrated and changed by the coloring matter applied, with or without the size or varnish spread over them.

Dr. Merritt mentioned that the natives of the Isthmus now make their rude earthen utensils of a peculiar black earth, which gives them the appearance of iron. Some of the ancient Chiriqui jars appear to consist, in part, at least, of the same. The coloring matter of that clay is probably peroxide of iron.

Dr. Merritt read the report of the committee on the Chiriqui musical instruments, then exhibited. They are all (but one) whistles or flageolets, roundish, or in the forms of birds or beasts,

from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with an air-chamber, and from 1 to 4 finger-holes. The pitch and scales of these instruments were noted in the report, and several peculiarities mentioned, distinguishing them as of a different species from all others known in ancient and modern times. The most perfect has three finger-holes to produce the notes; A, G, F, E, downward. The fourth finger-hole gives the semitones of these. By a particular process two or three lower notes are obtained. A very diminutive instrument, with two finger-holes, has a loose ball of baked clay in its air-chamber, which, when moved, varies the notes.

Dr. Gajani stated that on investigation, he was convinced that some high Roman families adhered to the modes of interment practised by their ancestors; those of native or Etruscan origin, interring the body, and those of Latin or Trojan descent (as they called it), burning it. The two races made their tombs and catacombs on opposite sides of the Tiber. The tomb of the Scipios was originally on the Vatican Hill, but removed across the river, where it has been discovered in modern times. Dr. G. believes that none of the Etruscan vases ever contained human remains. They are not large enough, and nothing has ever been found in any of them. This view is opposed to the long-received opinion that all the Romans, for a time, interred their dead, and afterwards universally adopted the custom of burning them. The Julian family and that of the Scipios appear to have been of different races. Campana, who first entered the tomb of the Scipios, affirmed that he saw the form of a man's body on a bier, which soon crumbled and disappeared under the effect of the air. The bier, being of iron, remained. Six pounds weight of gold was found.

Judge Daly remarked, that he had seen marks of fire on some of the remains in Etruscan tombs.

The Society were informed that the Legislature of the State of the Isthmus have a bill before them for regulating the exploration of graves in Chiriqui, &c. An amendment, proposed by Governor Obaldia, requires licenses from the government for short terms, and securing proprietors of land from loss and damage.

CORRECTION.—James Hale, vol. iv., p. 139, should be James Hall. Judge Hall, so well known as a western writer, founded the *Illinois Gazette*, and conducted it till his removal to Vandalia, when he began the *Illinois Weekly Register*, and subsequently, in 1860, the *Illinois Monthly Magazine*. He also edited the *Western Monthly Magazine*, begun at Cincinnati in 1835.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

CINCINNATI IN 1777.—As this was the most considerable town, or city, as it was soon afterward called, that I had seen, I felt great interest in examining it. There was not one brick house in the city. There may have been a low and rough stone house of small dimensions.

The houses, and there were very few of them, were principally of boat planks, taken from the flatboats in which emigrants had descended the river. The planks were reduced to the proper length, and then set on end so as to make the walls of the building, and the roof was covered with thin sawed plank or clap-boards. Some of the better order of houses had a second story. For the first time I here saw a dray; I think there were three or four of them in the town.

The streets were wholly unimproved, except that a plank or log was thrown across places that would otherwise have been impassable.

At this place we engaged an ox-team to carry certain articles which were indispensable, and which we could not carry in our knapsacks. I think that no other teams but oxen were used for expeditions into the country, as the danger of having horses stolen by roving bands of Indians, was very great.

Leaving the city, we pursued a northerly direction until we reached the farm of Mr. Richardson, which was about forty miles from Cincinnati, and between which and the city there was but one house.—*Judge McLean's Reminiscences.*

TOMB OF ROGER WILLIAMS.—The *Providence Journal*, speaking of the exhumation of the remains of Roger Williams, says: "That it is known that the family burial-place was in a field back of the house of the late Sullivan Dorr, Esq. The fact has been handed down that, about the year 1740, his grave was encroached upon by a new grave prepared for one of his descendants; which seems to show that its exact locality was not marked then. There is no later account of it. One of the descendants of Mr. Williams, Mr. Shadrach Randall of North Providence, has recently tried to determine the spot, and if he could recover any remains, to remove them to a more public and secure deposit. Two graves were found running into each other, and without doubt the one furthest west was that of Williams. But no distinguishable remains could be found. A number of nails, a small fragment of wood, undoubtedly of the coffin, and a mass of black earth, was all

that could be reclaimed. The contents of the grave, such as they were, were taken to a tomb in the North Burial Ground. Mr. Randall intends, with a pious care which does him honor, to remove all the remains which may be disclosed by further search, and give them burial in the public ground. On that day but two graves were opened, though three or four, apparently of children, were uncovered. An apple-tree had run its roots through the graves, and by absorbing somewhat of their contents, had very likely hastened their decomposition."

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.—Our readers may like to know something about the French Academy, so called, which has just conferred its honors upon our distinguished townsman, Mr. Motley. The true title of this illustrious body is *Institut Impérial de France*. It is composed of five separate academies. First, is *L'Académie Française*, comprising forty members, and hence sometimes called *Les Quarante*, or "The Forty." These are, or are supposed to be, the most distinguished writers in France: philosophers, historians, poets, novelists, essayists, &c. They meet twice a week, and have particular supervision of the purity of the French tongue, having been founded by Cardinal Richelieu, for that object, in 1635. To them we owe the French dictionary which bears their name. Next comes the Academy of Inscriptions—*L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*,—composed of forty members, ten honorary members, eight foreign associates, and fifty corresponding members. History, geography, philology, antiquities, classical literature, the study of medals and inscriptions, belong to this academy, which superintends the publication of several learned works. No Americans are members of this body. Among Englishmen, Prof. Wilson, the learned Sanscrit scholar, is a foreign associate, and Col. Leake, Mr. Wright, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Layard, and Mr. Cureton, are corresponding members. Then is the Academy of Sciences—*L'Académie des Sciences*,—that is, geometry, astronomy, mathematics, natural history, &c., which numbers sixty-five members, eight foreign associates; ten honorary members, and one hundred corresponding members. Our adopted countryman, Prof. Agassiz, is a corresponding member. Among Englishmen, Prof. Faraday, Sir David Brewster, and Sir John Herschel, are foreign associates; and Sir William Hamilton, Mr. Moseley, Mr. Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Prof. Airy, Admiral Smyth, Mr. Hind, Prof. Adams, Sir James Ross, Prof. Barlow, Prof. Forbes, Prof. Wheatstone, Mr. Graham, Sir R. Murchison, Prof. Sedgwick, Sir Wm. Hooker, Mr. Bracey Clark, Prof. Lindley, Prof. Owen, and Sir B. Brodie, are corresponding members. Then

comes the Academy of Fine Arts—*L'Académie des Beaux Arts*—comprising forty members, ten honorary members, ten foreign associates, and forty corresponding members. These are painters, sculptors, engravers, architects, and musical composers. No American belongs to this academy: and only two Englishmen,—Prof. Cockerel, a foreign associate, and Prof. Donaldson, a corresponding member. Next is the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences—*L'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*—comprising forty members, six honorary members, six foreign associates, and forty-five corresponding members. Five of our countrymen are corresponding members: Mr. Everett, Mr. Bancroft, Prof. Lieber, Pres. Tappan of Michigan University, and Mr. Motley. Lord Brougham is a foreign associate; and Dr. Whewell, Archbishop Whately, Mr. John Austin, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Senior, Mr. Babbage, Mr. Grote, are corresponding members.

A place in the French Institute is a very high honor, greatly coveted, and among resident members canvassed for with as much ardor as political distinctions are here. It is also a place of some substantial value; for each resident member receives fifteen hundred francs a year. The free, or honorary members, receive no salary. Some are members of more than one academy; for instance, Ampère, Vitet, Villemain, and Merimée are members of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions. Cousin, Thiers, Mignet, Renussat, G. C. Dupin, and the Duc de Broglie are members of the French Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences; while the venerable head of the illustrious Biot wears a triple crown, he being a member of the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions, and the Academy of Sciences.—*Boston Courier*, March 29, 1860.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1832.—The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, Westchester, New York, Richmond, Queens, Kings, and Suffolk, lying together in the southeastern corner of the State of New York, gave a majority of 13,601 for the electoral ticket friendly to Gen. Jackson, in 1832. This was the exact majority for that ticket in the whole State, the votes of the rest of the State being balanced.

ACHIENDASE—ITS MEANING.—*Achiendase*, the Huron name given to Jerome Lalemont, and, subsequently, by the Iroquois to his successors, as Superiors of the Jesuit missions, means, according to Father Potier, a *new name*. Its components are, *Achienda*, or *asenda*, *name*, and *ase*, *to be new*.

PAPER CURRENCY OF GEORGIA.—Two more "Georgia Bills" may be added to the specimens described in vol. ii. pp. 17-19. They bear the same ambitious ornamentation, and abound equally in astronomical signs and printers' devices with those previously alluded to, but are later in date, and appear to be issues of the Provincial Congress at the very opening of the Revolution.

In the first specimen, the words "CERTIFICATE," "FOUR SPANISH-MILLED DOLLARS," and "CONGRESS," in the second, third, and fourth lines, and the words "FOUR" "DOLLARS," inclosing a spirited cut of a "rifleman," or "ranger," are printed in red. The signatures and the numbering of each are in manuscript; the names attached being those of well-known patriots, several of whom subsequently received the highest honors in the gift of their fellow-citizens.

W. S. P.

MARRIAGE NOTICES IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The following are from the (Boston) *Independent Chronicle* for November 14, 1776:

"Lieut. John Ingersoll of the Battalion of Train, of this State, to Miss Sally Spear, Daughter of Capt. David Spear—a Lady possessed of every Qualification requisite to conduce to the Happiness of the Marriage State.

"Mr. Nathaniel Crosswell, Goldsmith, to Miss Polly Whitman—a Lady with Accomplishments sufficient to render the Marriage State most agreeable and happy."

JOHN HANCOCK.—The following advertisement is from the (Boston) *Independent Chronicle* for January 29, 1778:

"All persons who are indebted to the Honorable John Hancock, Esq., are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to receive his dues; and all persons who have demands upon, or accounts open with Mr. Hancock, are also desired to bring them in for immediate settlement. Constant attendance for transacting the above business, will be given at the Subscriber's House, in Tremont-street, near the Chapel.

"WILLIAM BANT, Attorney to the
"HON. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

"*§* Continental Bills will be received in Payment, in preference to Gold or Silver."

ORIGINAL LETTER OF WASHINGTON.—By the politeness of G. W. Pratt, Esq., I am enabled to send you a copy of a letter, for publication, written by General Washington to Samuel Williams, American consul at Hamburg, in reply to one written him by Mr. Williams, announcing the

safe arrival of Gen. Lafayette at Hamburg. The letter is on a quarto sheet of water-lined paper, and the chirography is of the neatest and fairest description—not an erasure, blot, a single letter out of the uniform line; it is just such penmanship as our old writing-master, Barnabas Whitney, used to be delighted with. The envelope bears the seal of Washington in perfect condition.

J. C.

Boston, May, 1860.

MOUNT VERNON, 10th Jan'y, 1798.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th of Oct., from Hamburg, has been received, giving me the first direct and certain account of the arrival of General Lafayette and family at that place; a circumstance highly pleasing to his friends in this country—to none more than myself; and for the prompt advice you have been so obliging as to give me of it, I pray you to accept my sincere thanks.

Fortunate indeed was it for him and family that they did not (according to what has been reported to have been their intention), embark in the ship John, which was lost on the coast of New Jersey, and the passengers with great difficulty, and at the utmost peril of their lives, saved. It may be fortunate too on another account; the delay may give a chance to meet his son in Europe; whose ardent desire, fanned by premature accounts of their actual liberation, could no longer be restrained from flying to the expected embraces of his parents in Paris, to which place he was informed they were journeying, through Italy. He left New York the 26th of October, in the ship Clio, for Havre de Grace, and probably would have (at that season) a short passage.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

SAML. WILLIAMS, Esq.

SWINGING SIGNS.—The oldest sign-post on the island of Manhattan, that we have any account of, hung out at the corner of the *Heere Straat*. It was the sign of "The Wooden Horse," and belonged to an eating-house kept by one Jan Geraardt, in the year 1637, in that quarter.

O'C.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.—In a note in Miss Booth's "History of the City of New York," p. 419, it is stated that "Colden had served as a drummer in 1745, in the army of the Pretender." Before writing history this lady ought to study it. The Hon. Cadwallader Colden was a member of His Majesty's Council of New York, in 1745.

STUDENT.

ABENAKI.—Our correspondent "Brunovicus" says: "The true pronunciation of the word (Wab-na-ki) as given to the writer by a Penobscot Indian at Old Town, as well as it can be indicated by letters, is "Wömp-ë-nähkh-hë." The analysis of the word seems to be "Wompi," *white*, and "ahki" ("ohke," Eliot, "auke," Narragansett), meaning *land*, which in usage was equivalent to *place, locus*. The meaning is, then, "The white place" in allusion to the white, clear light of the rising day, and so emphatically descriptive of "The East."

Mr. Cuog, missionary at the Lake of the Two Mountains, writes:

"In Algonquin, Waban, means *east*; aki, *land*; Wabanaki, *the eastern land*, and by extension, *a man of the eastern land, an east*: as in French, they say *un pais*, to mean a fellow-countryman, one of the same country (*pais*) as the speaker. The plural of Wabanaki is indifferently Wabanakik or Wabanakiwak, or, as formerly written, Wabanakiwek. This word, not only in the plural, but even in the singular, now means exclusively the people of the country, and not the country itself. To express, in Algonquin, the country of the Abenakis, you must say: Wabanakik of akiwa, the Abenakis their land, or else employ the peculiar termination *nang*, added to the singular of national names. Wabinakinang, in the country of the Abenakis; Bostonenang, in the country of the Bostonians, *i. e.*, in the United States; Aganecanang, in England."

The authority of this master of the Algonquin and Mohawk, convinces us that the word *inininag* does not enter in Wabanakiwak.

The definition given by Rev. E. Vetromile, the Penobscot missionary, is *wanba, from the east, naglii, our ancestors*, and *ak*, the plural termination.

MONONGAHELA.—According to Rev. David Jones's "Journal of Two Visits made to some Indians on the west side of the River Ohio, in the Years 1772 and 1773," page 10, "Monongahela, according to the Indian pronunciation, is, Mehmonawangelak, which signifies Falling-in-bank river. From the richness of the soil, the banks of this river frequently break and fall into the stream; hence it takes its name."

MUSKINGUM, according to the same writer, p. 68, means, in Shawnee, Moose-eye river.

Gov. BOTETOURT.—The death of Norborne Berkeley, Baron Botetourt, governor of Virginia, is stated in Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage," as having occurred in 1776. Nicolas and Courthope copy this date in their "Historic Peerage of England," p. 67; but it is an error. Lord Botetourt died in 1770 or 1771; the gen-

eral Assembly of Virginia voted, on 20th July, 1771, to erect a statute to his memory. See the inscription thereon in Howe's "Hist. Coll. of Va.," p. 326. O'C.

Gov. DUNMORE.—Some confusion occurs in Burke's "Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage," respecting the Countess of Dunmore. At p. 344, it is stated that John, fourth Earl of Dunmore (the Gov. of Virginia), married Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander, sixth earl of Galloway. Turning next to the title "Galloway, Alexander, sixth earl," we learn that he had three sons and six daughters, and that "Charlotte," the youngest, married William, fifth earl of "Dunmore." Returning now to the title "Dunmore," we find that "George" was the name of the *fifth* earl, while "William" is represented as the *third* earl, and her ladyship's father-in-law. O'C.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Many persons are under the impression that the name of this State owes its title to the fact of an influence exercised by William Penn on the Councils of England to that effect. Such is not the case, as proved in the extract from a letter written by William Penn, dated January 5th, 1681:

"This day, after many waitings, watchings, solicitings, and disputes in council, my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the king would give it in favor of my father. I chose New Wales, being a hilly country; and when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to call it New Wales, I proposed Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; though I was much opposed to it, and went to the king to have it struck out. He said it was past, and he would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under-secretary to vary the name; for I feared it might be looked on as vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king to my father, as it really was."

DEAR SIR: The following sentences in Timucua, which probably will be found of interest to the curious in the Indian tongues of our country, are taken from a letter written in the year 1688, in San Mateo, on the St. John's River, Florida, by several chiefs of the Timucua nation to the king of Spain on the occasion of receiving a visit from the newly arrived governor of the province, Don Diego de Quiroga y Lossada, successor of Don Juan Marques de Cabrera. The language, on examination, will be found to be that which was found, by the earliest French and Spanish settlers, spoken over the north-

eastern quarter of the peninsula and a portion of territory now in Georgia, within the limits of Camden and Wave Counties. The translation into Spanish was made at the time by a native of the province, Father Francisco de Roxas, friar of the Franciscan order in the convent at Saint Augustine. B. S.

Original.

E REIHE CA ANO CONI CA :

Na nemi Ano quela mitonoma ni cia bobila ha ca hegeno cumena timococo Anequela mitonoma ni cia botela queniye Ano heba sisironima nibotage—Anona io hola ta puqua himeso bonibila hacu dontie cunaquimo si ni ene bobitila Anona io holata yoqua carema te eia tama lahacunaquimo si ni ene bobitila naquenema betaleq dios iquini leqeysa coniquo so bonihabenamotanicate holata ynemi mate Ano quela caremate Amuna puqua ninabara sobota niquo sobonige ysacomanta ciaticanica Acu Ana na ioholata ponobi io quecarema ca cini sobone maquimo sini sobomo bilenincono Cristiano ni puqua cocolebo hela Cristiano leno leno le habemata cubaniheba si bonela minete pataqui lo nonebele caynta Cristi Ano utima niparifo si bonela hacu pataqui

Translation from the Timucua.

AL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR :

Siempre hemos sido vassallos de V. M. pero agora con mejor raçon y de todo coraçõ la somos y así queremos hablar. V. M. ha ynviado muchos gobernadores pero como Don Diego no hemos visto ninguno; otros que an sido gobernadores estan aqui pero como este no hemos visto ninguno, y por esta causa damos a V. M. las gracias. Nos a socorrido a los casiques y pobres vassallos de Vra Magestad con ropa por cuiã causa estamos muy agradecidos; Dios se la pague a V. M. : y si los Señores gobernadores que an benido fueran como el que oy esta fneramos mejores Xptianos. Su merced a travajado mucho en nro vien con tan malos tienpos y por si mesino a visitado a todos los lugares de Xptianos y de ynñeles como fue Basia y nos a dado mucho consuelo

Translation (not literal) from the Spanish.

TO THE KING OUR LORD :

We have ever been vassals of Your Majesty; but now with more reason and entire hearts we are so, and hence we wish to speak. Your Majesty has sent many governors, but like Don Diego we have seen none; others have been here as governors, but like him we have not seen any; for this governor we give thanks to your Majesty. He has succored us—the caciques and poor vassals of your Majesty—with clothes, on which ac-

count we are very pleased; God will reward Your Majesty; and had the lords governors who have come here been like him that is to-day we should be better Christians. His worship has labored much for our good in this so bad weather, and he himself has visited all places of Christians, and of such infidels as is Wasisa, and has given us much comfort.

IRVINGIANA.—To the two brief pieces of poetry printed in "Irvingiana," the only production of Washington Irving, we believe, hitherto printed, may now be added the following copy of verses, which appear in the May number of Thackeray's *Cornhill Magazine*. The lines were apparently written on a visit by Mr. Irving to the seat of Mr. Hope, the author of "Anastatius :"

WRITTEN IN THE DEEPDENE ALBUM.

Thou record of the votive throng
That fondly seek this fairy shrine,
And pay the tribute of a song
Where worth and loveliness combine,—

What boots that I, a vagrant wight
From clime to clime still wandering on,
Upon thy friendly page should write
— Who'll think of me when I am gone ?

Go plough the wave, and sow the sand;
Throw seed to every wind that blows;
Along the highway strew thy hand,
And fatten on the crop that grows.

For even thus the man that roams
On heedless hearts his feeling spends;
Strange tenant of a thousand homes,
And friendless, with ten thousand friends !

Yet here, for once, I'll leave a trace,
To ask in aftertimes a thought;
To say that here a resting-place
My wayworn heart has fondly sought.

So the poor pilgrim heedless strays,
Unmoved, through many a region fair;
But at some shrine his tribute pays,
To tell that he has worshipp'd there.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

June 24, 1822.

A LETTER OF WASHINGTON.—The letter of Washington, to which a correspondent calls our attention in a paper entitled "A Morning at Eden Lodge," in the *London Athenæum* of April 7, 1860, is one addressed to William Eden, subsequently Lord Auckland, then fellow-commissioner with the Earl of Carlisle and George Johnstone, sent to America during the war in 1778. The letter, though given in the *Athenæum* from the original, has already appeared, doubtless from the Letter Books, in Mr. Sparks' "Life of Washington," vol. v., p. 401. The *Athenæum* gleanings from the

manuscript Eden Papers, are interesting to American readers, for their revelations of English affairs contemporary with the Revolution.

PLACE OF WORSHIP WITHOUT WORSHIPPERS.—*To the Editor of the Transcript:* In your historical reminiscences in last Tuesday's *Transcript*, relating to the churches in Boston, and referring to the Quakers' meeting-house in Milton-place, you ask: "Is there another instance in the country where a religious sect owns a neat and a substantial church in a city or town which does not contain a single family of the faith to which the building is consecrated?" I answer, there is. In Newport, R. I., you may see a neat and substantial Jewish synagogue, endowed with funds for a minister's stipend, and also a dwelling-house annexed. These are kept in good order by a worthy Quaker of that city—there being no family professing the Jewish faith resident in Newport. There is likewise a Jewish cemetery in Newport, of as ornamental and tasteful arrangement as such a place is susceptible of; and whenever a congregation of Jews shall form itself in accordance with the requisite conditions, these will all be consigned to their use. Until then, they are held in trust, with the condition that they must be kept in thorough repair.—*Boston Transcript*.

WEST'S PICTURE OF PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.—The following is an original autograph letter from Benjamin West, written in London, in 1775, upon the subject of his picture of Penn's treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon. The letter seems to have accompanied copies of the well-known plate engraved from the original painting. The latter, it will be remembered, is at present in the collection of Joseph Harrison, Jr., Esq., of Phila. The letter, of which the following is a literal copy, is owned by a prominent citizen, who is a relative of the great painter:

DEAR BROTHER: I could not neglect so favorable an opportunity as this by Captain Falconer to send you the print, Wm. Penn's Treaty with the Indians, when he founded the Province of Pennsylvania. I have taken the liberty to introduce the likeness of our Father and Brother of Reading into the picture in the group of Friends that accompany Wm. Penn: that is the likeness of your brother that stands immediately behind Penn resting on his cane. I need not point out the figure of our Father. I believe you will find some likeness of him in the print, tho' they have all lost something of that when compared with the original picture. I have the pleasure to acquaint you, our Father is in as perfect health as I

ever remember to have seen him; he has been in London on a visit for this month, and left me but yesterday on his return to Oxfordshire. All our relations here are well—my youngest boy who is turned of three years old is just recovered from inoculation (inoculation)—who has had it in a fine manner; it is a happy circumstance, and has removed a load of anxiety from me and his mamma.

My Father acquainted me when in town that your mother-in-law's sister was dead, and that she was left her heir—that he believed no one had wrote to her concerning it; if so, I think somebody should see into the situation of things, as I understand there is something of consequence left. If your mother should not have been informed, please communicate the subject of this to her—and if I can be of any use in aiding her in the Business on this side the water she may command me.

My Bessy desires her love may be given with mine to you and sister and Family.

I am, Dear Brother,

Your affectionate

BENJ. WEST.

LONDON, July 12th, 1775.

When you for the future write to me, direct to Newman street, Oxford street.

To William West, Upper Darby, to the care of Joseph Shewell, Philadelphia.

INTERESTING MEMENTO OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mr. Charles H. Morse, says the *Boston Journal*, of April 24th, has exhibited to us the original parol signed by Gen. Burgoyne and other officers of his army, captured at Saratoga by Gen. Gates. The captured red-coats, as is well-known, were quartered at Cambridge, Medford, Charlestown, and Watertown, and their names form the longest list of "fighting men" that we have seen for many a day. The following is a copy of this interesting document:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being under the restrictions of the convention made on the sixteenth of October last, between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major-General Gates, do promise and engage, on our word and honor, and in the faith of gentlemen, to remain in the quarters assigned us for our residence in Cambridge, Watertown, Medford, and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts Bay, and at no time to exceed or pass the following limits, viz.: Swan's shop at Charlestown Neck, the Cambridge road up to the cross-way between Mr. Codman's house and Fort No. 3; the said cross-way out to the road by Mr. Innan's house, taking in the Hospital Barracks; from thence a straight line to Cambridge bridge; from thence

the north brink of Charles river to Watertown bridge; from thence the Boston road as far as the crotch of the way at Anger's corner; from Watertown bridge up the road to the northwest corner of Mr. Remington's house, and from Learned's Tavern the Cambridge road on to the common to the Menotomy road, up said road to Cooper's Tavern, taking in the Menotomy pond; but not to pass the beach on the south, west, or north sides thereof; from Cooper's Tavern down to the east end of Benj'n Tufts' house in Medford, and from Medford Bridge the Boston road to Swan's shop, the first-mentioned bounds. The intermediate roads are within the parol, and the backyards of the respective quarters to the distance of eighty yards from them, during our continuance in this State, or until the Continental General commanding in this State, His Excellency General Washington, or the Congress of the United States, shall order otherwise; and that we will not directly or indirectly give any intelligence whatsoever to the enemies of the United States, or do or say any thing in opposition to or in prejudice of the measures and proceedings of any Congress for the said States during our continuance here as aforesaid, or until we are duly exchanged or discharged; and that we will at all times duly obey the rules and regulations already established for the government of the troops in quarters.

"Given under our hands at Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts Bay, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1777."

The document is signed by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, in a broken, tremulous handwriting (his signature was usually firm and handsome); by Maj. Gen. William Phillips, the Britisher who once wrote to Gen. Washington as "Mr. Washington," then as "George Washington," and finally as "General Washington;" and one hundred and eighty-six other officers.

QUERIES.

PAWNEE SLAVES IN CAROLINA.—A Canadian *Ordonnance* of April 13, 1709, begins thus: "Having a perfect knowledge of the advantage which this colony would derive, if we could securely bring in, by purchase made by the farmers, Indians called Panis (Pawnees), which nation is very remote from this country, and who can be got only through Indians who go to seize them in their own country and most frequently sell them to the English of Carolina, and who have sometimes sold to the people of this country, who are often defrauded of the considerable amounts which they give for them, in consequence of the ideas of liberty suggested to them by those who

have none, which makes them almost always leave their masters, and that under the pretext that there are no slaves in France, which is not true so far as regards the colonies dependent on it, inasmuch as in the West Indies all the negroes bought by the planters, are deemed slaves; and as all the colonies should be regarded as on the same footing, and the people of the Pawnee nation are as necessary to the people of this country to cultivate the land and to do other work which might be undertaken, as the negroes do in the Isles, and that these sort of engagements are very useful to this colony." It then legalizes the property and fines those who induce the negroes and Indians to run away.—*Edits et Ordonnances*, i., p. 371.

Are there any traces in the Southern States of this trade in Pawnee slaves? S.

JOSEPH WARREN.—If any of your readers have a copy of the following pamphlet, they will oblige by communicating the fact to the *Historical Magazine*: "An EULOGIUM on Major-General JOSEPH WARREN, who fell in the action at Charlestown, June xvii., MDCCCLXXV. By a COLUMBIAN. Arma Virunque Cano.—*Virgil*. Boston: Printed by John Boyle, in Marlborough-street, MDCCCLXXI."

J. C.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY 200 YEARS AGO.—I have before me a deed of a piece of land, described as follows: It stood on the west side, by the *Broad highway*, bounded on the east and north sides by the same Highway and the city wall; and on the west by Douine Drisius, and southerly by Jacob Vis, and the garden of the West India Company. The lot was eight rods (or 128 feet) front, by about the same in depth. The price paid for it in 1657, was 1850 guilders, or \$750. The property was immediately south of Trinity Church.

Do the records furnish any earlier mention of the *Broad-high-way* than this? It had been previously known as the "Great" Highway. O'C.

REV. WILLIAM EYRE SALISBURY, vol. i., p. 153, author of "*Vindicæ Justificationis Gratuitæ*," published about 1636. Can any of the readers of the *Historical Magazine* give any information concerning him and his family? E. A. C.

LETTERS OF AN AMERICAN SPY.—Can any correspondent of the *H. M.* inform me of the authorship of a book entitled "Letters | written in London | by an | American Spy, | from the year 1764 to the year 1785, | printed in London in 1786."

The book is inscribed to Brian Edwards, Esq., and the inscription is dated, Chichester, March 1, 1786. G. M. M.

SONG, BOSTON FOLKS.—When Washington visited Boston, in 1789, a song was written to commemorate the event, of which the following fragment only is remembered. Can any one supply the residue?

"The Boston folks * * * *
Are always full of notions;
The boys and girls, their mams and dads,
Are fill'd with joy's commotions." B.

TYNGSBURG, Mass., April 13, 1860.

ALLEGHANY.—What is the meaning of this word? PITTSBURG.

This word appears to be derived from the Seneca dialect of the Iroquois language; and from the word "De-o'-na-gä-no," "cold water," by changes allowed in the dialects of the Iroquois and increased by English encroachment, viz.:

1. By dropping the first syllable, and so leaving "O'-na-gä-no," as is done in "Te-car'-nase-te-o," now "Ca'nisteeo; in "De-u-na-dil-lo," now "Unadilla;" in "De-o-nun-da-da-sis" (in the Cayuga dialect) shortened to "Nun-da-da-sis" (in the Seneca); in "De-o-neh-dä-el" (in Cayuga) shortened into "O-neh-da" (in Seneca); and "O-ne-ä-ga" (in Cayuga) into "Ne-ah-gä" (in Seneca and Onondaga).

2. The next change is the substitution of *l* for *n* (commutable letters), so that we have "O'-le-gä-no."

3. Then came the last change, by the transfer of the word to English pronunciation and writing; and so

"O'-le-gä-no" became

"All'-e-ga-na,"

and afterwards

"Al-le-ga-ny."

The word was applied in its pure Indian form of "De-o'-na-gä-no" to the northern branch of the Ohio, where the modern spelling is still in use. A reference to the extinct tribe of the Allegani is therefore not needed to find the origin of the name. (See "The Iroquois League.")

Confirmation for the foregoing is found in the following dialectic forms for *water*, viz., *Hohnega*, *onnuega*, *ohneka*; with the addition of the word *anno*, which, in the several places where it is used, conveys the idea of the *cool* water of the running stream, in distinction from the *warmish* water of the still pond. So that *Onnega-anno*, euphonically shortened to *On'-ne-ga-no*, and thus the origin of "Alleghany" is the "Eau froide" of the French missionaries, and the "cold water" of our day and language. BRUNOVIOUS.

[In the French Onondaga Dictionary, New York, 1859, verb. *Eau*, cold water is *hohnegano*, and in Bruyas's Mohawk Radicals, verb. *anno*, cold, *onneganno* is cold water. S.]

MRS. CATHARINE GREENE.—This lady, whose maiden name was Ray, was a native of Block Island. She married a Mr. Greene, a brother of Gen. Greene, and at one time the Governor of Rhode Island. The letters to her from Dr. Franklin, in his works, and hers to him, in the recently published Franklin correspondence, lead us to wish to know something more of her. When did she die? What children survived her? Are any of her descendants now living? M. E.

PHILADELPHIA.

WAMPANOAGS.—According to a valued correspondent, the Penobscots call themselves Wömp-ë-nähkh-lë. This form of Abnaki approaches very closely to Wampanoag. Is there any reason to suppose them identical? S.

SMOCK-MARRIAGE IN NEW YORK.—In the interesting narrative of the Life of Oulandah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, written by himself, and published in London in 1789, in vol. ii., p. 224, we find: "While we lay here (New York, A. D. 1784) a circumstance happened which I thought extremely singular. One day a malefactor was to be executed on a gallows; but with a condition that if any woman, having nothing on but her shift, married the man under the gallows, his life was to be saved. This extraordinary privilege was claimed; a woman presented herself, and the marriage ceremony was performed."

Can any of our readers give any explanation of this? L. N. & Q.

FACILITIES.—DELINQUENT STATES.—WHO PAID THE EXPENSES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—In the Convention of Massachusetts, which met to consider the Constitution of the United States, Hon. Rufus King made the following statement, in a speech delivered on the 21st of January, 1788.

"How was the war carried on with the paper money? Requisitions on the States in that money were made. Who paid them? Massachusetts, and a few others. A requisition of twenty-nine millions of dollars was quoaded on Massachusetts and it was paid. This State has paid in her proportion of the old money. How comes it, then, that gentlemen have any of this money by them? Because the other States have shamefully neglected to pay their quotas. Do you ask for redress? You are scoffed at. The next requisition was for eleven millions of dollars, six millions of which were to be paid in facilities, the rest in silver money, for discharging the interest of the national debt. If the legislature found a difficulty in paying the hard money; why

did they not pay the paper? But one million and two hundred thousand dollars have been paid, and six States have not paid a farthing of it."

After mentioning another requisition equally disregarded, Mr. King said: "Two States have not paid a single farthing, from the moment they signed the confederation to this day, if my documents are to be depended on, and they are open to the inspection of all."

What were *facilities*?

Which were the six States which contributed nothing towards the required sum of eleven millions?

Which were the two States which contributed nothing towards the support of the Confederation?

M. E.

PHILADELPHIA.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

—The following is extracted from the (Boston) *Independent Chronicle* for March 11, 1779. The Council was the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Was the portrait painted? Where is it now?

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.

The following Resolve of Council was lately presented by his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq., to his Excellency General WASHINGTON.

"In Council, Philadelphia, January 18.

"WHEREAS the wisest, freest, and bravest nations, in their most virtuous times, have endeavored to perpetuate the memory of those who have rendered their country distinguished services, by preserving their resemblances in statues and paintings. This Council, deeply sensible how much the liberty, safety, and happiness of America in general, and Pennsylvania in particular, is owing to his Excellency General WASHINGTON and the brave men under his command,

"Do resolve that His Excellency General Washington be requested to permit this Council to place his Portrait in the Council Chamber, not only as a mark of the great respect which they bear to His Excellency, but that the contemplation of it may excite others to tread in the same glorious and disinterested steps which lead to public happiness and public honor.

"And that the President be requested to wait on His Excellency the General with the above request, and, if granted, to inquire when and where it will be most agreeable to him for Mr. Peale to attend him."

To which his Excellency General Washington was pleased to return the following answer:

HIST. MAG. VOL. IV.

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HEAD-QUARTERS, PHILAD., JAN. 20, 1779.

GENTLEMEN: The liberal testimony of approbation which you did me the honor of transmitting, by the hands of His Excellency the President, coming from so respectable an assembly, cannot but make the deepest impression on my mind.

However conscious I am that your generous sensibility attributes too much to me, my respect for you leads me to acquiesce in your request and gratefully to submit myself,

Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and

Most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq., President, and the Council of Pennsylvania.

Published by Order of Council.

T. MATTACK, *Secretary*.

REPLIES.

FRANKLIN'S ARMS (vol. iv., p. 122).—Dr. Franklin's arms were "Argent on a bend between two lions' heads erased gules, a dolphin embowed between as many martlets or. *Crest*, A dolphin's head, in pale argent, erased gules, finned or between two branches or.

Sir John Franklin's arms are said, in the London *Notes and Queries* for May 8, 1858, page 387, to have been "Argent on a bend azure, three dolphins on the field." Nothing is said of the crest; but the description of that upon one of Sir John Franklin's spoons, found among the Esquimaux, was a dolphin's head between two branches.

Dr. Franklin's arms are said, in Edmundson's *Heraldry*, to be those of "the Franklins of the North." How they were derived, perhaps the Herald's College in London might tell; but probably no person in America can do so. M. E.

ADIRONDACS (vol. iv., p. 152).—Erontaks, *on est mangeur d'arbre*, one is a tree-eater. This word is composed of karonta, *tree*, and of the irregular verb ikeks, iseks, iraks, *I, thou, he eats*; karontaks, sarontaks, rarontaks, *I am, thou art, he is an Algonquin*; rarontontaks, *they are tree eaters, they are Algonquins, the Algonquins*; Karontaks, *an Algonquin*. Crocq.

THE GAME OF BOSTON (vol. iv., p. 57).—In "Letters on the Eastern States," New York, 1820, on p. 307, alluding to the prominent part taken by Boston in the Revolution, and the fact that the French and Canadians formerly called all Americans Bostonians, the author says in a note:

"A game of cards was invented at Versailles, and called, in honor of the town, *Boston*; the

points of the game are allusive,—*great independence, little independence, great misery, little misery, &c.* It was composed partly of whist and partly of quadrille, though partaking most of the former. As it is almost unknown in this country, it may be of use to persons who amuse themselves in this way to know that this is the most interesting game that is played. It is still partially in use in France; but in every circle in the north of Europe, from Amsterdam to St. Petersburg, *Boston* is now almost the exclusive game."

EBENEZER COOK (vol. iv., p. 153).—I have among my notes the following title of a poem which is or was in the possession of Henry Stevens, Esq., of London. The title is given in his "American Nuggets."

"SOTWEED REDIVIVUS; Or the Planter's Looking Glass. In Burlesque Verse. Calculated for the Meridian of Maryland. By E. C. Gent. *Annapolis*: Printed by William Parks, for the author. MDCCLXXX. viii. and text 28 pp. 4to.

Is this, perhaps, the poem alluded to by "B. W.," as republished in 1731? Green (if by Mr. Green is intended Jonas Green, the printer) did not establish a press in Annapolis until 1740.

S. F. H. JR.

WORCESTER, MASS.

TICONDEROGA (vol. iii., p. 164).—In a late number of your Magazine, we are informed that the Iroquois name for Michilimackinac and of Ticonderoga, is the same. This is not strictly correct. The Iroquois name for that romantic island, which rises up from the bottom of Lake Huron, where that lake is five hundred feet deep, is Ti-e-don-der-o-ga (vide Colden's "Hist. Five Nations"), meaning the Place of Rocks hanging over the waters.

The same elements of sound, with variations, and the introduction of one full vowel, *e*, and the change of one consonantal sound, namely, *c* for *d*, composes the Iroquois name of Ticonderoga—meaning the Place of Rocks dividing the waters; it being at this point that Lake George is separated from Lake Champlain.

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1860.

THE ERIES (vol. iv., p. 152).—Governor Cass thus speaks of the Shawanese: Their history is involved in much obscurity. Their language is Algonquin, and closely allied to the Kickapoo and other dialects spoken by tribes who have lived for ages north of the Ohio. But they are known to have recently emigrated from the south, where they were surrounded by a family of tribes, Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, &c., with whose

language their own had no affinity. Their traditions assign to them a foreign origin; and a wild story has come down to them of a solemn procession in the midst of the ocean, and of a miraculous passage through the great deep. That they were closely connected with the Kickapoos the actual identity of language furnishes irrefragable proof, and the incidents of the separation yet live in the oral history of each tribe.

We are strongly inclined to believe that not long before the arrival of the French upon these great lakes, the Kickapoos and Shawanese composed the tribe known as the Erie, living on the eastern shore of the lake, to which they have given their name. *It is said that this tribe was exterminated by the victorious Iroquois.* But it is more probable that a series of disasters divided them into two parties, one of which, under, the name of Kickapoos, sought refuge from their enemies in the immense prairies between the Illinois and Mississippi, and the other, under the name of Shawanese, fled into the Cherokee country, and thence further south. Father Segard, in 1632, called the Eries the "*Nation du Chat*," or Clan Chattan, the Racoon, on account of the magnitude of these animals in their country, and *that* is the *sobriquet* which to this day is applied by the Canadians to the Shawanese."

The above is a note in Mr. Miner's History of Wyoming, page 35. S. P.

[The early French writers called the Eries Nation du Chat, but describe them as of the same language as the Hurons and Five Nations. An Erie woman founded the Iroquois village, now at Sault St. Louis, near Montreal. The Canadians now call the Shawnees *Chas*; but this is a contraction of the name Chawanon, answering to our Shawnee, as Poux is of Pouteonatami. We think that the difference of language shows that Gen. Cass's suggestion will not explain the Erie question.]

Obituary.

AT New York, May 9, SAMUEL GRISWOLD GOODRICH, well-known to the public by his authorship and connection with the "Peter Parley" series of juvenile publications. Mr. Goodrich a few years since published an interesting memorial of his career, entitled "Recollections of a Lifetime; or, Men and Things that I have seen," which, as time passes on, will acquire additional value as a picture in its early pages of New England life and manners of the last generation, when the simplicity of the Revolutionary manners was

still in force. The *Tribune* has the following notice of the circumstances of his death, and brief review of his active career: "Mr. S. G. Goodrich had recently made arrangements for removing his residence to a village in the State of Connecticut, and coming from that place, where were all his family except one son, on Tuesday afternoon, the next day he found himself so unwell as to demand the aid of his family physician. His illness, which proceeded from an affection of the heart, was not supposed to be of an alarming character, until just before four o'clock, when it assumed a severe form, and in twenty minutes he had breathed his last. Mr. Goodrich was descended from an ancient and highly respectable family in Connecticut, several members of which have been distinguished in literature and public life. His native place was Ridgefield, where he was born Aug. 19, 1793. In his copious and entertaining 'Recollections of a Lifetime,' he has left on record a variety of autobiographical details, as well as sketches of a great number of his prominent contemporaries. He commenced life as a publisher in Hartford, and after a visit to Europe in 1824, removed to Boston, where he continued the same business in an enlarged form. One of his earliest enterprises was the establishment of an original illustrated annual, called 'The Token,' which he edited from 1828 to 1842, contributing to it several tales and poems from his own pen. Several of Hawthorne's most admired 'Twice-told Tales' first saw the light in this work. The series of juvenile books issued under the name of Peter Parley, was begun soon after the removal of Mr. Goodrich to Boston. They at once attracted attention, and shared largely in the favor of the public. Their familiar and animated style, their frequent picturesque descriptions, and their unaffected sympathy with the tastes of the young, gave them a universal fascination among juvenile readers, while they were recommended to maturer minds by the graceful and graphic form in which so much valuable knowledge was clothed. In 1837, Mr. Goodrich published a collection of his poems, entitled 'The Outcast and Other Poems;' in 1838, a volume addressed to parents, entitled 'Fireside Education;' in 1841, a selection from his contributions to periodical literature, called 'Sketches from a Student's Window;' and in 1857, his 'Recollections of a Lifetime.' He was also the originator of 'Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine,' which he edited from 1841 to 1854. The last work which appeared under his name is the 'Illustrated Natural History,' published about a year since in this city. The whole number of his productions is more than 170, including a variety of educational, juvenile, and miscellaneous works, besides those already mentioned. Although chiefly engaged in

the works of literature, Mr. Goodrich took an active part in the affairs of life, and always cherished a deep interest in politics. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and a candidate for Congress from that State. During the administration of President Fillmore, he held the office of U. S. Consul at Paris, where he made many friends by his kindly manners and cordial hospitality. Mr. Goodrich was in his 67th year at the time of his death, although his appearance and manners indicated a person much less advanced in life. His excellent qualities of mind and heart had rendered him the object of general esteem, and his memory will long be cherished by his acquaintance as a man of uncommon worth and intelligence."

At New York, May 6, GEORGE GRIFFIN, an eminent lawyer of this city. The *Evening Post* of the 7th, has this notice of his career:

"He was born January 14, 1778, and came to New York when he was about twenty-eight years of age. From that time forward until old age and its infirmities prevented, he proceeded steadily in the active function of his profession, from which he derived both fame and fortune. Mr. Griffin was graduated at an early age at Yale College. He studied law with Judge Butler of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and married the daughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, the Commander at West Point during the Revolutionary War, and still more distinguished as the defender of his native place in the terrible Indian massacre of Wyoming. This lady still survives her husband, bearing in old age the respect and loving sympathy of an unusually large circle of friends.

"Mr. Griffin combined in an eminent degree true eloquence and a thorough knowledge of his profession. In all cases the former was made subservient to the latter. As an adviser, at his chambers, Mr. Griffin was eminently distinguished, and this gift he used in settling controversies and arranging complicated details with a conscientiousness worthy of imitation.

"His brother, the Rev. Dr. Edmund Dorr Griffin, President of Williams College, a great scholar and divine, was in his day one of the luminaries of the Presbyterian Church. Many now living recollect his fervid eloquence and powerful appeals in the pulpit.

"Francis Griffin, the eldest son of George Griffin, who was connected with his father in the practice of the law, died in 1851. He had attained great eminence in his profession, and was distinguished not only as a lawyer, but was beloved as a friend by thousands in this city. No one, we suppose, ever heard any thing derogatory to him as a man or a lawyer. The Rev. Edmund Griffin, another son, died at the age of

twenty-one, leaving two printed volumes of miscellaneous matter, which show great talent, and give evidence that, had his life been spared, he would have been eminent in the walks of literature. Charles, another son, died last year. He was a member of the same profession as his father. Mr. Griffin leaves a widow and a son and daughter, having outlived not only his generation, but nearly all his family. His grandchildren are mostly come to full age, and some of them of both sexes give evidence that they inherit the talents of their ancestor.

"Mr. Griffin connected himself late in life with the Presbyterian Church. In his later years his mind was turned very strongly to theology, and he published two works on this subject."

HON. LITTLETON WALLER TAZEWELL, of Virginia, died on Sunday, May 6th, at his residence in Norfolk, at the ripe age of eighty-five years.

He was born in the city of Williamsburg, Va., in the year 1774; was educated at William and Mary College; studied law under the late John Wickham, of Richmond, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native city.

His first public service was in the Legislature of Virginia, of which he was a member when the Madison resolutions of 1798 were adopted. The next year he was elected to Congress, and aided in the choice of Mr. Jefferson over Aaron Burr.

He declined a re-election to Congress, and moved to Norfolk in 1801, where he at once commanded a large and lucrative practice, and was soon distinguished among the most eminent men in the State. At the instance of the President of the United States, he argued the Yazoo case with great ability, and added greatly to his reputation by his arguments in the Court of Appeals of Virginia, in some of the most important cases in that court. His last professional effort was when he appeared in his colossal proportions at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, in what was commonly known at the time as the "Cochineal" case. At this time he was of counsel with Mr. Webster, and opposed by William Pinckney, of Maryland. It was during this exciting trial that Mr. Pinckney died suddenly.

Mr. Tazewell was appointed in 1820 one of the Commissioners under the Florida treaty, and labored with assiduity until this work was accomplished. In 1824 he was elected to the Senate of the United States. During his senatorial career, which extended until the year 1833, he was a strong sympathizer with the nullification movements, and was a jealous advocate of all Southern political measures. His course in the Senate, although belonging to the democratic party, made him an opponent to the Jackson administration and measures. So great was his influence that

an effort was made in 1829 to conciliate him by offering him the mission to London. Mr. Tazewell knowing his power in the Senate, and immediately recognizing the motive by the tender of the London mission, indignantly refused it in a pungent and sarcastic letter. In 1831 he was elected President of the Senate *pro tem*.

His last public service was in the position of governor of the State of Virginia from the year 1834 to 1837. Resigning his position before the expiration of his term, he returned to Norfolk, where he resided up to the time of his death, an object of affection and admiration to all its citizens.

He married a daughter of the late Colonel Nivison, of Norfolk, in the year 1802. On his retiring from his gubernatorial duties, he resolved never again to accept public office, preferring the domestic happiness which he found in the bosom of his family to all public honors which the people were ready to heap upon him.

The Hon. SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, died at his residence in Utica.

He was a native of Otsego County, and a brother of the Hon. Levi Beardsley. He commenced the study of law in Rome, Oneida County, with Hon. Joshua Hathaway. In the year 1823, he represented Oneida County in the State Senate, having been elected by the democratic party. On his retirement from the Senate he resumed active practice in his profession at Rome, where he continued till 1825, when he removed to Utica, and formed a copartnership with Hon. Greene C. Bronson. While at Rome, he was for several years District Attorney of Oneida County.

In 1827 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern district of New York, which office he continued to hold until elected member of Congress in 1831 to 1836. To show the value that was put on his influence in Congress, it is only necessary to state that while actively discharging his Congressional duties in the year 1834, he was tendered the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, in place of Judge Nathan Williams, who had become constitutionally ineligible. So valuable were his services that the friends of President Jackson waited upon Mr. Beardsley and pressed him to remain in Congress, to which he finally acceded, and declined the judicial honor tendered him. In 1837 he was appointed Attorney General of the State, in place of Greene C. Bronson, who had been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1844, and before the expiration of his term of office as Attorney General, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge Cowan, then deceased. In 1847, after the

adoption of the new constitution, he was Chief Justice, with Messrs. Whittlesey and McKissock, as associates, under the organization to close up the business of the old Supreme Court, and retired from the bench in 1848. Since he left office, with the exception of a year or two, when he opened an office in New York, he has resided in Utica. While a member of Congress, Judge Beardsley was for three terms Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Beardsley, from the time he commenced public life until he closed his eyes in death, occupied a distinguished position as an eminent legislator, lawyer, and judge. He was a conspicuous partisan of the most rigid character; at the same time it is proper to state, that he was courteous and friendly to all with whom he associated, of whatever sect or party.

COLONEL FRANCIS OTWAY BYRD died at his residence, on North Eutaw-street, on Tuesday last, May 2d, in the seventieth year of his age. He was the grandson of Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, Va. In early life he was one of those who, from principle, volunteered their services to maintain the independence of our country. All honor to that patriotic band! In the dim distance their deeds of valor are becoming obscured, and as one after another falls before the unerring scythe of death, we lose by each, mementoes of the past. In 1805, Colonel, then Captain Byrd, served in the war with Tripoli, and distinguished himself under General Eaton at the battle of Derne. In the last war with Great Britain he was in the regular army, and was engaged in the battle of Tippecanoe, on 7th November, 1811, where he was conspicuous for his gallantry and courage. He was also present at the battle of Bridgewater—or Lundy's Lane—on the 25th of July, 1814, when he served under the orders of General Scott. He received from the legislature of Virginia, his native State, a vote of thanks, and was also presented with a sword, in testimony of the high estimation in which his services were held. In 1855, Colonel Byrd removed from Clark County, Va., to Baltimore, that he might be near his daughter, and in the new circle of friends and acquaintances which was there formed, he was honored alike for his manly independence of character and for his estimable social qualities.—*Baltimore Ec., April 4.*

MRS. JANE T. PAINE, relict of the late Hon. Lemuel Paine, died at Winslow, Maine, on the 19th April. She was the daughter of the Hon. Ebenezer Warren, brother of Gen. Joseph Warren. Her father, after making many sacrifices in defence of his country, had relinquished his house (now known as the "Warren House," in Roxbury,

Mass.), for the accommodation of the French and American officers, had taken his family to a marquee on the premises, and there the future Mrs. Paine was born.

At his residence in Morrisania, Westchester county, New York, May 7th, DR. CHARLES KRAITZER. He was afflicted with disease of the heart, and was fifty-six years old at the time of his death.

Dr. Kraitser was a native of Hungary, educated in the University of Pesth. He participated in the Polish revolution, and at its close came to this country, arriving in 1833. Like many other European exiles of education, he devoted himself to teaching, and in 1842 was appointed Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. Dr. Kraitser has published several remarkable works on philology, and has lectured extensively on the same subject.

Notes on Books.

List of Contributors to Putnam's Monthly Magazine. Vols i. to v. 8vo, pp. 14. G. P. Putnam.

WE chronicle the appearance of this useful index and appendix to a valuable periodical, with a recommendation to our readers who possess the series, to secure a copy in time, as only a small edition is printed.

Address. By the Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL. D., delivered before the Ulster Historical Society, Oct. 17, 1859. 8vo., 20 pp.

Collections of the Ulster Historical Society. Vol. i., Part I. Kingston: Hommel & Lounsberry. 1860. 8vo, 76 pp.

THESE two contributions of the Ulster Historical Society, come bearing the seal of the Society; in which are blended the rising "Sun of York," the Red Hand of the O'Neils and the legend "Gedenk aen de dagen van onds." They thus recall at once the original Dutch settlers, and the Duke of York, Albany, and Ulster, who has left his name to the State and its capital, as well as to the county, which now gives us the first labors of its young but energetic Historical Society.

This number of the Collections contains the Constitution and Proceedings of the Society down to March, 1860, the Circular of the Executive Committee, and the Address of President Hasbrouck, already separately issued. The Historical Documents are: an Account of the Settlement of New Paltz; Notes and Documents, relating to the early History of Kingston, Hurley,

and Marbletown, by John Romeyn Brodhead; Letters of Brant, communicated by F. B. Hough; Nicoll's Treaty with the Esopus Indians; Inscriptions in the Dutch Churchyard at Kingston, and some minor papers.

The History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians; or, A Narrative of their continued Perfidy and Cruelty, from the 10th of August, 1703, to the Peace renewed 13th of July, 1713, and from the 25th of July, 1722, to their submission, 15th December, 1725, which was ratified Aug. 5, 1726. By Samuel Penhallow, Esq. Cincinnati: W. Dodge, 1859. 4to, 129 pp.

This edition of Penhallow, reprinted from the Boston edition of 1726, is very neatly issued, and will be welcomed by all who know this valuable tract. The notes are judicious, and, except a few typographical errors, seem generally accurate.

Semi-centennial Sermon. By the Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New York.

This discourse was prepared and delivered to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the ministry of its author in Trinity Church. Dr. Berrian was baptized, confirmed, ordained, and preached his first sermon in this venerable parish—to the service of which his entire professional career has, with a brief interval in a country parish, been devoted. During this long period he has, he informs us, baptized 2300 infants and adults, married 1065 couples, and attended about 2500 funerals.

The sermon is for the most part devoted to subjects of parochial interest. In some brief remarks, however, on the New York of his early days, Dr. Berrian has furnished us with some interesting local reminiscences:

"I am old enough to have seen nearly the whole growth of this city, now ranked among the largest and wealthiest throughout the world. Within my recollection, from an inconsiderable population of about 35,000 souls, it has risen to more than twenty times that number, and is still going on, from year to year, with a more rapid progression. Indeed, when I look back to its appearance at the time to which my memory reaches, and compare it with what it is at this moment, my life seems like a dream. The great thoroughfare of this city, so thronged and bustling, now lined for miles with splendid dwellings, and costly stores, the pride of our people and the admiration of strangers, was then, except to a small extent, not even a regulated street, but crossed a little beyond the Hospital by an elevated fort, built in the Revolutionary War, in which, with childish curiosity and pain-

ful recollections, I witnessed, with a multitude of others, a public execution, in 1797. The plot of ground forming St. John's Park—a breathing spot amidst the confinement and suffocation of a crowded city—a picture of repose and rural beauty amidst noise and confusion—a landscape on a miniature scale, tastefully adorned with shrubs and trees, some of which, from their size and stateliness, might be supposed to have sprung up before I was born,—I, nevertheless, remember when it was a naked and sandy plain. In the immediate space between this spot and Broadway, there was an extensive meadow or wild morass, serving as a resort, in winter for skaters, and at other seasons for gunners, and which, though at this time so valuable, was then regarded as utterly worthless. On the other side of the city, in what is now called East Broadway, opposite to the house in which I lived in early childhood, near Chatham Square, there was only to be seen, for a long distance, a succession of green fields, with rail-fences, unbroken by a single dwelling. From these points, both on the east and on the west, there was nothing north of them, with the exception of a few scattered dwellings, but a rural suburb, consisting of kitchen-gardens and country seats, the sites of which it could never have been thought would be so completely blotted out and forgotten, as they have been, by the marvellous encroachments of this great city. In fact, there is one curious circumstance which I distinctly remember, that will indicate the narrow limits to which it was then confined: a younger brother of mine was lost, on the 4th of July, on the Battery, and the town-crier was sent out."

A History of Lewis County, in the State of New York; from the beginning of its Settlement to the Present Time. By Franklin B. Hough, Author of the Histories of St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Jefferson Counties, &c. Albany: Munsell & Rowland, 1860. 8vo, 319 pp.

Dr. Hough, whose contributions our readers have perused with pleasure, has here added another volume to the histories of the counties of the State of New York. "Although," as he remarks, "an interior county, with no antiquities older than some of its inhabitants, and no traditional legends, or incidents of border-life, beyond the ordinary privations of a new settlement, appears to offer but slender materials for history," readers will find it by no means uninteresting; and the story of the French colony, which its medals will long preserve from oblivion, is here given in full, and not without its romance.

The volume is profusely illustrated with engravings of the prominent men of the county.

Battles of America, by Sea and Land. Parts 1 to 20. Virtue, Emmins & Co.

THIS very agreeably written and popular work, by Dr. Tones, whose pen is honorably associated with the Japan Expedition, has reached the battle of Monmouth, in its second division—the Revolutionary period. It continues the same easy narrative at which it set out; chronicling the most important facts, and relieving the graver matters with the picturesque details so abundantly scattered over the memoirs and other miscellaneous records of the period. It is not only a judicious history, but an eminently entertaining book.

Chrestomathia da lingua Brazilica pelo Dr. Ernesto Ferreira França. Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1859. 16mo, 230 pp.

THIS neat little volume, from a German press, which rather shames us for our neglect of American ethnology and linguistics, containing Montoya's notes on the Guarini in Spanish; a Brazilian-Portuguese vocabulary embracing 130 pages; the parts of the body, times, seasons, &c., hymns and a catechism in Brazilian, in part by Father Marcos Antonio, and finally some grammatical notes in Spanish. The Portuguese part is printed from the manuscript of Father Marcos in the British Museum, described in Ludwig's *Bibliotheca Glottica*. Its date is supposed to be about 1750.

Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, for 1860. By D. T. Valentine. New York, 1860. 12mo, 630 pp.

THE value of these manuals, for their historical matter, is now recognized, and sets are sought with avidity. Of the present volume more than a hundred pages are devoted to historical documents, and essays on matters connected with the history of the city, such as the value of real estate at various times, the history of the Collect, early purchases of the city, plans for supplying the city with water, the shipping of the city from the earliest times. The illustrations are, as usual, many—pictures of old churches and buildings, some now gone, some destined soon to fall in the avalanche sweep of business and luxury; but all ere long pleasant reminiscences for old New Yorkers to look upon.

History of the Town of Newburgh; General, Analytical, and Biographical. By E. M. Ruttenber. No 6. Newburgh: Ruttenber, 1860.

THIS interesting work is now rapidly approaching a termination, and will, when complete, be one of the handsomest town histories ever issued in the State of New York.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

FORT GORGES.—The increased importance attached to the early history of the country, in the popular mind, is worthy of notice. If there is to be a new public institution of any kind, history is called upon to furnish a name or designation, thus keeping up the knowledge of the past, and doing honor to the great and useful men of former times. These remarks are suggested by the following notice, forwarded to the Magazine by a friend at Portland. We copy the printed slip.

FORT GORGES.—The new fort in Portland Harbor, erected by the United States Government, on Hog Island Ledge, has been named, by the Secretary of War, **FORT GORGES**, in honor of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, "the original Proprietor of the Province of Mayne, and the Father of English Colonization in America."

In November last a petition was presented to the Secretary of War as follows, viz.:

To the Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War:
The undersigned, citizens of Maine, respectfully ask, that the new fort now being erected in Portland Harbor, by the United States Government, may be named **FORT GORGES**, in honor of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, "the original Proprietor of the Province of Mayne, and the Father of English Colonization in America."

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
Wm. Willis, Ether Shepley, John A. Poor, Jed'h Jewett, Samuel Jordan, George Evans, Charles Q. Clapp, Sam'l Fessenden, N. Deering, George F. Emery, Sam'l P. Shaw, Joshua Dunn, Wm. P. Preble, H. I. Robinson, Henry Willis, E. H. Elwell, John Mussey, P. Barnes, Oliver Gerrish, Moses Macdonald, Manassah H. Smith, John Neal, Ashur Ware, Jabez C. Woodman, George F. Shepley, D. W. Fessenden, A. W. H. Clapp, Thomas H. Talbot, F. A. Quinby, Wm. Senter, John M. Adams, Charles A. Lord—and others.
Similar petitions were presented from Augusta, and the same were transmitted through Capt. Curtz, of the Engineer Corps, in charge of the construction of the Fort.

The Evening Post speaks of a project under discussion by some friends of the New York Historical Society, to add to its, now we believe assured, acquisition of the Abbott Egyptian Museum, the valuable collection of Egyptian books formed by the late George R. Gliddon. With the recent costly gifts of Mr. Haight to the library, in this department, and its possession of the Nineveh Marbles, the Society will enjoy quite an oriental character.

BATTLE OF THE CROOKED BILLET.—A movement is now on foot in the neighborhood of Hatborough (formerly Crooked Billet), Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, to erect a monument to the memory of the officers and men who fell in battle at that place on the 1st May, 1778. A party of American militia, under the command of Brig.-Gen. John Lacey, were attacked on that day by a detachment of British troops from Philadelphia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie. Owing to the failure of the patrols of Lacey to scour the country on the morning of that day, as they had been ordered, the American camp was surprised, about sunrise. A number were killed and wounded, and the balance succeeded in making their retreat, with the loss of their baggage and camp equipage. Two or three meetings have been held on the subject of erecting a monument on the battle-ground. Considerable money has been subscribed, a lot obtained, and the enterprise will undoubtedly be successful. The proposed monument will cost about \$1000.

PERKENPINE & HIGGINS, No. 56 North Fourth-street, have issued in a very creditable style, "Memorials of Methodism in New Jersey, from the foundation of the first Society in the State, in 1770, to the completion of the first twenty years of its history, containing sketches of the ministerial laborers, distinguished laymen, and prominent societies of that period; by Rev. John Atkinson, of the Newark Conference."

To collect the unwritten history of a people is no easy task, and yet it is one for which future generations will be grateful. The author of "Methodism in New Jersey" has succeeded in making a very interesting book.

RARE AND VALUABLE AMERICAN COINS.—We understand that one of our principal auctioneers has in preparation a catalogue of American coins, medals, medalets, &c., &c., comprising many *very fine* and *rare specimens* of American colonial pieces, Washington pieces, mint pattern pieces—besides the full series of United States cents, in superior condition; dollars, half ditto, quarter ditto, dimes, and half dimes. Among them are some of the extremely rare half-cents, in splendid proof condition; 1838 and 1852 dollars; two varieties 1838 pattern half dollars; 1849 pattern three-cent piece, of great rarity; Washington piece ("He is in Glory, the World in Tears"), in silver. Washington cent; 1791 small eagle—the rarest type, in fine condition, &c., &c. The whole is from the private cabinet of a gentleman of this city, and we think it will repay the examination of every collector, as it is very seldom such a cabinet, in such fine and (in many instances) really superb condition, is offered for sale.

THE NEW YORK correspondent of the *Boston Post* writes of an interesting Revolutionary collection: "A project has been quietly set on foot by our Mercantile Library Association, to obtain possession of a valuable collection of Revolutionary and other national historical matter, which has been offered to the Association upon temptingly reasonable terms. The collection comprises upward of three thousand different articles, in the shape of autograph letters (never published), portraits, maps and views of various head-quarters, battle-grounds, etc., gathered by incessant exertion, research, and the expenditure of much money on the part of Mr. A. Tomlinson, who, now wishing to place the collection permanently and safely, has made propositions to the Mercantile Library Association, which that body has undertaken to accept."

MONUMENTAL.—A monument of marble, with a shaft ten feet high, has been finished in Charleston, South Carolina, to be placed at the bloody field of Waxhaws, where Col. Tarleton, with a doubly superior force, slaughtered nearly a whole regiment of three hundred and fifty Virginians, under Col. Abraham Buford, after they had surrendered. The Virginians had left home for the relief of Charleston, but hearing of the surrender of that city, were returning when surprised and cut off. It was from this fiendish massacre that sprung the American war-cry, "Remember Tarleton's quarters." A British historian confesses that at this battle "The virtue of humanity was totally forgotten."

MR. GEORGE BANCROFT has been invited by the Committee in Cleveland, Ohio, to deliver the oration at the inauguration of the Perry Statue, on the 10th of September next, in that city.

MESSRS. A. WILLIAMS & Co. announce a History of Williams' College, by Rev. Calvin Durfee.

A HISTORY of Orange, New Jersey, by the Rev. James Hoyt, and a History of Shirley, Massachusetts, by Rev. Seth Chandler, are announced.

MR. BROTHERHEAD has just issued "Eminent Philadelphians, now Deceased," with portraits, by Henry Simpson, Esq.

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* states: "That although the town of Nantucket, as a corporate body, refused to make an appropriation for the proposed Centennial Celebration, in August next, a subscription-list has been started, and there will, doubtless, be a demonstration that will do credit to the 'sea girt-isle.'"

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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[No. 7.]

General Department.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

NO. I.

LETTERS OF PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS.

Brest, March 24, 1779.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment the honour of yours of 18th. I am perfectly of your opinion, that we have yet a hard battle to fight. The Struggle will yet be long and painful, and the difficulty of it will arise from nothing more than the weak disposition in our Countrymen, as well as our allies, to think it will be short.

Long before this war began, I expected a Severe Tryal: but I never foresaw so much embarrassment, from Selfishness, vanity, flattery, and Corruption, as I find.

If these proceed much longer in their Career, it will not be worth the while of men of Virtue to make themselves miserable, by continuing in the service. If they leave it, the American system of Flattery and Corruption will still prevail over the British, but there will be an end of our virtuous visions of a kingdom of the just.

I wrote Mr. Israel, from Nantes. My regards to him and your brother.

I am no hand at a Cypher, but will endeavour to unriddle, if you write in it.

With much esteem,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

HON. A. LEE, Paris.

Letter from John Quincy Adams, inclosing the preceding.

WASHINGTON, 27th April, 1837.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 27th ult., I enclose herewith two Autographs of Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards, successively, second and third Presidents of the United States.

The first is an original letter from John Adams to Arthur Lee, written at Brest, in France, on the 24th of March, 1779. Mr. Adams and Mr.

Lee had been joint Commissioners at the Court of France, together with Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and Mr. Lee had a separate commission, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. After the conclusion of the treaties of Alliance and of Commerce with France, Congress superseded the joint commission, and appointed Dr. Franklin sole Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Mr. Lee retained his commission as Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. In February, 1779, Mr. Adams left Paris and went to Nantes, and in March to Brest, with a view to embark in the frigate Alliance, then at that port, to return to the United States. The inclosed letter was then written in answer to one received from Mr. Lee, then still remaining at Paris. The destination of the frigate Alliance was afterwards changed, and Mr. Adams, in June, 1779, embarked in the French frigate La Sensible, and returned from L'Orient to the United States. I was during all that time with him—a boy of twelve years of age.

The other autograph is the cover of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, when Secretary of State, to John Adams, then Vice-president of the United States. The whole direction is in his handwriting, and the signature of the name very strongly marks the manner of his usual signature.

These are all the autographs of the kind requested in your letter which I have here, and am now able to furnish you. On my return to my residence in Massachusetts, I may, perhaps, find upon my files of papers some others, and will remember you. It is as you conjecture; I have received and still frequently receive applications for autographs of persons whose names are distinguished in the history of our Revolution. I have always complied with such requests, so far as I have been able, with great pleasure, considering them as evidences not only of the sentiments cherished by the collectors of such relics towards the founders of our national independence, but of a spirit extending in the community far beyond the collectors themselves.

From the interest taken in those characters, I am encouraged to infer a widely spread attachment to the principles by which they were actuated, and which they maintained with the well-

redeemed pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. If, at one of the most trying periods of that conflict, in March, 1779, you find Mr. Adams complaining of the dangers which beset the cause, and the difficulties which it had to encounter from the weakness, the selfishness, flattery, vanity, and corruption of the times, yet confiding without the admission of a doubt in the ultimate success of the cause itself,—may we not take it, in these times when the cause has succeeded, and the nation, formed by the labors and sufferings of those days, has enjoyed such a career of prosperity as was never before by Divine Providence allotted to man; may we not take it as an admonition, that the adherence to those principles of our fathers has been among the principal causes of that prosperity? Should we not proceed a step further, and inquire whether that half-century of unexampled prosperity might not have been still more resplendent with glory, but for our own aberrations from those principles, the contemplation of which had fired the soul of the writer of the inclosed letter with visions of an approaching kingdom of the just, to result from the success of that Revolution? In reviewing its history and our own, while we remember with exultation and gratitude the triumphant issue of the cause, and the favors of heaven by which it has been followed, is there not remaining an augury, both retrospective and prospective, upon ourselves? That *kingdom of the just*, which had floated in the virtuous visions of John Adams, while he was toiling for his country's independence,—that kingdom of our Father in Heaven, for which His Son taught us to approach Him in daily prayer,—has it yet come; and if not, have our advances towards it been as pure, as virtuous, as self-denying, as were those of our fathers in the days of their trial of adversity? And if we lay these questions in seriousness to our souls, are we not bound to interrogate them still further?—to cross-examine them if they answer with too confident assurance of their own righteousness, and ask them whether of late, and even now, we are not stationary, or more than stationary, moving backwards, from that progress towards the kingdom of the just, which was among the anticipated fruits of our Revolutionary warfare? The highest, the transcendent glory of the American Revolution was this—it connected, in one indissoluble bond, *the principles of civil government with the precepts of Christianity*. If it has never been considered in that light, it is because its compass has not been perceived. The letter which I now send you, short as it is, may disclose it. But this investigation opens a field of inquiry too important and too vast for a letter merely inclosing an autograph. I offer it here to your meditations, and if they should lead you to

the conclusion that we are degenerating from the lofty energies of our Revolutionary principles, and falling into that retrograde movement which physical nature sometimes presents in the aspects of the planets, hope, with me, that this apparent deviation from the progress of moral and political improvement upon earth, is but an incidental anomaly in the promulgation of that great and universal law which the visions of John Adams beheld in the ancient prophecies of the kingdom of the just.

If I have given you a sermon for an autograph, I pray you to excuse me, and believe me, with great respect to be, your fellow-citizen and servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Adams to Elbridge Gerry.

PARIS, May 23, 1780.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The Baron de Arundel desires a letter of introduction to some gentleman in Congress from me, and I don't know to whom to write upon this occasion, better than to you. I enclose you some of our Constitutions.

A vessel has arrived at L'Orient with a paper of 8 April; and there are letters to the Countess de la Luzerne, and others perhaps, as late as the 15th, but not a line from Congress to any one, that I can hear of—certainly none to me. I want very much to get some correspondent who will send me the newspapers and the journals by every vessel from Baltimore or Philadelphia. The Court here have all these things from their ministers, consuls, etc., but we get nothing. They communicate nothing of this kind to any body,—not to me, nor to Dr. Franklin, nor to any indeed of their own patrons. It is inconsistent with the maxims of this government that they should. They communicate nothing to the Public—the people being of no consideration in public councils. They leave the public to pick up intelligence in scraps from England, Holland, America, Spain—anywhere and anyhow. So that if you intend that we shall be informed of any thing, you must assist us.

What am I to do for money? Not one line have I received from Congress, or any member of Congress, since I left America.

Clinton's letter is a great curiosity. I have written more to Congress, since my arrival in Paris, than they ever received from Europe, put it altogether, since the Revolution. Whether any thing has reached them, I know not.

I am, affectionately, yours,

JOHN ADAMS.

HON. E. GERRY, Esq.

John Adams to John Trumbull, the Author of McFingal.

ANTENIL, April 23, 1785.

DEAR SIR: It was with much Pleasure that I received your Letter by Mr. Humphreys, in whom I have found all those valuable qualities you led me to expect. From him too I received a copy of "McFingal," a Poem which will live as long as "Hudibras." If I speak freely of this Piece, I can truly say, that altho' it is not equal to itself throughout (and where is the Poem that is so?) yet there are many Parts of it equal to any thing, in that kind of Poetry, that ever was written.

Give me leave, however, to repeat, what I believe I have formerly said to you, in some Letter or Conversation—at least I have long thought of it, and said it to others—that altho' your Talent in this way is equal to that of any one, you have veins of Poetry of superior kinds. I wish you to think of a subject which may employ you for many years, and afford full scope for the pathetic and sublime, of which several specimens have shown you master in the highest degree. Upon this plan I should hope to live to see our young America in Possession of an Heroick Poem, equal to those the most esteemed in any Country.

As it is probable, from the last letters from N. York, that I shall have to cross the Channel,* not indeed in a Balloon, but upon an enterprize equally hardy, the means of correspondence will be more easy, safe, and frequent, and I should be glad to hear from you as often as your Practice and the Heroick Poem aforesaid to deliver it.

This Letter will go by my son; but if he should go by Water from N. York to Newport, he will send it to you. If he passes by Land through N. Haven, he will have the Honour to deliver it. He was so young when you were acquainted in my Family, that I presume you will scarcely know him. The passion for Poetry is not always proportioned to the Talent. In the former he would bear some comparison with you at his age, but he has not yet given such proofs of the latter, and probably never will.† If he had

* As the first Minister from the United States to the Court of Great Britain, to which mission he was appointed in 1785. "Crossing the Channel in a balloon," refers to the then recent enterprise of the French aeronaut, Blanchard, who, on the 7th January, 1785, had made the first aerial voyage across the channel, from England to France. It may, perhaps, also refer to the trip—possibly then already projected—by Pilatre de Rozier, from the French to the English side of the channel, which terminated so fatally to himself and his companion, M. Romain, on the 15th of June following the date of Mr. Adams' letter.

† This reference to the *penchant* for poetry, which, it is well known, was retained by the venerable John Quincy Adams to the close of his long, active, and hon-

it, which is not likely, he will not be so independent of Business as you, and therefore must not indulge it, but devote himself wholly to the Law.

My Sage and amiable Friend, the Abbe de Mably, who has been some time declining, I am now told, is no more.* At his advanced age, this is nothing surprizing, but I regret his Loss very sincerely, on many accounts. He has not left in France a wiser or more independent spirit. Above the ambition of a Courtier, or even of an Academician, he has spent his life in propagating Principles of Legislation and Negotiation which do honour to human Nature, and tend to the advancement of its Happiness in Society. I wish his writings were generally known in America. He had given me encouragement that he would, this Spring, undertake to compose a general summary of Morals and Politicks. This work will be now lost, but I hope his valuable Manuscript will soon be published. Two Volumes of "Remarks on the History of France," a Treatise "Sur le Beau," and another on the "Course of the Passions in Society," are, as he told me himself, ready for the Press.

With great esteem and affection, I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble Servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN TRUMBULL, ESQ.

John Adams to Dr. Franklin.

26 April, 1785.

MR. ADAMS returns his respectful Compliments to Dr. Franklin. Mr. Jefferson will be so good, this evening, as to enquire, at the Post Office, for

orable life, seems strikingly *prophetic*. Though a very smooth *versifier*, the late President A. was certainly not, in the true Horatian sense, a poet "*Poeta nascitur, non fit!*" He was, at the date of this letter, a boy of eighteen, and was then on his return from Europe, where he had spent the three years preceeding in the capacity of private secretary to the Hon. Francis Dana, our minister to Russia. Two years afterwards (in 1787), he graduated at Harvard, and commenced the study of law in Boston. The original of this letter (entirely in the autograph of his father), bears the address "To John Trumbull, Esq., Connecticut," in a neat, round, *school-boy* hand, doubtless that of the youthful J. Q. Adams.

* Gabriel Bonnet, Abbé de Mably, to whom the concluding paragraph of this letter relates, was a distinguished historical and political writer of France, born at Grenoble, in 1709, and educated at the Jesuits' College at Lyons. He afterwards removed to Paris, where he passed the life of a retired man of letters, and where he died, in 1785. His principal works are:

"Entretiens sur l'Histoire," "Le Droit Public de l'Europe," "Des Principes de Négotiations," "Observations sur l'Histoire de la Grèce" and "Sur les Constitutions des Etats Unis de l'Amérique."

It was principally in opposition to the views of Turgot and the Abbé de Mably, as expressed in this last-named work, that John Adams himself published, while in London, in 1787, his "Defence of the American Constitutions." C.

any Letters addressed to the American Ministers, or any of them. Mr. A had heard within a few minutes, of the arrival of the March packet, but has as yet no letter. He has rec^d a letter returned from the Hague, containing the Ratification of the Loan. But no News, except that Congress had resolved to send a Minister to London.

A Son Excellence, Monsieur Franklin,
Ministre Plenipotenciaire, &c., &c., à Passy.

John Adams to J. H. Jackson.

Quincy, Aug. 21, 1818.

SIR: I have no remembrance of the "Address to a Provincial Bashaw." I should conjecture that Governor Bernard was meant by the Bashaw. The Author I know not. It is possible it might be Doctor Benjamin Church. It might be from one of several other Poets of that Age. But it never attracted the attention of

Your humble Servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

FICTITIOUS DISCOVERIES IN AMERICA.

ROCHEFORT—HENNEPIN—LA HONTAN—LE MERCURE GALANT.

At a time when the continent of America, and especially that portion which, less productive in precious metals, has been the nursery of heroes and of free institutions, was, to most European readers, an unknown and unexplored land, many used a traveller's license to exaggerate and develop, and many a crowd of listeners gaped in wonder at the extraordinary tales contained in the last book on America. Exaggeration is bad enough, but still we can content ourselves with the sage dictum of a learned historian, "Exaggeration only proves the truth;" and as long as there was some truth at the bottom, we might pardon the exuberance of fancy, the vivacity of the imagination, or the exigency of public taste, for the adventitious circumstances under which poor naked truth was buried. But, alas! this was not all. Some invented; made their stories out of whole cloth: lied absolutely and barefacedly.

Now, we intend to take up a few of these—fellows as bad as the Jersey wreckers that used to set up false lights to lure the unwary and unsuspecting navigator to ruin; men who have misled historians, bothered students, wasted their precious time, led them to unparalleled outlay in books, merely to enable them arrive at the fact of a writer's dishonesty.

Poor friar Mark, whose patronymic no man knoweth, but who, on entering his Franciscan

convent, was called, from his birth-place, Mark of Nice, was long placed in this class; but our recent knowledge of New Mexico, subjects him at most to the charge of a lively imagination, and to exaggeration intentional or natural.

We have placed in our heading, as the first offender, Rochefort. "*Histoire Naturelle et Morale des Antilles de l'Amerique, à Rotterdam, chez Arnout Leers, Marchant Libraire, 1658,*" is engraven on the title of a quarto volume of fair size and sufficiently imposing appearance. Chapter viii., which extends from page 353 to page 379, inclusive, is devoted, not to the Antilles, but to a "Digression on the nature of the country of the Apalachites, their manners, their ancient and their new Religion." The preceding chapter is devoted to the connection of these Apalachites with the Caribs, and in it we are introduced to "Monsieur Bristock, an English gentleman, one of the most curious men in the world, who, among his other rich acquirements, speaks in perfection the language of the Virginians and Floridians," from whom he derives his information, and who, "when need shall be, will confirm the truth of his statements." The Apalachites, according to him, inhabit the country of Apalache, running from 33° 25' N. to 37° N., communicating with the Gulf of Mexico, by the River Espiritu Santo, or Hitanachi. These Apalachites were the ancestors of the Caribs, and at war with the Cofachites, a tribe north of them. Their territory embraced six provinces: Bemarin, Amani or Amana, Matique, Schama, Meraco, and Achalaques. The productions, animal and vegetable, are carefully described, as well as the dress, habitation, and manners of the people. Their capital was Mellot, a city of two thousand houses. Their wonderful temple stood on the equally wonderful mountain of Olaini, near famed Mellot.

These Apalachites had, however, mainly renounced paganism and embraced Christianity, partly through the teaching of the French, who attempted to settle Florida, but more especially through some English people, who, seeking to escape from the Indian-war-vexed Virginia in 1621 to New England, were cast on the coast of Florida, and, attracting a considerable number of ecclesiastics and people of quality, laid the foundations of a colony. Turning their attention to the benighted state of the people, these zealous English converted, in ten or twelve years, most of the officers and heads of families in Bemarin and Amana, so that, says he, "they have at present among them a bishop, and several learned and zealous priests, who labor with joy and fidelity in this ample harvest of the Lord; and, to advance this excellent work, have erected colleges wherever there are churches." This was the statement of his last memoirs from America,

Soon after the English got into the country, however, the Spaniards sent in a company of Religious of the order of Minims, whom Pope Urban VIII. had dispatched as Apostolic missionaries, and who, after their arrival, in 1643, labored most successfully near Achalague.

This strange account, backed by his Carib vocabulary, has misled many, and yet the whole is a fiction. Building on a few names found in De Laet, or some Spanish account—perhaps a manuscript narrative—he has made a golden picture, which, in spite of its apparent inconsistencies, has been regarded as exaggerated, but based on truth. Yet, to place the bishop and priests among English refugees was suspicious, and equally so the fact that no Spanish writer ever mentions any mission of Minims to Florida. As an order originating in France, the Society of St. Francis de Paula might be found more readily in French than in Spanish parts; but the writer, not over familiar with such matters, confounded, doubtless, the Frates Miniores or Franciscans, with the Minimi or Minims.

Translated into English as the "History of the Caribby Islands, London, 1666," Rochefort's work was extensively followed by English writers, and his account is to be found in Sanson's "Atlas," Ogilby's "America," Montanus, Wapper, Oldmixon, and others. Mr. Brinton rather inclines to believe it real; but as the very points which seem to support it could be gleaned from known works at the time, we are more disposed to share the opinion of Mr. Buckingham Smith, that it is a total invention. "The framework," says he, "is taken from Garcilaso, and the accounts by the French of their occupation of Florida. Some names may be borrowed from the maps of the day; others appear to be those of mere fancy. Our knowledge of the geography and physical character of the country renders the story often improbable and sometimes absurd."

The whole story of English refugees in Florida corresponding with France, but unknown to English settlers in Virginia or the English government, which sent them bishops and priests, is too untenable to stand examination; and if the latter ecclesiastics bore papal faculties, it but adds one difficulty more in the matter.

A few years after the appearance of Rochefort's work, the Franciscan Hennepin, who had published a valuable volume at Paris, in 1683, on the expedition of La Salle, retired to Holland, and there reissued his work, with additions, in 1697. He had always had a great fancy for sailor's yarns, and on revising his first edition seems to have deemed it deficient in that point—or his editor did; for, after all, perhaps he was guilty of his second edition. He consequently introduced a voyage down the Mississippi, and that

the first ever performed; for he ambitioned the glory of having first descended the Father of Waters. This voyage he performs in a most extraordinary manner. He waited till March 12, 1680, and then set out on the 8th, from the mouth of the Illinois for the mouth of the Mississippi, which he reached in thirteen days, arriving at the gulf on the 25th or 26th of March, and started back without any delay, but did not get off withal till April 1st. But lost time was soon made up. His arms handled the paddle as never mortal arms had done before. Ninety miles a day, he avers, he can easily paddle up stream. So in eleven days his canoe had sped up the current of the Mississippi to a point four hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the Illinois, and this advancing for most of the way only by night! This voyage was translated, with the rest of his work, into English, and received by many, in spite of its absurdities—many of which the author manfully adhered to, against all protestation. Indeed, its authority was never completely demolished till Sparks, in his biographies of Marquette and La Salle, brought it to a strict analysis; and Hennepin, shorn of the glory he so fondly coveted of having been the first explorer of the Mississippi to its mouth, remains one of the earliest, if not the first, who ascended it to the Falls of St. Anthony, and undoubtedly the namer of that rapid.

Baron la Hontan, first a soldier in Canada, then an officer, retired to Europe in disgust and wrote a book. It is readable; and it was read, translated, and spread broad-cast. Spiced with a little of the free thinking then coming into popularity; putting the keen thirsts of the new French school at Christianity most inappositely into the mouth of an Indian chief; manufacturing a high-sounding name, Garangula or Grangula, from the French nickname *Grande gueule*, he invented a speech for his orator which many of us declaimed in boyhood with intense effect; then he soared still higher and manufactured a river, which long appeared on maps as The Long River of La Hontan.

The baron's story is, that, following Marquette's path, he descended the Wisconsin to the Mississippi; ascended that river to the Long River, which he entered, and with a tardiness equalled only by Hennepin's speed, sailed for eighty days without reaching half way to its source. Its banks he lines with nations of civilized Indians, the Eokoros, Esanapes, Gnacitares, the bearded Mozeemlak, and others, who have eluded all modern investigators, while the wondrous Tahiglaunk are equally unknown. St. Peter's River alone, by its locality, corresponds to his famous stream, but it sadly lacks the dimensions he assigns to his Long River. He wished probably to

have the credit of having explored the untried wilderness, and, grouping together Indian accounts of distant rivers, compiled a voyage on one of them, which he invested with the attributes and volume of many. His account, published in 1703, was translated into several languages, and finding credit with the compilers of historical and geographical dictionaries as unreliable as modern encyclopedists, induced the insertion in many of his Long River—"as fabulous," Charlevoix truly remarks, "as the Isle Barataria, of which Sancho Panza was made governor," as well as of tribes whose existence rests on no foundation but his account.

Another fiction of the kind appeared originally in the *Mercure Galant*, in November, 1711, and found its way into English compilations, receiving a certain degree of credit. It purported to be drawn from a manuscript found in Canada.

According to this, ten men, bent on new discoveries, ascended the Mississippi in three canoes, and after a long voyage found another river, running south-southwest, to which they carried their canoes, and, sailing down, reached the country of the Escaaniba, two hundred leagues in extent, abounding in gold, and governed by King Agazan, who claimed descent from Montezuma, and maintained his authority by an army which, in time of peace, was 100,000 strong. The capital was six leagues from the River *Missi*, or Golden River, and gold was so plentiful and so little valued by the people that each of the travellers carried off some two hundred and forty pounds. These Escaaniba traded with a nation distant a six months' journey, to whom they sent regular caravans.

Now that Frazer's River leads to lands of gold, this fable is not uninteresting, and we propose Escaaniba as the name of a new province in the auriferous land.

These are not the only inventions of the kind to be found. French literature furnished all these. A journey of two English sailors through the country, from Florida to Cape Breton, in 1568, smacks strongly of invention; and the story, of unknown origin, of the party of Spaniards who ascended the Mississippi and Ohio in boats, seeking the silver-bottomed lake in New York, must be ranged in the same class of fictitious voyages or discoveries.

These inventions are of a past century, but that our own has inventors, the Collier Shakespeare shows; and as the demand for rare tracts or unpublished manuscripts relating to our early history is great, the temptation to literary forgery is the greater. Unless caution is observed, collectors will be deceived by counterfeit manuscripts, as by counterfeit Pine-tree Shillings.

LETTERS TO AND FROM CAPT. JOHN DAGWORTHY.

Letter from Capt. John Dagworthy.

OLD TOWN, July ye 26th, 1753.

DEAR BROTHER: I Rec'd yours, wherein you mention Read's Putting the Bonds into a Lawyer's Hands, which Surprised me, as I Expected Capt. Hews had paid Them long since; however, I am now on my way to Annapolis, and Intend for to go to Indian River before I return, and shall pay Reed off, as I have Cash Sufficient by me. As for Ben Bayles, he shall be Paid as soon as I can send the Cash. If my affairs will admit, I will meet you at Chester before I return.

Before this, you have heard of our Defect, I make no Doubt. All that I can say is, that I was not at the Engagement, and do not begrudge them the honour of that Day. We have, since, news there was two Thousand French, and three Thousand Indians at the French Fort, but the Indians Chiefly Engaged us that Day; we lost 386 killed and 323 wounded, besides officers, Non-Commition'd officers, Waggoners, and People, who Follow'd the Camp. The nearest Calculation we can mak is, that we had about 1500 People in the Field, altogether; and that we had 500 kill, 500 wounded, and 500 not wounded—the General dyd 4 Days After the Engagement. Sr Peter Halket was kill'd in the Field, the officers in general was kill'd or wounded rather more in Prop'ion than the men. The American Troops behaved well; the Regulars, not so well, though the best men was Chose for this Affair. Give my kind love to my sister and Johnny, and Compliments to all Friends; and tell Tom Kennedy I give him Joy of the Drubing he Avoided by not going to see the French Fort Taken.

I am, &c.,

JNO. DAGWORTHY.

To Capt. John Dagworthy—Command-in-Chief of Fort Frederick. — This pr favour of Jno. Reynolds.

SIR: The two Barers, Jno. Reynolds and Thomas Bishop, Junr., is Sent by James White for a Servant of his, now at your Fort, which Run away from him about three weeks a Goe, and Listed at Baltimore Town, under Mr. Prater, who Brought him up to the fort; his Name is John Fawlkner, as you will find as per the indenter with the Barers. As James White is a Poor man, and the loss of a Servant will be a Great Deal to such a man, and my being acquainted with you, he Desired me to write to you Concerning the affair. Any Charge that will be Due on the Delivering the man to the Barers, I will Pay you whenever you shall order it at Frederick Town; and Please to Let me know by a line, pr Barer,

the Charge, as I may order the same to be paid. If the man should Deny he belongs to James White, Bishop will prove he does, for he lives with white. I beg the Favour of you to Doe the Poor man all the service you can, as he may gitt his Servant Again. My Compliments to Mrs. Dagworthy, and I am, with Best Respects, Sir,

Your mo. Hble Servt,

WILLIAM HALL.

Decem. 2nd, 1756.

The answer to the above is—

SIR: I am Sorrey it is not in my Power to oblige you by Discharging the man you mention in your Letter; for as he is Inlisted in Capt. Joshua Beale's Company, I do not chuse to Discharge Him unless I have orders so to do, but make no Doubt uppon application to Capt. Beale, he will do the Man Justice. Mrs. Dag. is well, and Joyns in Comp'ts to Mrs. Hall and y'self.

Yours,

JNO. DAGWORTHY.

Col. Adam Stephen to Capt. John Dagworthy.

FORT CUMBERLAND, Decembr 9th, 1756.

SIR: I hear you have been at Annapolis lately, and would have been glad to hear y^e news.

We have erected a sort of Ravelin on the north side the Fort; one face fronting the Hill, the other, that of the Valley on the East side Will's Creek. The Rampart is brought almost to a level with the hill—is about 20 foot thick. The parapet six foot high and of the same thickness; In the Angle of the Bastion I have built a Magazine, proof ag^t small Shells, and have cut a way, underground, to the Water of Will's Creek. Gov^r. Dinwiddie has given orders to continue the work.

I expect news from the Ohio Daily—a small Detachm^t has been out about twenty days, and I am sorry, have had very severe weather. I am,

Sir,

Your most ob^t humble Serv^t,

ADAM STEPHEN.

P. S.—I wish you and Mrs. Dagworthy the Compliments of the approaching season. We have had some diversion on the Ice already.

Col. Adam Stephen to Capt. John Dagworthy, Commandant at Fort Frederick.

FORT CUMBERLAND, March 1st, 1757.

SIR: Pursuant to an order from Governor Dinwiddie, I have sent down William Ross and two sons, Trotter and Slater, who resided at this Garrison ever since the Fort was built. They have behaved honestly, as far as I know, and been very serviceable to the Garrison; Slater, a Butcher and Salter; Trotter, as Guide and La-

bourer. William Ross and Sons have resided here ever since Plummer left Old Town, have observed the Rules of the Garrison, and has lived upon his Stock of Cattle, having supply^d us wth Butter and other little things, which you know to be very necessary and agreeable at such a distance from the inhabitants.

Upon a complaint from Col. Cresap some time ago, I had an Enquiry made by the Officer of this Garrison into the reason of said complaint. Ross can let you see the proceedings. He brought up the two steers of Cresap's, which he could not easily separate from his own Cattle, but immediately informed me of it; and in consequence of a letter from Cresap, I had them killed for the use of the Garrison, and ordered the commissary to send Cresap an acc^t of them and several others, killed for the same purpose.

The old man brought up some sheep of Plummer's, which he said he did out of friendship to him; and informed the officers of it, saying Plummer told him he should have occasion for them when he came up again; but William Ross, seeing that the place was a thoroughfare for country people and Indians as they went up and down, thought he did a kindness to Mr. Plummer, and meant to oblige him by bringing up the sheep with some others which he drove to this Fort, and intended to acc^t to him for them.

I informed of my orders to send him down, and the old fellow never thought of moving out of the way; and I had none of them confined before the party came up.

It seems to me to be owing to an old grudge between Ross and Cresap; and as you will have his sons in pledge especially, I shall take it as a favour that you let him go about to do his Business and make Friends. If I imagined that he would, or had reason to attempt an Escape, be assur'd I would never request the favour.

I am obliged to you for the newspapers. About thirty Indians were down on the Branch lately; took off four young men, burnt two plantations, but killed no Body.

We are big with hopes from the wisdom of the Governor. I offer my compliments to Mrs. Dagworthy, and am, Sir,

Your most hu^{ble} Serv^t,

ADAM STEPHEN.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I am informed that you are in the Commission of the Peace, and one of the Magistrates to try these people; it is needless to request you to act wth the discretion which is so common and natural to you, in this affair, and weigh the characters of the Evidence, if there are any, because the affair will be canvass'd, and make a great Noise, if the people are long detained and harass'd.

REMINISCENCES OF COLONEL SETH WARNER.

BY HON. D. S. BOARDMAN.

COL. SETH WARNER was a native of the original town of Woodbury; born and bred in that part of it which is now comprised within the town of Roxbury. Some time before the commencement of the Revolutionary War, he left Roxbury and went to reside in the western part of the country then denominated New Hampshire Grants, now Vermont, at a time when the right of territory to that region was in conflict between New Hampshire and New York, and of course after the year 1764, previously to which the latter State had no pretensions to a right to the soil of that portion of country, or claim to dispose of, or bear rule over it. By an act of the British government of that year, New York deemed herself vested with the right to all the lands situated northerly of Massachusetts to the Canada line, and between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, and to interfere with the claim of New Hampshire thereto, which for twenty-three years before that time exercised an undisputed right of making grants of townships therein, many of which had been considerably settled before the New York claim was heard of. Controversies almost immediately arose between those settlers and such as claimed under grants by New York, and Col. Warner (at whatever time he may have gone there to reside), being a man far above mediocrity in capacity and courage, soon became conspicuous among the opposers of the New York claim, second therein, it is believed, only to the celebrated Ethan Allen.

Immediately after the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Allen and Warner became primarily conspicuous among the Green Mountain Boys (as settlers in that region denominated themselves), who were as ready to seize the musket in defence of American liberty as were any in the regularly organized colonies, and, indeed, were the very first to assail His Majesty's forces, in the surprise and capture of Ticonderoga, led by Allen, and seconded by Warner; and Crown Point, the next fortress held by the British arms, was on the following day taken by Warner, to whom that honor was conceded by the other officers engaged in that affair.

Both Allen and Warner were made colonels by the self-assumed authority of the occupants of what now constitutes the State of Vermont, and were recognized as such by the army, soon after those events, destined by Congress for the invasion of Canada, and as partisan officers did good service therein. Allen's career was, however, short, he being made prisoner in a rash

attempt to surprise Montreal during the progress of the siege of St. John's, by Gen. Montgomery, and sent in irons to England to be tried as a traitor. But Warner, who was as much distinguished for cool courage as Allen was for impetuosity, continued throughout that and the two succeeding campaigns to render excellent service as a partisan commander, in many of those conflicts between small parties on each side which are not particularized in the history of the war—and not only so, but for the part he acted in some truly celebrated conflicts. In the hard-fought battle of Hubbardstown, where, early in the morning of the 7th of July, the day after the evacuation of Ticonderoga, his regiment and that of Col. Francis, the rearguard of the retreating army then at Castleton, six miles off, was attacked by Gen. Frazer, the distinguished commander of the *élite* of the British army (the grenadiers and light infantry), with great impetuosity—Col. Francis, who was the senior officer, being killed at the commencement of the action, the chief command devolved upon Col. Warner, who for a long time disputed the ground with his brave assailant with a hope of success, until the arrival of the Germans under Gen. Reidsel, when finding himself greatly outnumbered and about to be outflanked, he ordered a retreat, and brought off the shattered remains of his command to the main body at Castleton. Few actions during the Revolutionary War were more stubbornly contested, and for the numbers engaged more bloody, than that of Hubbardstown; and Col. Warner was heard to say, that of the thirteen or fourteen actions, great and small, in which he had been engaged, that of Hubbardstown was by far the most severe.

On the morning of the 16th of August, the day of the battle of Bennington—so momentous in its consequences—Col. Warner with his regiment, then at Manchester, marched to join Gen. Stark, but did not arrive in time to take part in the assault upon the defences erected by Col. Baum for the protection of his command while awaiting for the arrival of the reinforcement for which he had applied, nor until after the flight of the few who escaped the signal destruction of those who attempted to resist the assault. As the number that escaped was small, that of the pursuers was also small; the victors being nearly, or quite, all militiamen, became almost immediately dispersed, picking up the plunder of the battle-field. Col. Warner, instantly apprehending danger from this state of things, sought for Gen. Stark, and expressed to him his apprehensions; saying to him, that Col. Baum would never have halted and fortified himself there, but in expectation of a reinforcement; and had scarcely uttered words to this effect, when they heard the report of two

field-pieces in quick succession, which of course verified Col. Warner's prediction. Upon which Gen. Stark said: "Colonel, your regiment is in order; march immediately in the direction of those reports, and I will get the men here in order and come to your support as quick as possible." Of what followed in consequence of this hasty order, Col. Warner gave an amusing description. He said: "After ordering his men to march as fast as possible, he left them and ran his horse several miles in the direction of the firing, until he came up with those who had pursued the fugitives from the first field of battle, and found them formed in a wood across the road, hard pressed by Col. Breyman's reinforcing corps. He exhorted the men to stand firm, and promised that they should be reinforced within ten minutes. But (when relating the story), he said, where the reinforcement was to come from—whether from heaven, earth, or hell, he did not know; for those he had left behind could not get there in an hour. He therefore struck off in a direction to intersect another road leading from the first field of action to that of the then present conflict, in which he soon met a party of New Hampshire militia, led by old Major Ran, who, having come up soon after he had left Gen. Stark, was instantly, by the general, ordered forward, without dismounting—they being all on horseback. The major," he said, "was mounted on an old pacing mare, *went two and two* (describing her gait with his fingers), with a hat on cocked up as sharp as he wore it to meeting on the Sabbath. He told the major," he said, "to hasten on and let his men leave their horses a little out of gun-shot, for they were armed with muskets; 'but,' said he, to the major, 'you will have little to do but to hang on the rear of the enemy; for they will be beaten by the time you get to the ground. But *be sure to hang well upon their rear*: your men are fresh, and they are tired by a long march, and we will have a fine parcel of them.'" And having given these decisive directions, he dashed forward to see what further help he could find, and to hasten on his own regiment, whom having found and ordered anew to hasten on, he returned full speed to the field of action, where he found Major Ran's men hotly engaged, and the major riding back and forth urging them on. As he came up to him, the major said, "Why, colonel, you told me to hang on the rear; but I can't find any rear—it's all front here: why, I never see such hot work in my life!" "The old mare," the colonel said, "was shot through the nose, the blood spurting out both sides;" and a moment after, while they stood talking, the colonel said he saw the old mare reel, and casting his eye, he perceived that a ball had passed through her rump, just forward of her dock. "Why, major,

they give it to you bow and stern, do they?" said Col. W. "What," said the major, "have they hit the old mare behind?" looking over his shoulder; "why, so they have. Well," said he, "I believe I can make her do a little longer." Soon after this dialogue with the old major, who, Warner said, "was as calm as if he was about his work on his farm," Warner's regiment ran up and quickly decided the conflict—Breyman's troops giving way, and leaving as the trophies of the victory of that day the two field-pieces which they brought with them; and Breyman, aided by the darkness which soon came on, succeeded in making good his retreat, but not without having sustained heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Warner's antagonist in this action was also the commander of the grenadiers and light infantry of the German troops of Burgoyne's army, and was usually, during the most active part of the campaign, under Frazer's orders, and both of them were slain at the battle of the 7th of October, which sealed the fate of Burgoyne's army.

During the remainder of the campaign, and until Burgoyne's surrender, Col. Warner was so continually upon the alert that for seventeen days and nights he never took off his boots, as he declared, a single time; in consequence of which, a disorder was contracted in his feet which proved incurable, disabling him from further service in the field; and, indeed, none of any moment was necessary for the defence of Vermont during the remainder of the war, and Col. Warner during the latter part of it, or soon after its conclusion, returned to reside in his native town, where he died of the effects of the hardships he incurred during his military services.

Col. Warner was of noble personal appearance; very tall—not less than six feet two inches—large framed, but rather thin in flesh, and apparently of great bodily strength. His features regular, strongly marked, and indicative of mental strength, a fixedness of purpose, and yet of much benevolent good-nature, and in all respects both commanding and pleasing. His manners simple, natural, and in all respects entirely free from any kind of affectation, social, and at once both pleasing and dignified; and when engaged in relating the events of his life, both military and ordinary, he displayed no annoyance, but interwove in his narrative a notice of such incidents as showed love of adventure, and at the same time his love of fun.

After the close of Col. Warner's military services, and when about transferring his residence from Vermont to Roxbury again, he for a number of times stopped for a night at my father's house; and they having been acquainted for a long time, and both of them of peculiarly social habits, I, then a child, hung upon their conversation with great interest, and very many of the

above-stated incidents I heard from the colonel's own mouth, and have given many of them in his own words—especially in regard to the battles of Hubbardstown and Bennington.

I remember, upon one occasion, the colonel's relating to my father an interview which he once had with Gen. Washington, and said, that the general offered to recommend him to Congress for a brigadier's commission. But he said he declined the offer, telling the general "that his early education was too defective to induce him to aspire to such a station; that he thought himself qualified to be the colonel of the Green Mountain Boys, and aspired to no higher station."

THE FIRST TROPHY OF THE REVOLUTION.

We extract the following from an article with this title, read before the New England Historical-Genealogical Society, by Mr. J. S. Loring.

"My creed," says Thomas Jefferson, "was formed on unsheathing the sword at Lexington." "This day is a glorious day for America," with prophetic vision exclaimed Samuel Adams to John Hancock, as they threaded their way through the fields, in escaping from the pursuit of the British troops, on the day of the battle of Lexington. Washington, in his private diary of 1789, remarks of Lexington as the field where the first blood in the dispute with Great Britain was drawn."

In the library of a Boston clergyman, whose singular powers of eloquence ever gathereth "a sea of upturned faces," (a rare library, shelved from basement to attic, comprising twenty thousand volumes), we have recently shouldered a British musket that was the trophy of his grandfather, in the battle of Lexington. We here exhibit this relic, blackened, tarnished, and rusted, by the lapse of almost a century. It was manufactured by Grice, of London, in the year 1762, for the 43d royal regiment. On one side it is inscribed—"The First Fire-arm captured in the War for Independence." On the other side—"Taken on the ever memorable morning of April 19, 1775, by Captain John Parker, commander of the Rebels at Lexington."

While this is regarded as the first trophy of the Revolutionary War, we would not forget the heroic Dr. Downer, who, in single combat with a royal soldier, killed him with a bayonet. We think it possible the doctor may have secured a trophy, yet in the excitement of the moment, it is not probable. We know of no trophy beside Captain Parker's musket in this first battle. Its weight is eleven pounds and one-half. It will be deposited in the Massachusetts senate-chamber,

beside the veritable drum that beat to arms on Bunker Hill, and other warlike relics.

The blood-drenched soil of Lexington, being the first field of contest in our country for civil liberty and independence, every new fact regarding it is ever welcome. Having requested the Rev. Theodore Parker, an honored grandson of the commander of the Lexington provincials, to furnish a relation of their position in the battle of Lexington, and the manner in which the British musket on the table was captured, we have received a statement herewith, detailing a few new facts not generally known.

We will premise, however, by stating that Captain Parker was an actor in the conquest of Quebec, in 1756, and the gun he shouldered in that expedition hangs suspended on one side of the door of his grandson's library, as does the captured gun on the other side. Our captain commanded a company also in the battle of Bunker Hill. He had a noble forehead, covered by a three-cornered hat, and was of colossal stature—six feet and two inches in height—and of great muscular power. He died in August, 1775.

It matters not to us who were the descendants. It is fully to our purpose that we have the original musket captured at the Lexington contest.

In reference to the last trophies of the Revolution, we find them on the battle-field of Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered his own sword to Gen. Washington, together with twenty-eight standards, nearly eight thousand muskets, and all their other equipments. Are traces of any of these trophies to be found in Virginia or elsewhere? But we will resume the first trophy, as related by Rev. Mr. Parker:

Boston, 16th Feb., 1858.

MR. LORING,—DEAR SIR:—Here are a few words touching the capture of the gun you spoke of the other day.

Hancock and Adams were staying at Lexington, with Rev. Jonas Clark, the minister, an eminent patriot. In the afternoon of April 18th, several British subordinate officers were seen riding up the main road in the town. This excited the suspicions of men who knew them to be British soldiers, though they were disguised. In the night, intelligence was brought to Messrs. Hancock and Adams, that a British expedition was on foot, destined for Lexington and Concord, to get possession of their persons, it was supposed, and to destroy the military stores at Concord. They gave the alarm to the proper persons, whom Capt. Parker had selected for that work, and he sent men through the town to give notice for assembling the militia. The church-bell was also rung.

Captain Parker lived about two and one-half

or three miles from the meeting-house. He had been there late in the evening and conferred with Hancock and Adams, and others, and made arrangements, in case it was necessary to call out the soldiers. He went to bed late that night, April 18, and ill. About two o'clock he was called up by the men referred to above, and went to the meeting-house (the Common is just behind it). He formed his company a little after day-break. About one hundred and twenty men answered to their names—armed and equipped. But as the intelligence was not quite certain, he sent out other scouts to obtain information of the advance of the enemy, and dismissed the soldiers, telling them to be within call, and assemble again at beat of drum. They dispersed. Not long after, one of his scouts returned and told him the British were near at hand.

He ordered the drum beat in front of the tavern, close by the Common. Seventy men appeared, were formed into four platoons, and marched on to the Common. His nephew, Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle, then a lad of sixteen, played the fife, which, with a drum, was the only music. He formed them in a single line, then wheeled the first and fourth platoon at right angles, stepped in front and ordered every man to load his piece with powder and ball. When this was done, he said: "Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they want to have a war, let it begin here." He then wheeled back the two wings into a continuous line, and stood a little in front of the end of the right wing. Soon the British came close upon them, and some were soon terrified, and began to skulk off. He drew his sword, and called them by name to come back, and said he would order the first man shot who should run away.

You know what followed—the fire of the British, the return of the fire by the Americans—the killing of eight of his company, his order to them to disperse and take care of themselves.

After they were gone, the British soldiers gave three huzzas, and stopped half an hour and ate their breakfast, and then resumed their march toward Concord.

After they were gone, Capt. Parker and his men came back, took up the dead, looked after the wounded, &c. Capt. Parker saw a British soldier who had loitered behind, a little drunk, seized him and made him a prisoner. He was completely armed, having the musket you saw, a knapsack, blankets, provisions, cartouch-box, with sixty rounds of ball-cartridges, &c., &c. Capt. Parker kept them as the *Spolia Opima*, as did also his son, and so now likewise does

Yours, truly,

THEODORE PARKER.

To J. S. LORING.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Baltimore, May 3, 1860.*—After the reading of the minutes, the librarian announced the receipt of donations from Essex, Mass., Institute, Dr. Wm. E. Coale, Boston, Rev. Dr. Bacchus, Baltimore, Lieut. W. F. Lynch, U. S. N., Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Joseph Forrest, St. Mary's Co., Md.

Dr. James H. Butler, A. G. P. Dodge, and Jno. S. Reese, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members.

W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq., of London, was, on nomination by the committee, elected an honorary member.

The president reported that the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for the last fiscal year had been examined by himself and the secretary, and found correct.

The president stated that he had received from Mr. Dawson several proof-pages of an account of the attack by the British on Baltimore, in September, 1814, in which he had made a few corrections. The account was read by Dr. Steiner, and gave rise to some remarks on the subject by different members.

Mr. Brantz Mayer stated, that he had been informed by Mr. Benson J. Lossing of his intention to prepare a "Field Book of the War of 1814," and to visit Baltimore for the purpose of obtaining facts relative to the battle of North Point. The president remarked that he had gathered considerable material bearing upon that subject, which was at Mr. Lossing's service.

A very interesting and amusing original narrative of a "Cruise in the Chesapeake, in 1781," written by John Greenwood, and communicated by Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood, of New York, was read by Dr. Dalrymple.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood, for the communication of his grandfather's *naïve* account of his experiences in the Chesapeake, in 1781, was unanimously passed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society, was held June 6th, at their room, No. 13 Bromfield-street, the president, Almon D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

The librarian, Mr. Trask, reported that 84 bound volumes and 488 pamphlets have been presented to the library during the past month.

The corresponding secretary, Mr. Deane, reported several letters accepting membership.

The historiographer, Dr. Palmer, read biographical notices of William Edwards Mayhew, an honorary member, who died in Baltimore, 10th April last, aged 75 years; of Hon. Thomas Sergeant, an honorary member, who died in Cambridge, 6th May last, aged 73 years.

Col. Samuel Swett read an interesting paper on Gen. St. Clair, and several extracts from an original journal kept by Capt. Newman of Boston, during the campaign of St. Clair against the Indians, in which he served until slain in the fatal battle of Nov. 4, 1791. Five Massachusetts officers were killed there, and another desperately wounded. Two of the officers slain were from Boston.

On motion of Rev. Martin Moore, the thanks of the Society were voted to Col. Swett for his remarks.

Thanks were also voted to Gen. Samuel Andrews for a roll containing the autographic signatures of over two hundred officers, who had taken before him, as a field or general officer, since 1844, the oath to sustain the Constitution of the State and the Union; and to Jeremiah Colburn, for a great number of autograph letters and documents, and a large and finely engraved portrait of Col. Barré, the "friend of America."

After the transaction of some private business, the meeting was dissolved.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*June 2.*—The meeting was called to order by the vice-president, and the secretary being absent, Henry Davenport was chosen secretary *pro tem*. Mr. Colburn brought forward a set of five Danish coins, struck for the West Indies, presented to the Society by E. C. Hanmer, Danish vice-consul. Mr. Pratt presented one silver and two copper medals, a donation to the Society from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Hanmer and the Horticultural Society. Mr. Pratt exhibited a beautiful bronze medal of Washington, struck by the mint at Philadelphia, to commemorate the inauguration of the Washington Cabinet of medals, Feb. 22, 1860.

Dr. Lewis, Messrs. Pratt and Davenport were appointed to prepare a circular, stating the existence of this Society, and its readiness to receive and preserve such coins and medals as may be presented to it. The Society also changed the day of its meetings to the first Friday in each month, at the same time and place.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the Society voted to adopt the scale of sizes used and adopted by the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*May 17, 1860.*—This Society met to-day, in accordance with the by-laws, in their new rooms, on the corner of Broad and Bank streets, over the Newark Banking Co. The Society occupies three apartments—the largest, which extends across the front of the building, is appropriated to their meetings and literary entertainments, being merely provided with desks and tables for the officers, the walls being hung with maps and pictures. The adjoining or main library room, is nineteen feet wide, and extends along Bank-street thirty feet, and is neatly fitted up with shelves and closets, and is well filled with historical works, the books being classified and labelled according to the States or subjects to which they refer. There are also cabinets for manuscripts and curiosities. A spacious room in the rear is devoted to Congressional and State documents, laws, pamphlets, &c.

The meeting of the Society was organized with the venerable president, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., in the chair.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Whitehead, the corresponding secretary laid before the members letters from Hon. A. D. Hodges, of Boston, and Rev. C. D. Bradlee, of Cambridge, Mass., acknowledging their election as honorary members, and from various parties transmitting donations.

The librarian, Mr. S. H. Congar, reported donations received since the last meeting.

The treasurer, Mr. Alofsen, reported a balance in the treasury of \$600 83, of which \$347 33 belonged to the general fund, and \$100 00 to the library fund, and \$163 50 to the building fund.

He suggests the transfer of the latter amount to the library fund; and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

He also proposed an amendment to the constitution to be acted on at the next meeting, restricting the privilege of becoming life-members by the payment of \$20 at any one time, to those who were not in arrears.

A brief statement was received from Chancellor Green, in behalf of the executive committee, to the effect that they had not deemed it advisable to attempt to raise funds for the purchase of the Livingston papers.

Dr. Pennington, from the committee on publications, reported that nothing had been published by the Society since the last meeting, but that matter had been prepared for another number of the "Proceedings," and also for volume VI. of the "Collections," which, it is intended, shall contain the early records of Newark.

Mr. Duryee, from the committee on the fire-

proof building, reported that they had leased rooms in the Newark Banking Co.'s house.

Mr. Whitehead made some remarks upon the amount of the library fund, the advantage that would result from its increase, and placed upon the table the subscription-list for additional names.

Chancellor Green, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to make some inquiries as to the condition of the monuments along the northern boundary line of the State, transmitted a report, stating that soon after their appointment they procured, chiefly through the kind attention of Messrs. John Rutherford and Abraham Hewitt, maps, surveys, and reports, furnished by practical surveyors, from which it satisfactorily appeared that the monuments at the station-points upon the Hudson and Delaware rivers, and for several miles of its course, especially near the Delaware, remain undisturbed, and the line continues in or near its true position; but that in other parts of its course the monuments have been removed so far that it is impossible to determine the true position of the line without an actual survey. So far as the information procured by the committee extended, the principal difficulty exists on the line of the county of Passaic, from the 19th to the 25th milestone. Here the removal of the monuments appears to have been so great as materially to affect the course of the line.

The committee deemed it important that the subject should receive the early attention of the Legislature, and, as the simplest mode of obtaining the object in view, they determined to ask that authority should be granted to the governor to commission some suitable person to make the requisite survey and examination of the entire line, and report to the next meeting of the Legislature.

The same committee, who were authorized to call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of making some more efficient provision for the preservation of the official correspondence of the executive and other public records, reported that, although the object proposed met with very general approval, yet, upon conference, the committee deemed it inexpedient to urge the matter upon the Legislature, with the view to any definite action, at their last session.

The Society received from Mr. E. T. Hillyer a pleasing memorial of the past, in the study-chair of the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, for forty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Newark; which subsequently passed into the possession of his father, the late Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Orange.

Rev. Dr. Rogers presented a copy of the accounts of the treasurer of West Jersey, in 1771, showing a result very different from our modern experience—the public were indebted to the treasurer, instead of the reverse.

Mr. Whitehead said that it gave him great pleasure to be the medium of a communication which he was sure would be received with satisfaction by all present. Miss Rutherford, of East-ridge, near Newark, tendered, through him, the papers of Ferdinand John Paris, referring to New Jersey, and he did not hesitate to say that no gift of equal historical value had ever been received by the Society.

Mr. Paris was a distinguished lawyer of London, who, for many years prior to and during the administration of Governor Belcher—a most interesting period of the provincial history—was the solicitor and agent of the East Jersey proprietors, charged with the management of their affairs and the protection of their interests in England. His social position and professional standing were such as to afford him every facility for obtaining information and exerting a favorable influence in their behalf, and he appeared to have devoted himself with untiring zeal to their service.

The date of his appointment had not been definitely ascertained, but it must have been about 1744, and he seems to have been the first to hold the agency of the proprietors; prior thereto, the provincial agent—for all the colonies had their representative to facilitate the transactions with the government at home—having acted for them when necessary, as well as for the province at large. Neither had he learned the date of his death, nor other information respecting him more than was revealed by his business correspondence with the proprietors. Of his ability, that correspondence affords abundant evidence; and the simple inspection of the papers shows him and those about him to have been a perfect pattern of neatness and method.

As for the papers, they consist of all the correspondence and documentary evidence connected with the matters at issue, and are contained in properly arranged books and bundles lettered from A to X, all systematically numbered and indexed, and are divided into two classes,—papers referring to the disputes with New York, relative to the boundary line, and papers referring to the land riots and controversies with the people of Elizabethtown and Newark—and comprise every essential document bearing upon these matters, from 1744 to 1755, besides a very large number of prior documents relating to various events and circumstances from the first settlement of the country, the total number of books, pamphlets, and documents being about 560. Among these are found several manuscript maps of great interest, and a considerable amount of printed matter exceedingly rare.

Mr. Whitehead drew attention, particularly, to "A Brief Vindication of The Purchasers against

the Proprietors in a Christian Manner"—a small pamphlet of 37 pages, of which one copy only was thought to be extant, in the English State-paper office—in which the author, professedly one Griffin Jenkins, gives some good advice to all parties, strengthening it with some "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs;" and to the "Answer to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery"—of which he had seen only three other copies—and various other publications of the day. In consequence of the solicitor being on one side of the Atlantic, and his clients on the other, the letters between them were necessarily very full of particulars, and one was read from Mr. Paris, giving an account of Governor Belcher's appointment, and his own estimate of the governor's character, which was of great interest.

Mr. W. remarked, that so well satisfied was he of the value of these papers, that eleven years ago, when drawing up Mr. Stevens' instructions, on his commencing his researches in the English archives for the Society, he had urged his endeavoring to ascertain if the heirs or descendants of Mr. Paris could be found, being confident that they must have left many interesting documents. It was only recently that he had learned of their existence so near at hand.

Mr. Field expressed his great gratification at receiving such a mine of historical treasures. The period to which the papers referred was one of the most important in our colonial era, and the two great questions to which they principally referred were, in fact, those upon which all others affecting New Jersey turned for several years. It was only necessary to look over the Index to the collection, which exceeded any thing of the kind for neatness, method, and tastefulness that he had ever seen, to be convinced of the value of the papers. He referred in appropriate terms to the many favors received from the donor, and offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The frequent manifestations of interest in the New Jersey Historical Society exhibited by Miss Rutherford—her intelligent appreciation of its objects, her liberal donations to its funds, and kind disposition to aid the members in their researches, have placed them under great obligations, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the corresponding secretary convey to Miss Rutherford, with their best wishes, the assurance of the members that they fully appreciate the consideration she has shown for the welfare of the Society, and their warmest thanks, individually and collectively, for the benefits received."

"A Brief Memoir of one of New Jersey's neglected sons, with some reminiscences of Burlington," was then read by John Jay Smith, Esq., of

Burlington—the neglected son being Samuel J. Smith, "a lost poet," born in Burlington in 1771, died in 1835—who has not received from his countrymen the consideration his talents and acquirements entitled him to. The extracts from his writings introduced in the paper, humorous, pathetic, and serious, excited general surprise from their great excellence and beauty, so entirely unknown has been their author.

Mr. Alofsen followed with a paper upon the origin of the name of "Pavonia," as applied to a portion of New Jersey west of New York Bay—tracing it to Herr Michael Pauw.

Both gentlemen received the thanks of the Society, and were requested to deposit copies of their papers with the committee on publications.

The Society then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the N. Y. Historical Society, held on the evening of the 17th of April, Mr. W. G. Jackman presented to the Society, through the Hon. Luther Bradish, who, as president of the Society, occupied the chair, a proof-impression of the large and elegant engraved likeness of their venerable associate, Dr. John W. Francis, dedicated to the Society by permission. The engraving, in point of size and finish, is superior to any similar work executed in this country, besides being an excellent likeness. It was taken from a large photograph by Brady. The following is Mr. Jackman's letter:

NEW YORK, April 17, 1860.

TO THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Gentlemen,—In accordance with the kind permission you extended to me several months since, I have now the honor to offer for your acceptance an engraved likeness of your venerable and endeared associate, Dr. J. W. Francis,—dedicated to the New York Historical Society, of which institution he is one of the few surviving founders; and in the object and prosperity of which he has for so many years manifested such efficient interest by liberal donations, by valuable historical communications, and by active sympathy and co-operation. These services, as well as the high personal regard in which he is held by the members individually, make the dedication of this engraving highly appropriate; and permit me to express the hope that it will not be found inadequate as an artistic memorial.

I have, gentlemen, the honor to remain,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

W. G. JACKMAN.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society, was held June 6th, in the Society's building. In the absence of the President, the Hon. Luther Bradish, the Society was called to order by Mr. Fred. De Peyster, second vice-president.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and reports from various officers, the committee appointed for the purchase of the Abbot Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, reported that they had received the valuable gift of Mr. Haight to the Society, consisting of a work on "Egyptian Antiquities," and that it had been deposited in the library of the Society. In relation to the special object for which they had been appointed, the purchase of the Abbot Collection, they regretted that, contrary to their expectations, they had not yet received enough reports from sub-committees to authorize the announcement that the Collection had been purchased, but they hoped to make the announcement before the commencement of the summer vacation.

Mr. Moore, the librarian, stated that there had lately been presented to the Society, and were now in the library, eight portraits of Indians, executed in Washington at the commencement of the present century by a French artist. These Indians were part of one of the first delegations that visited the seat of government. He also stated that he had received from Mr. Solomons, a member of the Society, a volume of the New York Directory for 1791—that of 1792 is still wanting to complete the set. A letter was also read from Mr. Noel Sainsbury, of the English State-paper Office, recently elected an honorary member of the Society, in which he announces that he is now engaged in the preparation of a calendar of all the papers in the State-paper Office, and is also making a special collection of all papers relating to the early history of America, a copy of which he would forward to the Society.

The Hon. John A. Dix, recently appointed postmaster of New York, was then introduced, and proceeded to read a paper upon the war of the United States with Tripoli. The paper began with a brief description of Northern Africa, which in physical beauty is excelled by no portion of the globe. Its ancient history is most interesting, for there was Carthage, the ruins of which still remain; and there also was the Pentapolis—or the five great cities—greatest under the Ptolemies, and still exhibiting signs of its former glory. For the three hundred years preceding this century, the States of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, were the terror of Europe, their cities being nests of audacious pirates. Their depredations aroused the larger nations to retali-

atory measures, and Charles V. invaded Tunis. In 1795 we made treaties with these States, and in these treaties we agreed to pay tribute to them, as France had agreed to pay tribute in 1788, as had also the Dutch, Swedes, and Venetians, and even Great Britain. The ship *Sophia* conveyed to Tunis two ship-loads of naval stores and a frigate, a present to the Bey. On board the vessel was Mr. Eaton, our new consul to Tunis, who visited the Bey, and in a private letter expressed his surprise that seven kingdoms, two republics, and an entire continent should be tributary to a fellow whose whole naval force would not equal two line-of-battle ships. Mr. Eaton insisted that our government had begun wrong, and that the only language to be employed to these States was that of defiance. The Bey's palace and fifty thousand stand of arms were burned, and the Bey demanded that the United States should make good one-fifth of the loss. This Mr. Eaton refused to do, and, after many indignities, was dismissed by the Bey, in 1802. Mr. Cathcart, our consul to Tripoli, was also engaged in perpetual controversy with the Bashaw of that State, who, in the year 1800, demanded tribute equal to that paid the Bey of Algiers, and threatened war if his demand was refused, asserting that he had been paid for making the peace, but had been paid nothing for keeping it. Consul O'Brien found no more favor at the court of Algiers, and in September, 1800, the Bey seized the United States transport *Washington*, per force, and used it for his own purposes. In relation to this affair the government wrote to Consul Eaton, that at some future time this indignity must be resented, and at last the dispatches of our consuls produced their proper result in the minds of our people, and Commodore Dale, with three frigates, was sent out to the Barbary coast, but carried with them many thousand dollars as tribute, if those States had not broken the treaties already. The entanglement of our foreign and domestic relations, and the distracted state of our finances, during the administrations of Washington and Adams, prevented us from resenting these indignities sooner. Commodore Dale appeared off Tunis and Tripoli, June, 1801, the Bey having already declared war. At the first encounter between the United States ship *Enterprise* and a Tripolitan polacca-ship, with the finest of their sailors on board, the former gained a brilliant victory. The ship was dismantled, and sent to the Bey with the message that this was the only tribute he would ever receive from our country.

The Bey exposed the commander of the defeated vessel to such indignities that his other captains refused to go to sea, and the American commerce was safe. In 1802, our fleet, rein-

forced, invested Tripoli, and kept Tunis and Algiers quiet. Our people were now thoroughly aroused, and in 1803 Commodore Dale was dismissed for his inactivity, and Commodore Preble took his place. The frigate Philadelphia, Captain Bainbridge, unfortunately ran aground and was captured by gunboats, and the Bey commenced fitting her up to continue the war. Captain Bainbridge suggested to Commodore Preble that the Philadelphia be destroyed, and the expedition was placed under the command of Lieutenant (afterwards Commodore) Decatur. The reader gave a detailed and vivid description of this memorable and gallant expedition, and was interrupted by frequent and hearty applause. In ten minutes the Philadelphia was captured and fired, and Decatur and his crew escaped. On the 3d of August the town was attacked, and on the 4th of September the Intrepid was loaded with combustibles and sent to set fire to the enemy's fleet, and suddenly blew up, whether by accident or design it is impossible to say. The Turks fared no better in hand-to-hand conflicts with us than in their naval engagements, and Europe was astonished at the boldness, daring, and chivalry of a nation hardly yet known. The sketch of this war would be incomplete if the land expedition under General Eaton was not noticed. General Eaton headed an expedition to place the brother of the reigning Bey upon the throne, and, although not entirely successful, this aided in forcing the Bey to make peace, and for the first time Tripoli disowned her piratical practices, and the Pope is said to have exclaimed that America had done more for the cause of humanity than all Christendom. Ten years later, Commodore Decatur forced the same terms upon Algiers and Tunis that Tripoli had accepted. During all this time the European nations continued to pay tribute, but at that time Great Britain seized the opportunity to rid herself of this yoke. Since then the Barbary States have sunk to poverty. Soon they will be overflowed by our civilization, and will vie with Italy in its attractions to those who flee from the cold blasts of our winter. The reader concluded most eloquently, and was rewarded with round upon round of applause.

Mr. Bancroft moved the usual vote of thanks, which was unanimously adopted. The Society then adjourned to the evening of the 19th inst., Mr. Bancroft previously calling attention to a communication from Mr. Sainsbury, inclosing copies of a general appeal to the city and county of York, in England, to support the plantation of York, in Maine, under Capt. Leavitt, a record of whose voyage along the New England coast is in the library of the Society.

A very large and select audience was present.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Society held their May meeting on the 8th, at the residence of the treasurer, Alex. F. Cotheal, Esq., Hon. George Folsom, the president, in the chair.

Letters.—The corresponding secretary, E. G. Squier, Esq., read letters from Norton Shaw, Esq., Judge Chas. P. Avery, of Flint, Michigan, Alexander S. Taylor, Esq., Monterey, California.

Several donations were received: from Mr. Figanieri (Portuguese minister), two numbers of the *Bulletin* and "Annals of the Portuguese Ultramarine Council." From Rev. J. L. Wilson, his pamphlet on the "Slave Trade."

The Palm-leaf Book, sent by Councillor Thomson, contains about 200 thin strips, 1 inch wide, and 16½ long, laid upon each other, and fastened by two rods passing through them and also through two pieces of split canes. They are neatly written on both sides in very small Tamil characters. A vote of thanks was passed to the donor.

Formosa.—Mr. Swinhoe, British Consul at Amoy, mentions that many Chinese, who reside on the coasts of Formosa, are remarkably hospitable and kind; while a very numerous race of cruel savages, inhabiting the mountains, are jealous and bloodthirsty. They often wear only a strip of cloth, but carry swords and fine matchlocks. There are, however, some good roads, especially those leading to mines of coal and sulphur, which are worked by Chinese. Several villages were seen of "tamed savages," who are very peaceable and friendly. These people call a man *Larrat*, woman, *Tarroogan*, son, *Wannak*, daughter, *Ree-ah*, water, *Lalom*, head, *Ooroo*, &c.

"These domesticated savages," says Mr. S., are exceedingly civil and good-natured—far more so even than the Chinese, and showed us about their tree-ensconced residences. Their houses are built off the ground, on posts, and have boarded floors. The women are far better off than the wild savage females, being neatly dressed, with ornamented head-dresses. There is a foreign trade with the wild people, who exchange rice for salt.

Curiosities from Micronesia.—Mr. Gulick, of the Union Seminary, presented in the name of his brother, Dr. Gulick, of the Micronesian Mission, a heavy adze, neatly made of some very large sea-shell, with a wooden handle, for digging out canoes; and specimens of woven articles of dress and ornaments, of palm-leaf fibre, giving very interesting particulars of the modes of manufacture in different groups of islands, contrasting the varieties of work and style, and the difference between these and the Tapa cloths of Polynesia. A specimen of coarse Tapa from Micronesia was strengthened by numerous long threads sewed through it. Dr. Gulick was requested to

communicate in writing the new and interesting facts which he mentioned.

Micronesian Languages.—Reference was made to the recent publication, by Dr. Gulick, of "Notes on the Grammar of the Ponape dialect of Micronesia," as one of those gratifying late examples of able, laborious, discriminating analytical investigation of unwritten languages, which do so much honor to certain scholars and missionaries, and open to the world surprising peculiarities, interesting in themselves, and in comparison with the most cultivated tongues of modern and ancient times. A writer in the *Honolulu Friend*, in exhibiting some of the delicate peculiarities in the speech of natives of Micronesian groups, declares that they differ among themselves so much that they are unintelligible to each other, and should be regarded as speaking, not dialects, but distinct languages.

Numerous Tumuli in Cuba, first reported by Mr. Squier.—Mr. Squier, who has recently returned from Cuba, read a notice of tumuli observed by him near the railroad from Havana to Cardenas, sometimes more than 100 being in sight at once, amounting in all to thousands. They are of a moderate size, and apparently sepulchral. He has taken steps to procure particular information regarding them, as they have never been noticed by any writer.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, May 18, 1860.*—An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, was held in the Cabinet on Waterman-street, the president, A. G. Greene, Esq., in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read, and donations were announced from Stephen B. Hall, William R. Staples, John R. Bartlett, William D. Hilton, William Greene, Edwin M. Stone, Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Bouton & Co., Essex Institute, Massachusetts Historical Society, Edward Harris, publishers of the *Bristol Phoenix*, *Newport Mercury*, and *Pawtucket Chronicle*.

The librarian reported, as evidence of increasing interest in the Society, that since the opening of the present year, nearly nine hundred publications have been received as donations, and that the visits of citizens and strangers to the rooms, have also greatly increased. The classification and arrangement of the manuscripts of the Society have been commenced, with a view to their preservation and convenience of access.

Prof. Gammell made a report in behalf of a committee appointed at a former meeting to arrange for especial consideration topics relating to our State history. The report recommends that

the following subjects be submitted to sections or classes of the Society for consideration and investigation:

1. The local history of each of the several settlements of the State, including biographical notices of their founders and conspicuous men.
2. The ecclesiastical history of the State, and the history of education.
3. The commerce of the State at different periods, including its leading exports, and also its distilleries.
4. The history of the slave-trade, and of slavery in Rhode Island.
5. Our manufactures and mechanic arts.
6. The fisheries of the State.
7. The history of the Indians, and all other matter relating to their character, their language, and the memorials of them now in existence.
8. The history of the several boundary disputes, and all matters connected with them.
9. The army and navy in their relation to this State.

The report was received and its recommendations approved.

Zachariah Allen, Esq., read a paper, which was received with marked attention and interest, on Roger Williams, and the place of his burial. He explained the fact that no gravestone or monument of any kind has thus far marked the spot where repose the ashes of the founder of our State, and the great champion of "soul liberty." He adduced various testimony showing, conclusively, that the place of his burial is known, and that, though all the remains of his perishing nature have disappeared, the monuments of his greatness were never so visible or so much admired as at the present time.

During the month of March, the grave of Roger Williams was opened, by Stephen Randall, Esq., one of his lineal descendants, and his ashes and all that remained of his coffin were taken in charge, and are now held subject to the combined action of the citizens of Rhode Island. A plan has recently been formed for the erection of a monument to the founder of Rhode Island, and Mr. Allen closed his address with an appeal to the members of the Historical Society to join in a movement demanded by every consideration of justice and honor.

On motion of Hon. John R. Bartlett, it was voted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be, and they are hereby tendered to Zachariah Allen, Esq., for the very interesting paper on Roger Williams and the place of his burial, read this evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for its archives.

In seconding the motion, Prof. Gammell offered interesting remarks on the value of the paper,

and also spoke of the peculiar appearances of the grave of Williams when opened. Remarks were also made by Mr. Allen, Rev. E. M. Stone, Henry Dorr, Esq., and by the president.

A list of all the male persons in Providence upwards of eighty years old, was presented by Dr. Usher Parsons. Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Stated meeting, Feb. 7, 1860. Messrs. Delaplaine, Draper, and Durrie were authorized to procure a suitable aquarium for the rooms of the Society.

Messrs. Lapham, Orton, and D. Atwood were designated to wait upon the Secretary of State with reference to the Society's annual appropriation.

After electing several members, the meeting adjourned.

March 16.—Special meeting. Messrs. Orton, Barnard, Lapham, Delaplaine, Smith, and Rublee, were appointed a committee to confer with the joint committee of the legislature, with reference to legislative action pertaining to the Society.

On motion, the officers of the Society were requested to co-operate with this committee.

Adjourned.

April 2.—Stated meeting. The late act of the Legislature, with reference to the Society, having been read,

On motion of S. H. Carpenter, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the State Historical Society hereby accepts the conditions imposed by the provisions of Chapter 327 of the General Law of 1860, entitled "An act to amend Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, entitled of the State Historical Society," approved March 31, 1860.

Mr. Van Slyke offering to rent rooms for the Society's use, Messrs. Shipman, Orton, and Smith, were appointed to report upon the subject.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Jno. H. Wilkins, Esq., of Boston, for his generous tender of a set of Agassiz' large work on Natural History, with the assurance that it would be a peculiarly acceptable and valuable addition to the library.

After electing several members, the meeting adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE PAPERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES LEE.
—The papers of this distinguished officer of the

Revolution, says a Providence paper, have long been in the possession of the family of the late Professor William G. Goddard, of this city, the history of which is thus given by Mr. Sparks in his *Life of General Lee*:

"After the death of General Lee, his papers fell into the hands of Mr. William Goddard of Baltimore. He issued proposals for publishing selected parts of them in three volumes, but for some reason not explained this design was never fulfilled. A few years afterwards, Mr. Langworthy published a brief selection in a small volume, to which an imperfect memoir of his life was prefixed."

Professor Goddard was the son of William Goddard of Baltimore, who was one of the executors of General Lee, and as such received his papers, which have remained in his family.

These papers embrace much of his public and private correspondence from the year 1756 to 1796, among which are letters from Washington, Franklin, Lord Sterling, Generals Greene, Gates, Heath, Schnyler, Sullivan, Wooster, Wayne, Armstrong, etc.; many from Dr. Benjamin Rush, Richard Henry Lee, and one from the king of Poland; also his commissions from the kings of Portugal and Poland. Also drafts of letters written in England, Poland, Italy, and other countries, before he came to America. Besides these are his letter-book, account-book, orders of marching, poetical epistles, essays, etc. General Lee seems, indeed, to have had a large number of correspondents, from most of which the letters to him are of the most familiar character.

The whole of these valuable papers have been placed by the owners in the hands of George Henry Moore, Esq., the accomplished librarian of the New York Historical Society, whose recent essay relating to the treason of General Lee has awakened a deep interest in the history and career of that erratic and remarkable man, whose conduct during the Revolutionary War has hitherto been a mystery to all the writers who have attempted to follow him. Mr. Moore has collected some valuable materials, which further elucidate his history; and we learn that it is his intention to prepare a new and more extended work, which shall embrace the life and correspondence of General Lee, in doing which the voluminous documents now placed in his hands will doubtless render much aid.

In the collection we find the following letters from Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and General Gates to General Lee, introducing Tom Paine, whose celebrated work called "Common Sense" had just appeared. There is also a longer letter from Dr. Benjamin Rush, which, in closing, says: "The bearer of this letter is Mr. Paine, the celebrated author of 'Common Sense.'"

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1776.

DEAR SIR: I rejoice that you are going to Canada. I hope the gout will not have the courage to follow you into that severe climate. I believe you will have the number of men you wish for; I am told that there will be 2000 more, but there are always deficiencies.

The bearer, Mr. Paine, has requested a line of introduction to you, which I give the more willingly, as I know his sentiments are not very different from yours. He is the reputed, and I think the real, author of "Common Sense," a pamphlet that has made great impression here. I do not enlarge, both because he waits, and because I hope for the pleasure of conferring with you face to face in Canada. I will only add, that we are assured here, on the part of France, that the troops sent to the West Indies have no inimical views to us or our cause. It is thought they intend a war without a previous declaration. God prosper all your undertakings, and return you with health, honor, and happiness.

Yours most affectionately.

B. FRANKLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1776.

MY DEAR SIR:—The Congress have seen such a necessity of an able commander in Canada, as to destine you to that most arduous service. I tremble for your health, yet I hope that the campaign will rather promote it than otherwise. We want you at New York, we want you at Cambridge, we want you in Virginia; but Canada seems of more importance than any of those places, and therefore you are put there. I wish you as many laurels as Wolfe and Montgomery reaped there, with a happier fate—health and long life, after a glorious return.

But I am ashamed to go on, in such a strain, when writing to you whose time is so much better employed than in reading it, when I took my pen only to introduce to your acquaintance a countryman of yours and a citizen of the world, to whom a certain heretical pamphlet called "Common Sense" is imputed. His name is Paine. He is travelling to New York for his curiosity, and wishes to see a gentleman whose character he so highly respects.

A luckier, a happier expedition than yours to New York never was projected. The whole Whig world is blessing you for it, and none of them more than your friend and servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

CAMBRIDGE, January 22, 1776.

DEAR LEE: The hard fate of poor Montgomery will, if I have any foresight, immediately induce the Congress to cast their eyes on you. Knox tells me he is convinced from Schuyler's conversa-

tion, that he wishes to be excused acting as general, and Worcester, it is upon all hands agreed, is too infirm for that service. Inclosed is a letter brought last night from Philadelphia, by Mr. Irwin. He tells us all goes well there. The king's speech has had a noble effect in fixing all the wavering to the cause of freedom and America. This is the third packet I have sent you; it will I hope be received in course. We have had some deserters lately, and taken four more prizes. We have quantities of soldiers' clothing, blankets, and hospital stores. Manly carried a large brig into Newbury Saturday last. We impatiently expect to know her cargo, as another freight from the Tower would be very acceptable. When you hear any news from Canada, let me know it, and your opinion of our affairs there.

There is a pamphlet come by Irwin from Philadelphia, entitled "Common Sense;" it is an excellent performance. I think our friend Franklin has been principally concerned in the composition. The bearer, also, has I fancy, played his part.

I am, in haste, yours affectionately,

HORATIO GATES.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAINE (vol. iv., p. 147).—We gladly insert the following letter of the Hon. Wm. Willis, and disclaiming all censorious spirit, as we suppose our correspondent S. L. B. will. What was done was well done, and in noting a few additions we sought to share in Mr. Willis' labors and their merit.

PORTLAND, May 19, 1860.

MR. NORTON: Dear Sir,—I notice in the May No. of the *Historical Magazine* a criticism on the "Bibliography of Maine," which was published in No. 4 of your "Literary Letter."

This criticism needs itself to be criticised; S. L. B. blames me for omitting from my catalogue, "History of the town of Bethel, Oxford county, Maine. By Nath'l T. True, M. D." Now, as this work *never was published* in a book form, it was not entitled to a place in a "descriptive catalogue of books and pamphlets." Dr. True writes to me, "You were perfectly right in not including my history of Bethel in your catalogue. It has not been published, except in our weekly paper—the *Bethel Courier*. It will not be put into book form at all." While we regret Dr. True's conclusion not to publish, we find in his statement a full justification for omitting that title.

The "Geology of Maine," by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and E. Holmes, M. D., 1836; the "Memoir of Rev. Jotham Sewell," by his son; Mr. Hanson's "Historical Sketch of the Abnaki Indians," and Rev. Mr. Shipley's "Memoirs of Rev. Josiah Peet," are clear cases of omission, and I am much

obliged to S. L. B. for calling my attention to the books. The last three I confess to not having seen, and the "Geology," which I own and have often examined with profit, I must plead guilty of carelessness in passing by. It is certainly entitled to a conspicuous place in the statistics of the State. But I must charge upon my critic an omission on his part: he speaks of only one publication, and that of 1836. Dr. Jackson was appointed geologist of Maine in 1836, and was continued in office three years, during which time he prepared *three* valuable reports, which were published by the State, the last in 1839. The further prosecution of the survey was then suspended, much to the regret of scientific men and statist.

The remaining book to which S. L. B. calls attention, is the "History of Skowhegan," Bloomfield & Starke, *included in the History of the old towns of Norridgewock and Canaan*. But as I introduced the title of "these old towns," the leading one of Mr. Hanson's book, my default is not very grave.

In regard to my delinquency, in omitting a particular notice of the "Relations and Letters of Certain Jesuit Missionaries," I can only say that I placed them in the same class with Belknap's New Hampshire, Charlevoix, Haliburton, Lescarbot, and other general works containing brief notices of Maine, in a portion of my catalogue which embraced such books. But the Relations of Biard, and Bigot, Rale, La Chasse, and Druillettes, and Mr. Shea's "History of the Catholic Missions in the U. S.," have so much pertinent and interesting matter, that were I to print a revised edition of the catalogue, I should give them, and other works not now found in it, a distinct place.

My essay was the first attempt to carry your plan into execution, to give a bibliographical catalogue of the books and pamphlets relating to the history of each State; a plan which I thought so excellent that I was willing to aid you in it gratuitously. I did not expect to produce a perfect catalogue, and have been surprised that I succeeded so well in bringing out many old and forgotten works; others, I doubt not, there are, and I welcome, and seek for, every existing work relating to the subject, which may not yet have come up to the surface of observation. Let every one who can add his stone to the pile.

Yours truly, WM. WILLIS.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.—MRS. BACHE AND DR. FRANKLIN.

Letter of Col. Sam'l Miles to Gen. Wayne.

PHILADEL., Jan'y 3d, 1781.

SIR: I yesterday received from his Excellency General Washington, Instructions respecting the

distribution of the Shirts procured by the Ladies of this State for the use of the Army; he has ordered eight hundred to be sent you for the Pennys^a. Line, two hundred to Col. Sherive for the Jersey Line, and the remainder to the deputy Clothier Gen'l at Newburg; but as the Shirts were pack'd into three boxes, by M^r. Bache's Orders, and sent to Trenton previous to the receipt of the General's letter, it is out of my power to distribute them agreeable to his intentions. There are about two thousand in the whole, but no account taken of the number in each case. I have directed the largest case, if there should be any difference in the size, to be sent to you for the Pennys^a. Line, and the other two to be forwarded to the Deputy Clothier Gen'l at Newburg. This I fear will fall short of the number designed for the Pennsylvanians, who, I think, considering the quarter from which they come, are intitled to a large proportion of them. If there should be a deficiency, perhaps you can get the remainder back from Newburg. You will be pleased to furnish His Excellency with an acc^t of the exact number you received. I am, Sir, your most Obed^t Serv^t.

SAM^l. MILES.

BRIGD^r GEN^l WAYNE.

A Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend in England, dated in 1775.

DEAR SIR: I am to set out to-morrow for the camp, and having heard of this opportunity, can only write a line to say I am well and hearty. Tell our dear good friend —, who sometimes has his doubts and despondencies about our firmness, that America is determined and unanimous, a very few Tories and Placemen excepted, who will probably soon export themselves.

Britain, at the expense of three millions, has killed one hundred and fifty Yankees this campaign, which is twenty thousand pounds a head; and at Bunker's Hill she gained one mile of ground, half of which she lost again by our taking post on Ploughed Hill. During the same time sixty thousand children have been born in America. From these data, his mathematical head will easily calculate the time and expense necessary to kill us all, and conquer our whole territory.

My sincere respects to —, and to the club of honest Whigs at —.

Adieu.

I am yours, most affectionately,

B. FRANKLIN.

PUBLISHING A SERMON.—** Several gentlemen, lately from Germany, present their compliments to the Rev. Mr. KUNTZE, minister of the Lutheran church, in the city of Philadelphia,

and would be obliged to him if he would please to get the sermon printed which he delivered last Sunday, the 3d instant, that they might have the pleasure of sending it to Germany.—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, for June 16, 1784.

* * The Parson who was addressed in the papers of last week, returns his compliments to the gentlemen, and declares that he expects their subscription for publishing the Sermon, and even that he will assist them in sending it to Germany.—*Pa. Gaz.*, for June 23, 1784.

THE MYSTERIES OF ELECTIONS.—Some remark was occasioned by the circumstances that five persons received more than the number of votes "necessary for a choice" at the late Republican Convention at Worcester for the choice of delegates to Chicago, although only four delegates were to be elected. That this result does not necessarily imply any error in the count, is illustrated by the following simple example, in which we will suppose four persons are to be elected, and that there are twelve voters.

The voters are numbered from 1 to 12, and there being six candidates, we designate them by letters A to F.

Voter No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F
		A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C	A B	A B	A B	A	B C D E	C D E F	C D E F

The result is:—

Whole number of votes.....	12	
"Necessary to a choice".....	7	
A has 9	C has 8	E has 7
B has 9	D has 8	F has 7

Here the whole six persons voted for receive as many votes as are "necessary to a choice," and yet of course only the four highest can be declared elected.

Our [Massachusetts] laws expressly recognize the possibility of such a result, and provide for it in the following terms:

"In order to determine the result of any election in this commonwealth, the whole number of persons who voted at such election, shall first be ascertained, by counting the whole number of separate ballots given in; and no person shall be deemed or declared to be elected who shall not have received a majority of the whole number of ballots; and in all returns of elections the whole

number of ballots given in shall be distinctly stated; but blank pieces of paper shall not be counted as ballots; and if, at any election, a greater number of candidates than the number to be elected shall severally receive a majority of the whole number of ballots, a number equal to the number to be elected, of such as have the greatest excess over such majority, shall be deemed and declared to be elected; but if the whole number to be elected cannot be thus completed by reason of any two or more such candidates having received an equal number of ballots, the candidates having received such equal number shall be deemed not to be elected. [Revised Statutes, ch. 4, § 13.]—*Boston Advertiser*.

A TORY PROCLAMATION.—(From the *Pennsylvania Ledger*, for October 29, 1777.)

TEUCRO DUCE NIL DESPERANDUM.

First Battalion of Pennsylvania Loyalists, commanded by his Excellency Sir William Howe, K.B.

All intrepid, able-bodied HEROES who are willing to serve His Majesty King George the III, in defence of their Country, Laws, and Constitution, against the arbitrary usurpations of a tyrannical Congress, have now not only an opportunity of manifesting their spirit, by assisting in reducing their too long deluded countrymen, but also of acquiring the polite accomplishments of a soldier, by serving only two years, or during the present rebellion in America.

Such spirited fellows, who are willing to engage, will be rewarded at the end of the war, besides their laurels, with fifty acres of land, where every gallant hero may retire and enjoy his bottle and lass.

Each volunteer will receive as a bounty FIVE DOLLARS, besides arms, clothing, and accoutrements, and every other requisite proper to accommodate a gentleman soldier, by applying to Lieut.-Col. Allen, or at Capt. Kearney's rendezvous at Patrick Tonry's, three doors above Market-street, in Second-street.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.—As a sequel to the letter of Washington published in our last (vol. iv., p. 179), we insert the following:

The following interesting and unpublished letters, were written to Samuel Williams, American Consul at Hamburg, who, with Joseph Russell, of Boston, at that time a resident of Paris, gave timely aid to the Lafayette family. While Madame Lafayette was in prison in Paris where she was placed by Robespierre and his party, Mr. Russell, at the hazard of his own life, made great efforts for her liberation; and it was through his friendly assistance that her son, George Washington Lafayette, then about fourteen years of

age, was conveyed to America, where he remained till 1798—mention of which is made in the second letter to Mr. Williams.

It was the intention of Lafayette on his leaving France to retire to America, as Robespierre and his party had great hatred of his republican principles; but unexpectedly he was arrested by the Austrian government and delivered over to the king of Prussia—who first placed him in confinement at Wesel, then at Magdeburg, and lastly at Olmutz, where he remained four years; while here his liberation was attempted by Francis Huger, an American, from South Carolina, and Henry Bollman, a German physician; failing in the attempt, they were arrested and imprisoned. After an imprisonment of near two years, in Paris, Madame Lafayette and her two daughters were released. She at once proceeded to Vienna, for the purpose of effecting the release of her husband, by an application to the emperor of Austria; this was refused on political grounds, but permission was given her to visit her husband at Olmutz, where she and her two daughters remained for nearly two years, sharing with him a dreary confinement. It was just after the release of Lafayette that the last letter was written to Mr. Williams. J. C.

Boston, June, 1856.

LHUMKHUL, January 13, 1798.

MY DEAR SIR: With the most heartfelt gratitude, I thank you for the measures you have taken to accelerate our meeting with our son, whose mother and sister join with me in their acknowledgments for your kindness to us all. There is, however, one case in which Georges might be obliged to pursue his voyage to France; it is not improbable but that he is intrusted with letters to the American commission in Paris, and has been directed to deliver them in their own hands. Should the delay be an occasion to do some service to the United States, I do very readily submit to it.

The turn of American affairs in Paris gives me great uneasiness; indeed on both accounts of pride and interest, I greatly dislike it. The little I can try is confined to a few confidential letters; it is very disproportionate to my deep concern in such a business, yet I do not neglect the very trifling part, however insignificant, I can now act in it.

I shall acquaint Mr. Funk with your constant benevolence to him. The Lhumkhul colony offer you their thanks, their good wishes, and the expression of their attachment. My wife's health is mending very slowly indeed, and for a few days has been worse; it is the only opportunity I have to remember our imperial jailers whom I heartily forgive and forget for

every thing that relates to me, but whom I heartily curse when I see her suffer.

I every day expect some friends from Paris, who may bring letters and tell news to me. Should any of them be interesting to you, I shall immediately write. Do you often hear of the beloved mother whose absence you have had so long to lament? Adieu, my dear sir; with the most affectionate and grateful attachment,

Am yours, &c.,

LAFAYETTE.

MR. WILLIAMS.

March 21, 1798.

MY DEAR SIR: This letter will be delivered by Victor and Charles Mauburg, and I wish it was also in my power to take you by the hand before your departure. I envy the pleasure my wife, daughter, and son have lately had to see you. I know your heart has affectionately sympathized with us in the satisfaction we had so long expected to embrace our returning Georges; he laments, as well as his father, not to have it in his power to wish you once more a happy voyage to England. He has brought me letters from our paternal friend, Washington, and one from Hamilton—nothing new in them but what you know. His dispatches he had the pleasure to deliver himself, to the ambassadors in Paris; I hoped for some intelligence from them. I expected Talleyrand would have answered to a part of my letter to him, and to what he had the opportunity to know respecting my ideas on American affairs; but on this subject he neither did write or send a verbal message. I have since had occasion to write to persons in power, and the better one as it did not *personally concern* me, and I have put in a word respecting my wishes to see union restored between the two commonwealths; whether or no they will take my broad hints, I do not know. Two friends of mine who are gone to Paris—one of whom is much acquainted with Bonaparte, and the two with Talleyrand—will also speak to them in my name, and I have written to some other friends about it; but hitherto I know nothing more about this unhappy and distressing affair but what is universally known—too much indeed for the tranquillity of my mind and the ease of my heart.

I intend remaining here or at M'de de Telle's seat until the middle of May—a place at which my wife and sister will have located her family—we shall afterwards embark for America; it seems to me that Holland and the month of June would be a convenient place and a proper time. My wife, daughter, Mr. Fristel, my two companions of captivity, my son, present their compliments to you. Remember me most affectionately and gratefully to Mr. King.

Adieu, my dear and excellent friend. My best wishes shall ever attend you, and to the last mo

ment of my life I shall wish affectionate regard and heartfelt gratitude.

Your sincere friend,

LAFAYETTE.

To MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

EARLY MENTION OF GUANO.—In "The Art of Metals: By Alvaro Alonzo Barba, Curé of St. Bernard's, Potosi:" translated by Edward, Earl of Sandwich, and published in London in 1674, the author says, at p. 16: "Out of the islands in the South Sea, not far from the city of Arica, they fetch earth that does the same effect as the last aforementioned. It is called Guano (i.e. dung); not because it is the dung of sea-fowls (as many would have it understood), but because of its admirable virtue in making ploughed ground fertile. It is light and spongy. And that which is brought from the island of Iqueyque is of a dark grey colour, like unto Tobacco ground small. Although from other islands nearer Arica, they get a white earth inclining to a fallow, of the same virtue. It instantly colours water whereinto it is put, as if it were the best leigh, and smells very strong."

J. T. C.

WASHINGTON CENT.—A strange Washington cent in the possession of Dr. Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C., does not seem to have been described. It is not in the list of the March No. of the *Magazine* (vol. iv., p. 83).

Obverse: Head of Washington, extremely rude; legend, Washington the Great, D. G. Reverse: a chain of rings, each bearing the initial of a State, and in the centre, 84. N.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF COOPER'S "PIONEERS."—"The Chronicles of Cooperstown," a small volume, published in 1838, gives details which are not devoid of interest, as showing how much Mr. Cooper drew upon fact in his novel of "The Pioneers."

First, as to the characters. It is only necessary to mention that Marinaduke Temple, and his daughter Elizabeth, are portraits of Judge Cooper and his accomplished daughter, who was killed by being thrown from her horse.

Of their visitors, Major Hartmann represented "the late Hendrick Frey, of Canajoharie, who was a frequent visitor; and the traditions of the festivities of the 'Manor House' during that and the succeeding years, are still agreeable to the lovers of good cheer."

Another of Judge Temple's visitors figures under the name which he actually bore in the settlement, that of Monsieur Le Quoy. This is the unfortunate gentleman, whom, on his first introduction to us, we remember seeing projected from the sleigh into a huge snow-bank, head first,

"where he remained exhibiting two lathy legs on high, like scarecrows in a corn-field;" the one who, out of sheer gallantry, offered his hand first to Miss Temple, then to Miss Grant, they being the only young ladies of the place, but who steadfastly refused to offer the same to Mrs. Remarkable Pettibone: in short, who presented the anomaly of a gentleman engaged in the capacity of a backwoods' storekeeper. Of him we have the following sketch:

"Mr. Le Quoy excited a good deal of interest during his stay in the place, as he was a man altogether superior to his occupation, which was little more than that of a country grocer; an interest that was much increased by the following circumstance:

"Among the early settlers in Otsego county was Mr. Lewis De Villers, a French gentleman of respectable extraction and good manners. Mr. De Villers was in Cooperstown about the year 1793, at a moment when a countryman, Mr. Renouard, who afterwards established himself in the county, had recently reached the place. Mr. Renouard was a seaman, and had the habit of using tobacco. Inquiring of Mr. De Villers where some of his favorite article might be purchased, Mr. De Villers directed him to the shop of Mr. Le Quoy, telling him he would help a countryman by making his purchase of that person. In a few minutes Mr. Renouard returned from the shop, much agitated and very pale. Mr. De Villers inquired if he were unwell. 'In the name of God, Mr. De Villers, who is the man who sold me this tobacco?' demanded Mr. Renouard. 'Mr. Le Quoy, a countryman of ours.' 'Yes, Mr. Le Quoy de Mersereau.' 'I know nothing about the *de Mersereau*;' he calls himself Mr. Le Quoy. Do you know any thing of him?' 'When I went to Martinique to be post-captain of St. Pierre,' answered Mr. Renouard, 'this man was the civil governor of the island, and refused to confirm my appointment.'

"Subsequent inquiry confirmed this story, Mr. Le Quoy explaining that the influence of a lady had stood in the way of Mr. Renouard's preferment.

"The history of Mr. Le Quoy has since been ascertained to be as follows: When governor of Martinique he had it in his power to do a friendly office to Mr. John Murray, of New York, by liberating one of his ships—Mr. Murray being at the head of the old and highly respectable commercial house of John Murray & Sons, then one of the principal firms of the country. This act brought about an exchange of civilities between Mr. Murray and Mr. Le Quoy, which continued for a few years. When the French Revolution drove Mr. Le Quoy from the island, he repaired to New York, and sought his friend Mr. Murray,

to whom he stated that he had a small sum of money, which he wished to invest in a country store, until his fortunes might revive. Between Judge Cooper and Mr. Murray there existed an intimacy, and the latter referred Mr. Le Quoy to the former. Under the advice of Judge Cooper, Mr. Le Quoy established himself in Cooperstown, where he remained more than a year. At the end of that time he made his peace with the new French government, and quitting his retreat, he was employed for some months in superintending the accounts of the different French consulates in this country. It is said that he soon after returned to Martinique in his old capacity, and died the first season of yellow fever. When Mr. Fenimore Cooper was in France, the Comte d'Hauterive, who had been French consul-general in America at the period of Mr. Le Quoy's residence, spoke of the latter gentleman, and in part corroborated this history of him. The following letter appears to have been written soon after he left Cooperstown, and at the moment he commenced his consular duties.

“PHILADELPHIA, 10th Oct., 1794.

“DEAR SIR: I have experienced too much of your friendship to believe you will not hear of my fate without some degree of concern; I am to go to Charleston, in S. C., about some business which will keep me most all the winter. I hope for a more permanent employment than what I have at present; if not, I know where to find peace, good business, good friends. I shall always consider you among the number.

“I wish you and all your family health and happiness, and I remain, dear sir, your most humble servant,

F. Z. LE QUOY.

“MONS. W. COOPER, Cooperstown, Otsego Co.”

It will be seen from the above extract that Mr. Cooper had the facts in relation to this character ready to his hand; and that he considered them peculiar enough to be used without alteration, is evidenced by his embodying them entire in the novel.

Another person, of whom an account is given, seems likely to have suggested a portion of the character of young Edwards. I condense the account: A man calling himself Esaias Hausman appeared in the vicinity in 1801, went to Mr. Cooper, bought a lot of him, built a hut, and lived there alone and retired. He told his history to no one, and nothing positive was ever known in regard to it. He was highly educated, and was discovered to have been teaching Hebrew to the president of one of the Eastern colleges, during one of the repeated absences he was accustomed to make. This hut was his chief residing place till his death, which took place in

1812. He preserved his secrecy to the last, and died still unknown and intestate. The points of coincidence between this character and that of Edwards are: 1st, the mysterious appearance of each; 2d, their living secluded from their fellow-men—an uncommon thing in new settlements; 3d, the excellent education of both; and 4th, the long continued perseverance in their incognitos. It is not improbable that Hausman's mystery may have suggested to Cooper these prominent points in the history of his hero. B. D. G.

BUFFALO, May, 1860.

QUERIES.

WALLABOUT GRAND MARCH.—Can any one furnish the *music* of the Wallabout Grand Funeral March, played at the celebrated interment of the remains of the prison-ship martyrs, by the Tammany Society, at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1808?

H. R. S.

PHILLIPPA GREENWOOD.—From the records of the Old North Church, Boston, we learn that on Feb. 3, 1711–2, were baptized Ralph and Samuel, children of Phillippa Greenwood. Is it known who the latter person was? I. J. G.

ACCOUNT OF THE IROQUOIS.—I once met a collection of French essays in four or five volumes, 12mo, published in Paris about 1790, in one of which was an account of the Iroquois, said, I think, to have been sent from Canada by M. Bourlamarque. Can any reader of the *Magazine* give me the title of the work? JUNIUS.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY.—“Joseph Montgomery, A.M. Sermon preached, on Day of Fasting ordered by Congress, at Christiana Bridge and Newcastle, July 20, 1775. Printed by request. Published by Jas. Humphrey, 1775.”

Who was Joseph Montgomery, where was he born, and of what religious persuasion was he a minister? HARRISON.

PHILA., June 2, 1860.

REV. ELEAZER BERRY.—Wanted, the date of death and other particulars of Eleazer Berry, born 1673, who, about the year 1700, emigrated from Massachusetts and settled as a minister at Cape May. †††

NOVI, OR NOVÆ EBORACI.—The Latin of New York is said, in the June No., p. 175, to be “Novæ Eboraci, and not Novi Eboraci.” Is there any authority for this statement? R.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

"YOUNG AMERICA."—This phrase, so common in our day, was made use of by John Adams in a letter to John Trumbull, under date of April 28, 1795, published in the present number of the *Historical Magazine*. See p. 195. True, the expression, as used by him, conveys a very different meaning from the slang phrase of our day. Can any of your philological readers state *when* and *how* the phrase now so much in vogue, originated? And can any of our antiquarians point out an instance of the use of the expression "Young America," *earlier* in date than the letter of President Adams referred to?

C.

"LETTERS TO A PROVINCIAL BASHAW."—See letter of John Adams to J. H. Jackson, in this number of the *Magazine*.

Can any of your readers, better informed in the matter than President Adams confesses himself to have been, answer the following inquiries in regard to the foregoing named work?

1. To whom addressed?
2. By whom written?
3. When and where published?

With a *few brief* particulars as to the nature and subject of the work itself.

C.

JOHN MONTGOMERIE.—Col. John Montgomerie, governor of the colony of New York, succeeding Gov. Burnet, was commissioned Oct. 4, 1727, and arrived at New York, April 15, 1728, and there died, while in office, June 30, 1731 (Brothhead's Doc. Col. Hist. of N. Y.) Is this Gov. Montgomerie buried in New York, and where; and did he leave any family? And where and when was he born?

There was a John Montgomery appointed attorney-general of North Carolina, in Jan., 1731, and died in that colony in 1746 (*Gent. Mag.*, vols. i. and xvi.) Did he leave any descendants, had he been a resident in the colony before appointment, and when and where was he born?

HARRISON.

PHILADA., June, 1860.

ALLEGHANY, OR ALLEGHENY?—I see that you spell this word* with an *a* in the penult syllable, and not with an *e*. This, I suppose, is the proper mode of spelling this word; but many write it with an *e*. Can an authoritative rule be given concerning it?

WESTERN PENNA.

[Custom, in different localities, has given different orthography to Indian names, especially in the obscurer sounds. In the present instance New Yorkers have adopted *a* in the third syllable,

and Pennsylvanians *e*. If the derivation given in our last is correct, and we deem it most probable, the spelling *any* is nearer to the Indian *anno*, cold. A similar variety exists in regard to the name Tecumseh, spelt by English and Canadian authors Tecumthè, an orthography nearly adopted recently by Dawson, in his "Battles of the United States."]

GEORGIUS-TRIUMPHO COPPER.—What evidence is there that the Georgius-triumpo copper was struck in this country, or has any reference to Washington? Specimens of the coin are not rare; but those who are without one, can see it engraved in Dickeson's *Num. Manual*, or *Harper's Magazine* for March, in both of which it is classed with American tokens. It, however, does not bear Washington's name, nor his portrait, nor any allusion to America, except perhaps that there is a figure of Liberty on the reverse, standing behind a railing which contains 13 bars. The date is 1783, in which year the principal events, commemorated by tokens, were the treaty with England and Washington's resignation as commander-in-chief. The legend on the obverse,—*Georgius Triumpho—I, George, triumph*,—taken by itself, might refer to the close of the Revolution; but the legend of the reverse, *Voce Populi*, seems to be a continuation of the sentence, and the whole sentiment, "I, George, triumph by the popular voice," has no special application to this year of Washington's life.

On the other hand, the portrait is evidently that of King George of England, being almost a *fac-simile* of his laureated head, as it appears on an Irish half-penny of 1782, now lying before us. The female on the reverse, with her left hand raised and holding a long staff which rests upon the ground, and with a branch in her right, although she might be used to represent Liberty, is certainly the usual figure of Britannia. Why the die-sinker made her standing, and placed her behind the singular railing, which reminds one of the front of a witness-box, is not clear, unless he considered it their proper position in uttering the popular voice. The words *Voce Populi* are found on an Irish token* of the year 1760, the first of George Third's reign, as legend around a laureated head, behind which is the letter P—the reverse the figure and name of Hibernia. If the Georgius-triumpo token refers to King George, the legend would be quite appropriate. Twice in the year 1783 did the sovereign change his ministers. The second or coalition ministry, lost their place through their efforts to carry Mr. Fox's India Bill,—the bold innovations of which had excited violent opposition among the people,

* *Hist. Mag.*, June, 1860, p. 184.

* Now in the Yale College Numismatic Collection.

and finally on the part of the king himself. In one day the bill was defeated in the House of Lords, and the two Secretaries of State were peremptorily dismissed from office, the king declining a personal interview. Says Prof. Goodrich, in his "British Eloquence:" "The course taken was regarded by all concerned as an extreme measure on the part of the crown, to repel an extreme measure of Mr. Fox, which endangered the rights of the king and the balance of the Constitution. The great body of the people gave it their sanction, and rejoiced in a step which they would have resisted in almost any other case, as an invasion of their rights." Well might the king say, "*Georgius triumpho voce populi.*"

In view of these facts, it would be interesting to know what direct evidence there is that the token in question had a reference to Washington?

F. P. B.

BALLAD ON SOTO.—In the "Magnolia," an annual, 1836, edited by Henry W. Herbert, New York, Monson Bancroft, is an article entitled "The Death of Soto," by the author of "The Brothers," to which is prefaced the following verse:

"But wind me in a banner bright—
A banner of Castile—
And let the war-drums round me roll,
The trumpets o'er me peal!
And bury me at noon of night,
When gone is the sultry gleam—
At noon of night, by torches' light,
In the Mississippi stream."

OLD BALLAD.

Can any one inform us where this "ballad" is to be found, and furnish the *Historical Magazine* with a copy of it?

N.

REPLIES.

REV. WILLIAM EYRE, OF SALISBURY, ENGLAND (vol. i., p. 153; vol. iv., p. 183).—Rev. Mr. Eyre, was the son of Giles Eyre, Esq., of Brickworth. His pedigree is given in Burke's "Landed Gentry," vol. i., p. 388. He was a clergyman of Salisbury, in Wiltshire, and was ejected in 1662. Palmer's "Nonconformist's Memorial," vol. ii., p. 511, thus notices him:

"Mr. William Eyre, M. A., of Magd. Hall, Oxford. He held justification from eternity, which occasioned the contest between him and Mr. Woodbridge and Mr. Warren. Being silenced in 1662, for nonconformity, he retired to Melksham, where he had an estate, and died there in Jan., 1670."

The only work of his mentioned in the "Memorial" is the "Vindiciæ Justificationis," &c., al-

luded to in previous notices, which is here said to have been answered by Mr. Warren.

VINE PLANTING IN VIRGINIA—**BOLLING OF CHELLOW** (vol. iv., p. 19).—Having the materials at hand, I proceed to answer the query of "S. I." The materials are: 1st. "Memoirs of the Bolling family," prepared by Robert Bolling, the "Bolling of Chellow" himself, about whom you inquire; 2d. Some memoranda of his descendants, sent me by an intelligent friend, closely connected with the family.

I might condense the answer into much less space; but conceiving that a transcript from the memorials themselves would be more acceptable to your readers, and fall in more with the plan of your publication, I adopt the latter mode of conveying the desired information:

Extracts from "Memoirs of the Bolling family."

"The family of the Bollings is very ancient. Robert Bolling, Esq., in the reign of Edward IV., possessed that beautiful seat of Bolling Hall, near the town of Bradford, in Yorkshire (England), where his ancestors, for many generations, had lived in the enjoyment of all the sweets of private life. He died in the year 1485, and was succeeded by many of his descendants by the name of Tristram, Nathaniel, &c., until, at length, this beautiful mansion passed, by succession, into the noble family of the Tempests, &c.

"Robert Bolling, son of John and Mary Bolling (of the Bolling Hall family), who lived in the parish of 'All Hallows,' Tower-street, London, was the first of the name, who settled in Virginia. He was born in that great city, December 26th, 1646, old style, and arrived here (at James Town), on the 2d October, 1660, being then not quite 14 years of age. In the year 1675, he married Jane, the daughter of Thomas Rolfe, and granddaughter, by the father's side, of the Indian princess Pocahontas, who was the daughter of the Indian chief Powhatan. . . . Robert Bolling had by this, his first wife, only one child, a son, born Jan'y 27, 1676, and named John. . . . John was a cheerful, lively, and sagacious man. He lived at a place called 'Cobbs,' upon the Appomattox river, in the county of Chesterfield, where he carried on, with his countrymen, an extensive and gainful trade, and with the Indians (equally his countrymen), a trade still more so, enjoying at the same time all the pleasures of society, for which no person was better disposed. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Kennon, of Conjuror's Neck, by whom he had a son, also named John, born 20th January, 1700, and several daughters. He died at Cobbs, April 20th, 1729, and was buried there."

"His son John possessed the lively disposition of his father, and without engaging in commerce or any other pursuit than that of a plain country gentleman, he led a life of innocent pleasures and amusements, which his ample patrimony enabled him to do. He was fond of fine horses, hounds, hunting, fishing, fowling, feasting, dancing, &c., and doted on his wife and children. He was twice married,—first to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Lewis of Gloucester, one of the members of the Privy Council, or Council of State, in Virginia; but she dying a few months after marriage, he next married Miss Elizabeth Blair, on the 1st of August, 1728, O. S. She was the daughter of Doctor Archibald Blair, and niece of the celebrated commissary of that name. By her he had many children, some of whom having died in their infancy, no notice is taken of them. Those who survive him, are: Thomas Bolling, born July 18th, 1735; John Bolling, born June, 1737; Robert Bolling (the author of these memoirs), born August 28th, 1738."

Extract from the communication of a connection of the family, dated Chellow, Nov. 2d, 1858.

"Col. Robert Bolling was educated in England, but whether at Oxford or Cambridge, I am unable to say. Returning to Virginia, he married and settled in Buckingham, at a period when the population was sparse, and in a neighborhood where he found but little congenial society. He was conversant with the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages. Possessing a good library, literary in his tastes, and attached to his wife and children, his books and his family constituted the principal sources of his enjoyment and happiness. Content with the patrimony which he inherited, he made no effort to accumulate wealth. You are aware, that prior to the Revolution, very few, comparatively, of the country gentlemen of Virginia, bestowed much attention on their agricultural concerns, and hence they did not become good practical farmers. Like others of that generation, Col. Bolling was an agricultural amateur. He planted a vineyard and attempted to make wine, but his efforts were unsuccessful. He also wrote a treatise on the culture of the grape, and the process of making wine. Nearly thirty years ago, at the request of his son, Mr. L. Bolling, I handed this work to Mr. John S. Skinner, of Baltimore, then editor of the *American Farmer*. Mr. S., being pleased with Col. Bolling's treatise, published sundry extracts from it, in his valuable journal.

"I understand that Col. Bolling evinced no partiality for fishing or hunting, although fish and deer were then abundant. He liked music, and played well on the violin. He was fond of poetry. . . .

"Col. John Nicholas, of Buckingham, was a contemporary of Col. Robert Bolling and Thomas Jefferson, and said he was intimate with both. Col. Nicholas frequently observed, that if Col. Bolling had lived and applied himself to public affairs, he would have become as distinguished a man as Thomas Jefferson. Without designing any disparagement of Col. Bolling, we may yet be excused if we attribute this high compliment to a want of discrimination, or to strong personal attachment on the part of Col. Nicholas.

"Although Col. Bolling was well qualified for public life, he manifested no desire for political station. Instead of seeking, he shunned office. When strongly urged to become a candidate for the House of Burgesses, he refused peremptorily. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that there were several candidates before the people, Col. Bolling was elected triumphantly. He did not mix among the people, during the canvass, or leave his home on the day of election, *yet he received every vote that was given*. In due time, he left home, in good health, to attend the General Assembly, but in a few days after it convened, he was taken sick, and died after a brief illness, in (I think) the 32d or 33d year of his age."

Some of Col. Bolling's descendants, I may add—one of whom, I believe, married my correspondent (the present proprietor of "Chellow")—still survive, and occupy a most respectable social position. A son of his, Powhatan, contested a seat in Congress with John Randolph of Roanoke, in 1799, and was beaten by but 3 or 5 votes.

It may not be unacceptable to your correspondent to add further, that I find, in one of our statutes, the inspiration of the "Vintage of Parnassus," of Bolling of Chellow, as well as his reason for embalming in Bacchanalian verse the grave and eminent historic names, so seeming, strangely introduced into it. It is a law, passed November, 1769, 10th George III., entitled, "An Act for encouraging the making of wine;" and, perhaps, you may think it curious enough to be worth the space an extract from it will occupy. It runs thus:

§ 1. "Whereas the climate, soil, and natural productions of this colony, make it very probable that the most delicious wines might be made here; and it is certain that the introduction of so valuable an article would bring great riches to the people, and give a very favorable turn to the commerce of the mother country; and it appears that Andrew Estave, a native of France, is acquainted with the culture of vines, and hath offered to undertake the management of a vineyard, from which the public may receive great advantage: Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the au-

thority of the same, that the Honorable William Wilson, and Thomas Nelson, esquires, Peyton Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas, Lewis Burwell, Dudley Digges, the younger, John Blair, the younger, Severn Eyrie, and George Wythe, esquires, shall be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed trustees"—to purchase land and three negro men, for the culture of vines under the management of Estave.

§ 2. Provides for the employing "three poor boys to be bound apprentices to said Estave," to be taught "the art of cultivating vines and making wine."

§ 3. Provides that if Estave shall, "within six years," make the quantity of "ten hogsheds of good merchantable wine," then the land and negroes are to be "conveyed to him and his heirs forever, as a reward for so useful an improvement."

The end of these bright visions of "delicious vines" and "great riches" is found in an Act, passed "Oct., 1776—1st of Commonwealth," chap. xxxvi. It sets forth that the land "in York county, formerly purchased for the use of a vineyard," under the act of 1769, "is unfit for the purpose," and with the slaves under Estave, "become useless and of no advantage to the publick," and appoints "Nathaniel Burwell, Benjamin Powell, and John Burwell, gentlemen," commissioners, to sell the establishment, and pay over the proceeds "into the publick treasury."

W. R.

RICHMOND, May, 1860.

BOOKS DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON (vol. iv., pp. 56, 90, 122, 153).—"An Experimental Inquiry into the Properties of Opium and its Effects on Living Subjects: with observations on its History, Preparations, and Uses, being the Disputation which gained the Harveian Prize for the year 1785. By John Leigh, M.D. Edinburgh: 1786." 8vo, 144 pages, has the following dedication:

This treatise is humbly inscribed
To

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.;

A man Equally revered

By the friends and foes of his country,

And whose character will,

With unrivalled lustre,

Be transmitted to the

Latest ages of Posterity,

For Consummate Conduct and Courage,

Public and Private Virtue.

EDINBURGH, May 15, 1786.

HALF CENT OF 1828 (vol. iv., p. 153).—In your May number, a correspondent inquires why the

half cent of 1828, has 12 stars instead of 13. The question may be answered by asking another, Why does it have 13 stars instead of 12?

F. P. B.

JOSEPH WARREN (vol. iv., p. 183).—"J. C.," in the June number of the *Historical Magazine*, inquires for the following Tract. It is in the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

An
Eulogium
on

Major-General

JOSEPH WARREN,

Who fell in the action in Charlestown,

June xviii., MDCCLXXV.

By a
Columbian.

Arma virumque cano.—VIRGIL.

Boston:

Printed by John Boyls, in Marlborough Street,
MDCCLXXXI.

It is a Poem of 22 pages, 12mo.

Obituary.

HON. JUDGE DANIEL, of the United States Supreme Court, died June, 1860, at Richmond, Virginia, after a long illness.

Judge PETER V. DANIEL was born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1785. His ancestors had long resided in that State, and were noted at the time of the Revolution, for the zeal with which they advocated resistance to the British government. After receiving the rudiments of his education from a private tutor, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1805. He chose the law as a profession, and studied at Richmond under Edmund Randolph, to whose daughter he was subsequently married. In 1808 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year was elected a delegate to the Virginia legislature from Stafford county. He was re-elected to that office in 1810. Two years after he was elected a member of the Privy Council, and was successively re-elected until the adoption of the new constitution in 1830. During a considerable portion of this time he was lieutenant-governor of the State, and president of the Council, *ex officio*. On the adoption of the amended constitution in 1830, when the number of members of the Council had been reduced from eight to three, he was again elected; but in 1835, when the whigs obtained a majority in the legislature, he was dismissed from office, together with his democratic

confrères. But the whigs retained their ascendancy only for a short period, and the next session, when the democrats were victorious, he was restored. Chief Justice Taney having been transferred, in 1834, from the office of Attorney-general to the Treasury Department, Judge Daniel was pressed by President Jackson to accept the vacant post, but he declined. In 1836, Philip P. Barbour was transferred from the Bench of the United States District Court to the Supreme Bench, and President Jackson appointed Judge Daniel to the vacancy. Judge Barbour dying in 1840, President Van Buren made Judge Daniel his successor. He has held the office from that period to the present time.

COL. DANIEL COLEMAN died recently in Danville, Va., at the age of 92. At twelve years of age he was employed as an express by the military commandant at Halifax, N. C., where he lived, to convey general orders, forwarded to him by Gen. Lafayette, for the commandant of Pennsylvania, ordering troops to the rendezvous, near Irvine's Ferry, for the purpose of aiding Gen. Greene, then actively retreating before the advancing columns of Cornwallis. He delivered the orders—the troops marched promptly—Greene crossed the Dan in safety, and Cornwallis, chagrined at his escape, wheeled about and returned into North Carolina. He was commissioned as captain of militia in the 101st Pennsylvania Regiment, in July, 1794; as captain in the 42d Regiment, in December, 1795, and successively major and colonel of that regiment, which he commanded previous to and during the war of 1812.

WE learn by telegraph that the HON. WILLIAM C. PRESTON of South Carolina, died on Wednesday, at the capital of that State. Mr. Preston was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1794, while his father, then a member from Virginia, was attending Congress in that city. His mother, daughter of Gen. Campbell, of King's Mountain renown, was a niece of Patrick Henry. As a student at the University of South Carolina, he was distinguished for his fluency of speech and readiness in debate. In 1812 he graduated, and, returning to Richmond, entered the office of William Wirt, with whom he studied law.

From 1816 to 1819 he travelled in Europe, and was admitted to the bar after his return in 1821, commencing the practice of law in Virginia. He removed to Columbia, South Carolina, in the following year, where he achieved distinction and success at the bar. Two years later he was elected to Congress, where he distinguished himself by his devotion to Free Trade and State Rights. In 1832 he was elected to the United States Senate as the colleague of Mr. Calhoun,

and at once took high position as a debater. He resigned his place in the Senate in 1842, and returned to his practice in South Carolina.

He became president of the University of the State in 1845, and continued in that position till 1851, when ill health compelled him to resign. Since that time he has lived in retirement. Mr. Preston was a singularly eloquent man, and his influence over a popular assemblage was truly electrical. But, while he was ready and fluent, he lacked that solidity and breadth of thought requisite to produce a lasting impression. Hence, while he charmed, he did not convince, and his oratory, therefore, made no lasting impression upon his hearers. In private life he was gracefully natural, amiable, and fascinating, and made many warm, devoted friends. As a rhetorician, he was equalled by few, and surpassed by none.

THE REV. THEODORE PARKER, was born in Lexington, Mass., Aug. 21, 1810, and died in Florence, Tuscany, May 10, 1860. His grandfather, John Parker, served in the last French war, and commanded his company at Lexington. Theodore was to a great degree self-educated, but entered Harvard in 1830, and after spending some years in various places as a teacher, graduated at the Theological School, in 1836. He then became Unitarian minister at West Roxbury, but in 1841, in a sermon on the "Transient and Permanent in Christianity," took ground which the Unitarian body would not indorse, and he henceforth stood alone, regarded by many as ultra-rationalist and pantheist. He maintained his views with boldness and fearlessness; and by his singular talents, his varied learning, his participation in every movement of the public mind, and in every exciting interest of the day, exercised a wide and powerful influence.

After a visit to Europe in 1843, he was invited to become minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston, and occupied that position from Feb. 16, 1846, till his death.

MAJOR-GEN. THOMAS S. JESUP, U. S. A., was born in Virginia, and entered the United States army, May 3, 1808, as a second lieutenant in the Seventh regiment of infantry. He took an active part in the war of 1812–13–14, and was a participator in the battles of Queenstown, Chippewa, Niagara, and Lundy's Lane. General Jesup at the battle of Chippewa held the rank of major, but for his gallant services he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by the President. In May, 1818, he was promoted in line of promotion to a brigadier-generalship, and in ten years after, viz., 1828, he was breveted Major-general.

During the Creek war in Georgia and Alabama, in 1836, General Jesup, with his superior

in rank, General Scott, was actively engaged, the latter having been called from Florida to assist in its termination. A disagreement arose between them, which resulted in a Court of Inquiry on the course of General Scott, who was acquitted.

General Jesup afterwards took an active part in the Florida War, displaying marked ability. But he was soon withdrawn from active service in the field to fill the important post of quartermaster-general, which he held till his death. His ability in the management of this department—especially during the Mexican War—is well known. He died at Washington, June 10, 1860.

COLONEL JOSEPH PLYMPTON, was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, on the 24th of February, 1787, being the second son of Ebenezer Plympton. His ancestors emigrated from Sudbury, England, in 1635, and founded the town of the same name in Massachusetts. He entered the army in 1812, as a second lieutenant of infantry, and served with credit and distinction throughout the whole of that war, chiefly upon the northern frontier. At the reduction of the army after the peace, Lieutenant Plympton was retained in service. Under the command of Colonel Snelling he was active in establishing military posts on the extreme frontier. In 1840 he was ordered to Florida, where the Seminole war was then raging, and took an active part, under the command of Gen. Worth, in the movements which resulted in the subjection of those Indians two years later. Major Plympton particularly distinguished himself in the battle with the Seminoles near Dunn's lake, in January, 1842. In 1846 he received orders to proceed to Mexico with his regiment, as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh infantry; he commanded it through the whole campaign, under General Scott. Colonel Plympton took an active part in the memorable siege of Vera Cruz, and at the sanguinary battle of Cerro Gordo he led his regiment at the point of the bayonet into the main stronghold of the Mexican army. For his "gallant and meritorious conduct" on this occasion, he received the brevet of colonel, to date from the 18th of April, 1847. His regiment under his immediate command performed desperate service at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which actions, and particularly the former, the Seventh infantry took a most prominent part. He resumed command of the regiment on the frontiers, between Texas and Mexico, in 1853, and remained on duty for a year, when he was strongly advised by his medical officers to return to the North on account of his health. With enfeebled health, but clear and vigorous intellect, he remained in or near New York until his death, which took place on the 5th of June, 1860, at Stapleton, on Staten Island.

Notes on Books.

History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent. By George Bancroft. Vol. VIII. Boston: Little, Brown & Co, 1860. 8vo, 475 pp.

Thus, the second volume of the Revolutionary Period of Mr. Bancroft's great history, brings the work to the Declaration of Independence; two more, we are told, will conclude the era with the treaty of Peace. As it proceeds it gains strength with movement. The hand is, if possible, firmer; the principles, if possible, more established as the theory of the work is exemplified by fact. This theory is one of sound rational democratic progress in obedience to a fixed idea of the growth and development of the popular national life. It is seen in the weakness of kings and princes and the strength of the people, who, in obedience to a hidden impulse, work out the conclusions of freedom and liberty, unfettered by restraint, save such as the very condition of their being and the laws of nature have imposed upon them. History, in Mr. Bancroft's view, is no accident, but a vital growth, and the true working of democracy has never received a happier exemplification than in his pages.

His topics, now that the work has reached the days of our fathers, begin to assume a more personal interest and involve more points of controversial opinion, as they embrace the characters and acts of men whom it was the necessity of the time, perhaps, to esteem beyond their deserts. The early members of the old Congress and the first officers of the army, were persons whom it was necessary to accept at their full valuation in the exigency of the occasion, as we receive paper money in times of financial difficulty without too close a scrutiny of the specie in bank vaults; and as we are grateful when the pressure is removed and we enjoy a sound currency again, so in the general joy of success, our revolutionary heroes have passed at a uniform standard. Local pride has trumpeted each of its representatives a hero, and the title of a general has been made to conquer all deficiencies. A sifting period, however, has come at last, and henceforth statesmen and soldiers must rest on their merits. This is Mr. Bancroft's view of the responsibilities of history; and he would be unworthy of the trust the public has reposed in him, by the large and cordial support given to his work, were he false to it. Indeed, he could receive that growing confidence and mental allegiance on no other terms. He is not looked to deliver eulogies, but to write history. In our commemorative proceedings—anniversary orations, celebrations, and the like—

the orator of the day puts the best foot foremost; he is to the virtues of his heroes very kind, and to their shortcomings not a little blind; but history cannot be written in this way. Here, a battle, as it were, is to be fought on a conflicting stage; good and evil are to come into collision, and the event to be recorded is a painful birth out of opposing elements,—the result, in this case, of the superiority of virtue, heroism, intelligence, over weakness, irresolution, and, in some instances, treason.

Let the reader remember these essential conditions of the work,—the guiding principle of the national warfare we have alluded to, founded deep in old English religion and liberty, and the peculiar elements of the struggle of the Revolution, and he will appreciate the main efforts of the work before us. In addition he must reflect, to take it at its full height, upon the varying scenery, so to speak, drawing a train of corresponding diverse interests. The action is in both the old world and the new—in the present volume even, introducing the counsels of European cabinets from St. Petersburg to London; and, on our own hemisphere, from Canada to Jamaica. Mr. Bancroft, as usual, holds the reins of these contemporary events with consummate skill, guiding his war-chariot with a master's art, as he directs the thronged and wayward coursers to the ultimate goal.

The special work of this volume embraces the organization of the army of Washington and the corresponding formation and mustering of the British forces, particularly of the troops hired from the continent; the siege and delivery of Boston; the stirring movements in Canada led by Montgomery and Arnold; the siege of Fort Moultrie and other military incidents; Parliamentary action; but, above all, the Resolution of Independence. In all of this the author's accustomed vigorous narrative is constantly reinforced by original material drawn from the archives of foreign governments and historical and family documents at home. As usual with the preceding volumes, great force and personal interest are imparted by the sketches of character with which the work abounds, of which, among others, we would call the reader's attention to the notice of Charles Lee, in the opening chapter, of Lord George Germain among the English portraits, of Jefferson, in his early years, and especially to the elaborate analysis of John Adams, which is a masterpiece of shrewd characterization. If we were not quite certain that every reader of the *Historical Magazine* would be in possession of Mr. Bancroft's work, we should quote these few passages on Adams, who is a capital subject, as a specimen of the author's skill. But it is unnecessary—as we may predict with confidence more

readers for this volume of the history than for any of its predecessors.

The style of the volume is that of the author's accustomed narrative; broken, direct, vigorous—consulting force rather than elegance. In the use of words, there is generally little to notice beyond the prevalence of good Saxon. In one or two instances, out-of-the-way expressions will send the reader to his Johnson or Worcester, where he will find established authority for what he may have thought a neologism. Thus the term "royetelets" is applied to the petty sovereigns of Brunswick and Hesse Cassel, from whom troops were hired—an unfamiliar diminutive from the French, which in former times was bestowed by King Charles I.'s chaplain Heylin (*apud* Johnson), upon the Indian kings of America. Then we have the old English archery word "fletched" applied to a message from Congress, in 1775, to the Irish Parliament—"they fletched their complaint by adding, 'America loved his brother'"—in allusion to Lord Howe: that is, they feathered their arrow. The word "betrust," in reference to Morgan—"an instinctive perception of character assisted him in choosing among his companions those whom it was wise to betrust,"—is also used with nicety and accuracy.

The notes and references, which were rather abundant in the earlier volumes of the history, during the colonial period, are, as in the last volume, omitted. The author then gave as a reason, the space they would occupy in a necessarily "disproportionate commentary;" but we may regret their absence as a serious loss to historical inquiry. We are in no doubt of Mr. Bancroft's thorough research, or the general justness of his conclusions; but twenty or thirty additional pages in notes would add much to our information and enjoyment, and afford many opportunities for references not allowable in the text, while they would increase little the bulk of the book. A good index to each volume, like that of the English edition of Macaulay, would greatly facilitate the use of the work to the historical reader, who is frequently compelled to pass rapidly from one author to another, and who needs every assistance by the way. This want might be readily met in the future volumes and the reissue of the old. A novel and striking portrait of Jefferson, we should mention, is prefixed to the present volume, from the original picture by Brown, painted for John Adams in 1786.

Major-general Israel Putnam. A correspondence on this subject with the editor of the *Hartford Daily Post*. By "Selah," of that city, and Henry B. Dawson of White Plains, N. Y. Morrisania: 1860. 8vo 169 pp.

MR. DAWSON has issued a small edition of his controversy with Mr. A. C. Griswold of Hartford, in regard to the part taken by Putnam in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in regard to his services throughout the Revolutionary War, and his character in general. The newspaper discussion was sufficient to attract the attention of the legislature of the State in which it was conducted; and, after one of the members had pronounced a lecture on General Putnam, it took a decided part in the controversy by a series of resolutions. We need not say, therefore, that much feeling has been evoked by the controversy. As in nearly all such disputes, much personal acrimony enters, and immaterial issues are sometimes vigorously but uselessly argued. To express an opinion, as that of the *Magazine*, is injudicious; and while we consider Mr. Dawson as having in closeness of argument, extent of research, and critical weighing of testimony, evidently the advantage, we think that most Americans will adopt the clear, precise, and common-sense language of John Adams, as the simple solution of the question. "The army of Cambridge was not a national army, for there was no nation. It was not a United States army, for there were no United Colonies. . . . It was not a New England army, for New England had not associated. . . . Massachusetts had her army, Connecticut her army, New Hampshire her army, and Rhode Island her army. These four armies met at Cambridge, and imprisoned the British army in Boston. But who was the sovereign of this united, or rather congregated army, and who its commander-in-chief? It had none."

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

WE notice in our Canadian exchanges the appearance of the following works on the civil and natural history of that province:

Langevin: "Notes sur les Archives de Notre Dame de Beauport, par M. Jean Langevin, prêtre. 12mo, 174 pp. Quebec: St. Michel et Darveau."

Faillon: "L'Héroïne Chrétienne du Canada, on vie de Mlle. Le Ber, 12mo. Montreal: J. Lovell."

The author of the latter work is one of those who has contributed most to the history of Montreal. His lives of M. Olier, Sister Margaret Bourgeois, Mlle. Mance, and Mme. D'Youville, form almost a history of the religious establishment of that city. He has been long engaged on a history of Montreal, but his health has lately suffered to such an extent, that his recovery was despaired of. We are happy however to learn that it is now rapidly improving.

MR. MUNSELL, of Albany, in announcing his "Orderly Book of General Burgoyne's Campaign, from the time the army assembled at Cumberland Head, 20th June, to its capitulation, 17th Oct., 1777," appeals to the Public Libraries, and gentlemen interested in American History, for patronage in bringing out his series of works. The appeal will, we trust, not be unanswered. By subscribing at once, they will not only sustain the publisher in his not very remunerative task, but will secure volumes which hereafter will prove difficult to find.

A DESCRIPTION of the coins and medals in the cabinet collection at the mint of the United States, prepared by J. R. Snowden, director of the mint, is announced by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE last general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, appointed a committee to contract for a reissue of their journals from 1785 to 1853, with a volume of elucidatory notes, legal and historical, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks and Rev. W. S. Perry, and a full index by the latter. These journals are so scarce that few if any of our public libraries possess a set.

It has been proposed that the religious societies and the citizens of Seekonk and the seven towns of which the ancient Rehoboth has been the nursing mother, should hold a friendly, religious, and patriotic gathering at the original Congregational Church thereof, at Seekonk, on July 4th, 1860, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of commemorating the origin and historic scenes of the ancient Rehoboth (now Seekonk), and of passing in review the life and character of its original founder, and of paying respect to the ever-memorable birthday of our Common Country.

THE papers of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins have been placed in the hands of H. B. Dawson, Esq., by the family for the purpose of preparing a biography. Mr. Dawson will be thankful to parties possessed of material that may aid him, for any information addressed to him at Morrisania, New York.

THE sale of John Frazer's library at Quebec was scarcely known here, and there was little competition from the United States. A copy of Sagard's "Histoire du Canada" brought only \$38, the 1632 edition of Champlain \$27, Lescarbot \$30, Le Clercq, "Etablissement de la Foi," only \$6, and his Gaspésie \$4, and a complete copy of Creuxius \$10.50. La Hontan however ran up to \$12, far beyond its value when compared to the others, and considering how easily it can be had. Some of the old Jesuit Relations brought a mere trifle.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. IV.]

AUGUST, 1860.

[No. 8.]

General Department.

ONE OF THE MISSING NUMBERS OF
"THE CRISIS."

WHEN the numbers of "The Crisis" were collected, the editors failed to get copies of all, and some have hitherto eluded the search of investigators, so that no edition of "The Crisis," or of Paine's political works, contains the whole series. The following one is from the collection of the well-known Colonel Peter Force of Washington:

THE CRISIS, NO —.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

Casting my eye over a former publication (The Crisis, No. 9) on the loss of Charlestown, I was tempted to introduce this address, by a quotation from the first paragraph of that number, as it appeared to me exceedingly applicable to the present circumstances of the country.

"Had America pursued her advantages with half the spirit she resisted her misfortunes, she would before now have been a conquering and a peaceful people; but lulled in the lap of soft tranquillity, she rested on her hopes, and adversity only could convulse her into action."

This hath been the character of America in every part, and in every state and stage of the contest. Warned by a love of liberty and provoked by a sense of injury, she encountered danger without fear and misfortune without despondency; but no sooner was the point accomplished than she returned with folded arms to rest, and seemed to wait with patience for new disasters. Yet there is one reflection to be drawn from this character and conduct that is worth attending to, which is, that it is the sign and natural effect of right principles, but not of right policy. Misfortune ever separates men in a bad cause, and unites them in a good one. The former are industrious only while they are prosperous, the latter while they are distressed. The one acts from impulse, the other from contrivance; and the whole mode and progress of their conduct, and their times of rest and action, are the reverse of each other.

But as we have learned knowledge from misfor-

tune, let us likewise learn it from mistake; and wisely add, for once, if we never do it again, the ardor of adversity to the strength of victory. Let us combine the glowing powers of resolute resistance with the tranquil advantages which conquest bestows; and render the present year as superior in system as the latter was splendid in success.

The progress and revolution of our domestic circumstances are as extraordinary as the Revolution itself. We began with paper, and we end with gold and silver. We set out with parties, and we are approaching to unity. The strength, the property, and even the fashion of the country are considered in her support. Like robust and healthy youth, she hath shook off the agues of the winter, and steps forward with constitutional bloom and vigor. By suffering distresses, she hath learned both to bear and to prevent them; and the experience of every day, whether drawn from good fortune or from bad, whether from wisdom or mistake, hath added something to her cause, and much to her judgment.

From this general state of circumstances, I shall proceed to more particular matters.

In my last publication I stated the yearly expense of the war, namely, eight millions of dollars; the nature of the union by which the States are bound together; and the propriety of keeping the taxes for the defence of the country separate from the expenses of government; the right of the people to be regularly informed of the moneys received and expended; and the duty of the country to provide its several quotas. Government and the people do not in America constitute distinct bodies. They are one, and their interest the same. Members of Congress, members of assembly, or council, or by any other name they may be called, are only a selected part of the people. They are the representatives of majesty, but not majesty itself. The dignity exists inherently in the universal multitude: and, though it may be delegated, cannot be alienated. Their estates and property are subject to the same taxation with those they represent, and there is nothing they can do, that will not equally affect themselves as well as others. If they call for supplies, they call on themselves in common with the country. Their situation enables them to know the more

secret circumstances of things, and that such or such revenues are necessary for the security and defence of their constituents, and the accomplishment of the great object for which they are chosen;—and here the distinction ends.

The furnishing ourselves with right ideas, and the accustoming ourselves to right habits of thinking, have a powerful effect in strengthening and cementing the mind of the country, and freeing it from the danger of partial or mistaken notions. It is not all the ardor which the love of liberty can inspire, nor the utmost fortitude which the most heroic virtue can create, that will of themselves make us successful conquerors. We must come down to order, system, and method, and go through the cool and judicious as well as the animating and elevated parts of patriotism. Method is to national power, what sleight is to human strength, without which a giant would lose his labor, and a country waste its force.

At the commencement of the war much political wisdom was not absolutely necessary. The high spirit of the country in a great measure supplied its place, and the printing-presses furnished the means. They became our Peru and Mexico, and as we wanted we drew them forth. Any body of men might at that time have carried on the war, who had resolution enough to proceed; because the difficulties of finance were then unknown, and the money came created to their hands. But those times are changed; and there is now a call on the wisdom and judgment, as well as on the firmness and patriotism of the country. Our situation is such, that the more it is understood the better it will appear; and with the means in our power, we want nothing but the united disposition to employ them.

When America resolved on independence, and determined to be free, she naturally included within that resolution all the means, whether of men or money, necessary to effect it. She had laid herself out for greater sufferings, and more expense and loss than she has hitherto experienced, except in Carolina and Georgia. The idea of getting rich had not in those days an existence. All she expected was to live, and all she hoped for was to be free. She had resolved to abandon her habitations, to desert her towns, and to form new settlements in the wilderness, rather than submit. There was no condition to which her imagination could extend that was not preferable to the oppressions that threatened her; and the experience of several years has shown her opinion just, and her resolution firm.

Yet while the war was carried on by the mass of general opposition, the business of the country got deranged, agriculture, trade, and commerce became neglected, and something like poverty began to appear; yet their resolution suffered no

abatment, and their losses served to provoke them the higher; but experience has shown that the way to enrich a country, and render it systematically formidable, is to give every possible rest to the inhabitants, that they may follow their various occupations undisturbed. A man who is harassed about, either by the inroads of the enemy, or by marching to oppose them, soon suffers more by loss of time and the neglect of his affairs, than what a portion of taxes sufficient for his defence would amount to. And therefore it is to the good of the whole, as well as to the interest of the individual, that every one who can, sits himself down to his business, and contributes his quota of taxes, as one of the first duties he owes to his family, to himself, and to his country. Every amusement ought to be dispensed with, every indulgence curtailed, and every possible economy practised, both public and private, until a revenue sufficient for the protection and good of the country is obtained, and the debt to public justice satisfied.

I have no idea of that kind of policy which ends in expense, disappointment, and disgrace; and those have ever been and ever will be the consequence of deficient and unequal revenues. America has resolved to defend herself, and to support her independence at all hazards and events. Every man's portion of that charge becomes his debt of honor, interest, and happiness; and to see any one indulging himself at home, while that portion is unpaid, and the soldier who defends him suffering in the field, is the highest dishonor a man can undergo.

It is a pity but some other word beside taxation had been devised for so noble and extraordinary an occasion, as the protection of liberty and the establishment of an independent world. We have given to a popular subject an unpopular name, and injured the service by a wrong assemblage of ideas. A man would be ashamed to be told that he signed a petition praying that he might pay *less* than his share of the public expense, or that those who had trusted the public might never receive their money; yet he does the same thing when he petitions against taxation, and the only difference is that by taking shelter under the name, he seems to conceal the meanness he would otherwise blush at. It is popular to pay our debts, to do justice, to defend an injured and insulted country, to protect the aged and the infant, and to give to liberty a land to live in; then must taxation, as the means by which these things are to be done, be popular likewise.

But to take a more local view of matters. Why has the back country been ravaged by the repeated incursions of the enemy and the Indians, but from the inability of the revenue to provide means for their protection? and yet the inhabit-

ants of those counties were among the first to petition against taxation. In so doing they eventually prayed for their own destruction, and, unhappily for them, their prayers were answered. Their quota of taxes would have been trifling, compared with their losses and, what is still worse, their domestic sorrows. Alas! how unwisely, how unfeelingly does a man argue, when he puts the safety of his family in competition with his tax.

There is so much of the honor, interest, and independence of America staked upon taxation, that the subject must to every reflective mind make a strong impression. As we are now circumstanced, it is the criterion of public spirit; the touchstone of our good affections; and he who pays it the instant it is called for, does more for his country's good than the loudest talker in America. In vain are all our huzzas for liberty, without accompanying them with solid support. They will neither fill the soldier's belly, nor clothe his back; they will neither pay the public creditors, nor purchase our supplies. They are well enough in their place, and though they are the effusion of our hearts, they are no part of our substance.

The assembly of this State (Pennsylvania) have unanimously gone through the bill for raising the sum of 1,120,000 dollars, being their quota for the year. And as an example worthy both of notice and imitation, the oppressed and distressed State of South Carolina, notwithstanding the severity of its fate, has already done the same. Those people know, by woful experience, the value of defence, and that the inconvenience of struggling with a tax for the protection of the country, is not to be named in competition with the losses they have borne, and the sorrows and sufferings they have undergone.

However inconvenient the tax may be, we know it can last but for a time. Our expenses will cease with the war, and our taxation in consequence. But while the war continues, and so great a part of every thing that is dear and valuable to a country depends upon her revenue, I shall consider and treat taxation as a popular good. When the war shall be over, the case will be totally altered, and my language, if I then speak at all, will be entirely different. Besides, America is a new character in the Universe. She started with a cause divinely right, and struck at an object vast and valuable. Her reputation for political integrity, perseverance, fortitude, and all the manly excellences, stands high in the world, and it would be a thousand pities, that, with those happy introductions into life, she suffered the least spot or blot to fall upon her moral fame. Never let it be said, that the country who could do what America has done, defrauded the widow and orphan of their property, and the soldier of his pay.

The tax will be attended with some inconvenience; but what is inconvenience, when compared with distress, and the ruins and plunderings of an enemy? How many things of far greater inconvenience has America already undergone, nay, even flourished in the midst of, which she once thought impossible to be borne! I hold taxation, which is to be applied to her own defence and her own good, one of the lightest of her difficulties, when considered with those which were occasioned by the want of it. We have several times been on the crisis of destruction by the insufficiency of our public revenues, and the heart of America would have ached with concern and sorrow, could she at all times have known what her exact situation has been. It is now the only point we have to attend to, nay, it is the only one that is worth attending to; for, let us accomplish this, and the rest will follow; and that consolation which every man's mind will feel at knowing that the public treasury is furnished with an ability of providing for the defence of the country, will amply recompense the difficulties he may go through, and the endeavors he may make in paying in his allotted share. We shall be freed from the just murmurs of the suffering soldier; our eyes and ears will be no longer shocked with tales of slighted faith and suspected credit; and the face of our public, and of consequence of our private affairs, will wear a new and a satisfied countenance. The idea that *the country cannot bear it* is a reproach upon her honor and firmness. She has borne ten times as much. Her fortitude and her principles have been tried in a thousand instances of severer fortune; and it is a paradox not to be explained, and which ought to be exploded, that the people whom no force or misfortune could conquer, no temptation seduce, should, at the summit of success, trepan themselves into destruction by an ignoble and impolitic covetousness.

Let us be in every respect such a nation as we ought to be, and show to the enemy that it is no more in her power to conquer us by system than by arms. The purse of America, with economy, is longer than that of Britain, managed, as it is, by corruption and extravagance. The people of America are not a poor people; why should they appear so? We hurt our credit, our honor, our reputation in the world, by proclaiming ourselves what we are not, and give encouragement to the enemy to prolong the war, by holding out an idea of our want of money to carry it on. It is easy to see by the complexion of the New York papers, that the present spirited exertions of the country to keep her public treasury supplied, have wounded the last hopes of the enemy. It is a blow they never expected America to give, and their astonishment is as great as their despair.

It is a remark worth making, that the people have always been a step forwarder than their representatives. There never was a backwardness in the country to do its part, when the part to be done became known and understood. National money matters are naturally attended with a degree of intricacy, which renders them not so easily comprehended as those which are more simple and obvious. Those of America have, from the fluctuating state of the former currency, been involved in new and original difficulties, and it required much judicious management to bring them right, and a vigorous exertion in the country afterwards to keep them so.

The present condition of our money matters, as concisely as they can be stated, is as follows:

There is a large sum due to persons who have lent their money to the loan-office, and to those who have otherwise trusted the public. Those debts are to be ascertained and proved, and the money arising from the impost-duty of five per cent. on all imported goods, is to be applied as a fund for the payment of the interest and principal until the whole of them shall be discharged. This is the provision made for our debts already contracted, and when once the interest on them shall be regularly drawn, and the principal put into a train for payment, they will become as valuable as bond debts.

The sum of eight millions of dollars, which is apportioned out to be raised by the United States, is for the maintenance and other expenses of the army, and to defray the government charges of the continent. If this sum is compared with the immense expense which Britain is at, the difference will appear exceedingly striking. She is obliged to raise upwards of ninety millions of dollars in taxes and loans every year, to do what we can accomplish with ready money and frugality for eight millions. So great is the contrast between a country sunk in corruption and extravagance, and one whose object is founded on just principles, and her plans regulated by good management.

But the difference may be carried still further. When the war shall cease with us, our taxes for that purpose will cease with it. We know they cannot now last for any long time; whereas, the taxes in Britain being laid on only for the purpose of paying the interest, and never the principal of her debts, must continue forever.

The publishing the sums of money received from each State, and expended on their united account, will be attended with several good effects. It will give satisfaction, which is a necessary object in national concerns. It will create emulation, and detect delinquency. The opener and fairer public business is transacted the better it succeeds. Where no fraud is intended, there can be no cause for concealment, and it is not only necessary that

measures should be just, but that everybody should know them to be so.

A few days will now carry us to the period of seven years' war, and so extraordinary is the case, that instead of the country becoming poor and exhausted, she is grown rich and plentiful. There has been a singular fate attending all our wants, for whenever we imagined we should be ruined, by not having something which could not be done without, it arrived, as if of itself, just time enough to prevent the mischief. The last remarkable instance was in the influx of hard money, almost at the very moment when the paper currency failed, by which the circumstances of public and private business are so materially improved, that matters cannot go wrong if we set heartily about what is right.

COMMON SENSE.

COLONIZATION IN MAINE, 1623.

THE following documents from the State Paper Office (London), were presented by Mr. Bancroft, to the N. Y. Historical Society at its last meeting, June 5th. They were received by him from Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, of the State Paper Office, who is engaged in preparing a Calendar of all the papers in that office relating to the early history of America down to 1688. He also has made proposals to the U. S. Government to continue their Calendars from 1688 to 1783; a work which the peculiar advantages enjoyed by Mr. Sainsbury would enable him to perform in a most satisfactory manner. Of its great importance it is unnecessary to speak.

[S. P. O., Colonial Papers, Vol. ii.]

Secretary Sir Edward Conway to Lord President of York. Greenwich, June 26, 1623.

RIGHT HONORABLE: I am comanded by his Ma^{tie} to acquaint y^o Lp wth the good judgement his Ma^{tie} makes of the undertaking in New-England, and more particularly of the plantacon intended in those parts by his servant Mr. Christopher Levett one of the Counsell for the settlingment of that plantacon, where he hath one designe that is generally honorable to the Nation and to the particular County and City of Yorke, intending to build a City and call it by the name of Yorke. This application of his whole designe to the particular County of Yorke deserves a particular contribution of favo^r towards this soe notable a good worke. His suite is that he might have Adventurers to joyne with him to sett forth fiftie men, with fiftie others that he intends to carrie over, and that such as shalbe unwilling to adventure may neverthelesse be moved to contribute towards the building of a fort which he intends to make for the preservation of those that are to depend upon him, and to secure the plan-

tacon. His Ma^{ty} request therefore to yo^r Lp is that you will employ yo^r industrie and your judicious mediation betweene the Gentlemen of that countie and Mr. Levett, and by all fair persuasions to winne from the Country some assistance upon such conditions as may be just and suteable with his reputacon, which favor his Ma^{ty} will acknowledge as done att his request. And I am gladd of this opportunity to doe this Gentleman a good Office, and to present my service to your Lp, with that affection and respect which becomes yo^r Lpps
humble servant.

(signed)

EDW. CONWAY.

GREENWICH, 26 June, 1623.

[S. P. O., Sign Manual, Vol. v., No. 1.]

Grant for a general and free contribution for the maintenance of the plantation in New England, to be paid to Captain Christopher Levett, appointed Governor thereof, Feb. 11, 1628.

CHARLES R.: Charles by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting, Whereas we have been enformed that in respect of the differences betweene us and the Kings of Spaine and France, divers of our loving subjects as well such as are Adventurers in the plantation of Newe England, in America, as such as are well enclined to become Adventurers there, are so much deterred and discouraged both from proceeding with what is begun and what is by them intended, that except some special care be now taken, and some present meanes rased, for the securing of the fishing there, and the safetie of those Coasts from Forreigne enemies, they which have already adventured in that plantacon are likely to withdrawe their estates and people from thence, and those that happily may desire to adventure themselves and fortunes in the same are by this meanes altogether discouraged and disabled to proceed in their intencon. And Whereas o^f many urgent occasions doe at this present soe farre engage us for the necessary defence of theis o^f Realmes and Dominions, as we cannot in due time give any assistance or provide for the securing of those remote parts with such succor and reliefe as may prove requisite in a case of that importance, whereby that plantacon soe happily begun and likely to prove soe advantagious and profitable to us and o^f subjects in regard of the many comodities and merchandize thence to be had, and the store of tymber there growing, very necessary for the provision of shipping for the defence of o^r kingdomes, is likely to be utterly lost and abandoned to the dishono^r of us and o^r nacoon and the advantage & encouragement of o^r enemies.

And Whereas we have been enformed that o^f well beloved subject Capteyne Christopher Levett being one of the Councell for the said plantation, and well knoweing the said Country and the harbo^r of the same, and the strength and disposicon of the Indians inhabiting in that Country hath undertaken & offred to add unto his former adventure there all his estate, and to goe in person thither, and by God's assistance either to secure the Planter's from Enimies, keepe the possession of the said Country on o^r behalfe, & secure the fishing for o^r English shippes, or els to expose his life and meanes to the uttermost perill in that service. Uppon which his generous and free offer We have thought fitt by the advise of o^r privy Councell, and appointed him to be Governor for us in those parts. And because the charge in preparing, furnishing, and setting forth of shippes for this service at the first, wilbe very greate, soe as without the helpe and assistance of others (well wishers of those plantacons) those designes cannot be so well accomplished, as we desire, Now knowe yee that we out of the love and affection w^{ch} we beare to works of this nature and especially for the propagation of the true religion w^{ch} by this meanes may be effected, by converting those ignorant people to Christianitie: Have thought fitt by the advise of o^r Privy Councell to commend this soe pious a worke to the consideration and assistance of all our loving and well-disposed subjects, not doubting but they well weighing the necessitie of this worke and considering the present troubles of these times wilbe ready and willing to yield such assistance to the same by their voluntary contribucon, towards the effecting thereof, as maie in some measure helpe to defray the present charge now to be depended for the accomplishing thereof for the honnor and safetie of this kingdome and the upholding of the said plantacon: Wherefore o^f will and pleasure is and we doe by these presents will, require and commaund all and singular Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, and Deanes within their severall dyoces and jurisdiecons, that forthwith uppon sight of these o^r Lres patents, they commaund and cause the same or the true breife thereof to be read and published in all the severall parish Churches o^f and within their severall dyoces, precincts and jurisdiecons, and that the Churchwardens of every severall parishe shall gather and collect all such some & somes of money as shall be freely and voluntariely given & contributed to the purposes aforesaid, and the same being gathered and collected forthwith to pay and deliver over unto the said Capteyne Christopher Levett or to such person or persons as shall by him in writing under his hand and seale thereunto authorized and appointed whom we doe think most fitt in regard of his said employ-

ment to be trusted with the disposing of the same. In witnes whereof we have caused these o^r lres to be made patents for the space of one whole yeare next ensuing the date of these presents to endure. Witnes &c

Maie itt please yo^r most ex^t Ma^{tie} This con-
teyneth yo^r Ma^{ties} graunt for a generall and free
contribucon to be collected of such of yo^r Ma^{ties}
subjectes as shalbe thereunto willing for the mayn-
tenance of the plantacon in Newe England and to
be paid to Capteyne Christopher Levett whom
yo^r Ma^{tie} is pleased to trust therewith in respect
of yo^r Ma^{ties} resolucon to appoint him Governor
there.

And is donne by order from the Councell Board
signified by S^r Will^m Beecher.

(Signed.)

Ro. HEATH.

(Indorsed.)

February 1627.

Exp^t apud Westm^r undecimo die Februarii
An R R. Carol. tertio

P. WOODWARD,
Dep^t: May^r

PARDO'S EXPLORATION OF SOUTH CAR- OLINA AND GEORGIA, IN 1566-7.

JOAN PARDO, a native of Ouenza, was one of the most efficient officers and bravest soldiers in the force of Melendez. During the absence of that commander, he was sent to the relief of Fort St. Philip, at Santa Elena, or Port Royal. Melendez, on his arrival at that post, dispatched Pardo into the interior to visit such caciques as had shown dispositions of friendship, and to fortify any position leading to New Spain. Pardo accordingly advanced a hundred and fifty leagues inland, finding the land fertile. He built a fort in the province of the Cacique Coava, at the foot of a mountain. As he was about to proceed, he received orders from Melendez to return and take command of Fort St. Philip. He then returned, leaving some soldiers in his little fort, to cultivate the friendship of the natives. Thus much we glean from Barcia's "Ensayo Cronologico" (115-128), and this was doubtless the *first march* mentioned in the following document, which styles the place not Coava, but Joara. Barcia, however, makes no allusion to the second march, and has probably confounded the two. The journal of Joan de la Vandera, here given, is of the second march, in which he ascended the valley of the Savannah, crossed the river, reaching the head-waters of the Chatahochee by the Toccoa, and descending to Coosa, where he obtained tidings of Tuscaloosa, and returned.

The Spanish is given by Buckingham Smith,

Esq., in his "Coleccion de varios Documentos para la historia de la Florida y Tierras adyacentes," taken from the copy made by Muñoz from the original in Simancas.

Mr. Smith, to whom the translation was submitted before going to press, has made the following note:

"A narrative of the first march made by Pardo, and bearing his signature, of which I have a carefully taken copy, exists at the Louja, in Seville, and is of about the size of this of the second expedition; and also another of about half the size, which was presented by Francisco Martinez, a soldier, to Garcia Osorio, captain-general of the island of Cuba. It will be observed that some portions of the country are those visited by Soto in the year 1540, several of the towns are spoken of by the same names, and that two women were cacias on the occasions in Outifachiqui.

"Since publishing the memoir in Spanish of Vandera, from the copy of J. B. Muñoz, in the Royal Academy of History, at Madrid, I have had an opportunity to compare the print with the original, in which I find three names there thus spelled: (1) Guionae, (2) Tegaya, (3) Aguacari (once). The figures 1, 2, 3, are references from the same numbers in the text of the narrative."

J. G. S.

Memoir of Joan de la Vandera, giving an account of the towns and land of Florida, through which Captain Joan Pardo entered in the years-1566-7, to discover a road to New Spain.

Memoir of the towns and quality of land in each town of the provinces of Florida, through which Captain Joan Pardo penetrated in 1566-7, in search of a way from the Point of St. Elena, in those provinces, to New Spain. It is as follows:

He left St. Elena,* with his company, conformably to this design, and the day he started he slept at a town called Uscamacu. It is an island this, surrounded by rivers; soil sandy, and of very good clay for pots, tiles, and other necessary things. There are in this country good pieces of land for maize, and many grape vines.

From Uscamacu he proceeded right to another place called Ahoya,† where he halted and slept. This Ahoya is on an island. Some spots are surrounded by rivers, the rest is like Terra Firma, a reasonable land for maize, having also many stocks of vine with much bramble.

From Ahoya he proceeded straight to another town called Ahoyabe, a small place subject to Ahoya, and the same soil as Ahoya.

From Ahoyabe he went straight to another town

* Santa Elena is Port Royal. Hilton's Relation in Force's "Historical Tracts."

† These two places are mentioned by Barcia ("Ensayo Cronologico," p. 141), as Escumacu and Oya.

called Coçao;* the chief is a pretty great cacique, and has much good land, like the rest described, and many tracts of rocky land, where maize, wheat, barley, and the vine, all kinds of fruits and vegetables can be raised, because there are fresh streams and rivers, and tolerable land for every thing.

From the town of Cozao he proceeded straight to another, a village of an overseer of that of Cozao; the soil of this place is good, but there is little of it.

From this village he proceeded straight to another called El Enfrenado (the bridled); the soil is wretched, although there are many spots of good ground like the rest described.

From El Enfrenado he proceeded straight to another town called Guioñaer (1), from whence to the Point of St. Helena is forty leagues; the road by which he went was somewhat difficult, but the ground will bring all that in Cozao can be raised, and even better; there are some large and deep marshes, but this is caused by the great levelness of the country.

From Guioñaer he went direct to Canos, which the Indians call Canosi, and by another name, Cofetacque;† there are in the limits of this land three or four good-sized rivers, one, and even two, very large; there are some small marshes, that any one, even a boy, can traverse on foot; there are in this tract, high valleys of much stone and rocks, and dells; it is a very good reddish soil, in fact, much better than all those mentioned.

Canos is a land near which one of the two large rivers‡ passes, and other streams; it has very extensive and very good meadows; and here and henceforward much maize is reaped, and there is a great quantity of large and very good grapes, and bad smaller and larger of many kinds; in fine, it is a land in which to plant a chief town. It is fifty leagues to St. Elena, and about twenty leagues to the sea; one can reach it by the said river running through the country, and may go much farther up by the same river, and so likewise by the other river that passes near Guioñaer.

From Canos he went straight to another town called Jagaya (2), a very important country, without marshes, open and little wooded, black and

red, very good, having abundance of good water, with springs and brooks.

From Jagaya he went straight to another town called Gueza, a land neither more nor less than the preceding—very abundant in good.

From Gueza he went straight to another place called Aracuchi, also a very good land.

From Aracuchi he went straight to another town called Otariyatiqui,* which is the name of the cacique, and language of much of the country onward—land very abundant in good.

From this Otari to another country called Guatari,† is some fifteen or sixteen leagues, to the right and lower down from the north than this other; in this there were and are two cacicas, who are ladies, and of no small authority compared to the other caciques, for in their retinue they have pages and ladies. It is a rich land; there are in all the towns very good houses and round huts of earth, very large and very good; it is a land of mountain and good plain as ever was in the world: this place we saw, spending twenty days there, on coming back; by this place passes a very large river, which comes to Sauxpa and Usi, where salt is made near the sea, sixty leagues from Santa Elena. From Santa Elena to this Guatari is eighty leagues, and any ship, they say, can ascend this same river over twenty leagues.

From Otariyatiqui he went straight to another town called Quinahaqui, where another large river passes; it is a very, very good land.

From the town mentioned, towards the left, twelve leagues off, is another town called Issa,‡ which has beautiful meads, and the whole country very fine, with many rivers and springs. In the jurisdiction of this Issa, we found three very good crystal mines: these are registered, in fact, as though they were to be put to immediate profit. All this we saw and heard on our way back to Santa Elena.

From Quinahaqui he went straight to another town called Aguquiri (3), which is an abundant and fertile land.

From Aguquiri he went straight to another place called Joara;§ this is near the mountains, and it is where Joan Pardo arrived on his

* Coosawhatchie?

† This town was reached by De Soto in his expedition, and Biedma (Smith's "Coleccion," p. 50), mentions its being then governed by a female chief. He says: "It was on the bank of a river that we believed to be the River St. Elena, where the licentiate Aillon was." He writes the name Cofetachique, so that the accent evidently fell on the syllable *ac* or *ach*. The "Relaçam Verdadeira" (Ed. 1844), calls it Cufitachiqui, and also mentions the female chief. Can the present Cuffee-ton be a corruption of this Indian word?

‡ The Savannah.

* According to Adair (see Smith's "Fontaneda," p. 41), the Cherokees called the mountain portion of their territory Ottare.

† Probably Wateree, as we may judge by a Spaniard's first efforts to say water.

‡ Issi, in Chahita, means deer, and Issa is apparently identical with Ais, which Romans describes as on Indian River. See "Fontaneda," p. 40, notes.

§ Joara resembles "Xuala, eight days march," says Biedma, "north of Cofitachique, in a mountainous tract, in which the Espíritu Santo river took its rise." The "Relaçam" makes it two hundred and fifty leagues from Cufitachiqui.

first march, and where his sergeant remained. I can say that it is as fair land as there is in the best of all Spain, for all that men can desire to raise there. It is a hundred leagues to Santa Elena.

From Joara he went, by the mountains, straight ahead to another town called Tocax,* where we spent three days in crossing; in this range there is an abundance of grapes, chestnuts, nuts, and great quantity of other fruits; it is better than the Sierra Morena, because there are many meads in it, and the land is by no means rugged. The land in Tocax is very good, where large farms of any crop may be made.

From Tocax he went straight to another town called Cauchi,† a very important land; henceforward it can vie with Andalusia, and the whole of it is very rich.

From Cauchi he went straight to Tanasqui, which we delayed three days in reaching through a desert tract; it is so rich a land that I cannot tell how it enchants me.

From Tanasqui he went straight to another town called Solameco,‡ and by another named Chiaha;§ it is a very rich and broad land, a great town surrounded by very fine rivers; around this spot, a league, two leagues, and three leagues off, more and less, are many villages, all surrounded by rivers; there are many blissful vales, much good grapes, much medlars; in fact, it is a land for angels.

From Solameco he went straight westward to a town called Chalaume, which we were three days in reaching through an uninhabited tract, and where we found ridges more rugged than the one named; in these strongholds through which we passed, the land is very rich, agreeable, and airy; on ascending one of the hills we found metallic earth, and asking the alchemists, they declared with oaths that it was of silver.¶ We reached Chalaume, as good a situation as to the country about it as the city of Cordova, having very extensive and fine plains; there we found grapes as good as there are in Spain. I can say that it is a land which seems as if it had been cultivated by Spaniards, it is so good.

From Chalaume he went straight to another

* Toccoa?

† The word Chattahoochee is not much abridged in Ca-u-chi.

‡ Talimeco, near Coftachequi, is interpreted by Mr. Smith, Tali minko, Rock chief.

§ Chiaha is apparently the Chiha mentioned by Biedma (*ut sup.* 52), "very abundant in provisions: situated on an island in Espirita Santo river, which from its source has very large islands." The "Relaçam Verdadeira" (p. 45), mentions it as twelve days from Cuti-fachiqui, and as subject to the cacique of Coça.

¶ This is, perhaps, the earliest notice of the Cherokee silver mines, the existence of which, long doubted, has now been recognized.

place, two leagues off, called Satapo, from which we turned back; it is a considerable town of good houses, having much maize, and wild fruit, the land rich and very pleasant. All these towns and those behind are situated near very fine rivers.

From Satapo we should have to go straight to Cosaque;* I believe, from the information that I obtained from Indians, and from a soldier of the company, who reached it and returned to give an account of what he saw, that it is five or six days' march to Cossa,† and is a very sparsely peopled land, for there are only three villages,—the first, two days' journey from Satapo, is called Tasqui; in the two days' march, there is good land, and three large rivers; and a little further on, another place called Tasquiqui, and another day's journey on another, a ruined town, called Oltifar,—all good level land; and two days' journey on from that deserted place, is a village; and about a league further, —. Cossa is a large town, the greatest there is by the way we went—from Santa Elena till reaching there; it will hold some 150 heads of family—that is, by the size of the town; it is a richer place than any we have mentioned; usually a great many Indians are there; it is situated on low ground at the foot of a mountain; at half a league, a quarter, and a league off, there are very many large towns; it is a very abundant land; it is under the meridian, and even less.

From Cossa we should have had to go straight to Trascaluzza, the last of the Florida towns; from Cossa to Trascasa is seven days' journey; and in all the way there are, I believe, two or three towns only, the rest is desert.‡

Trascaluzza§ is said to be under the sun at mid-day; and thence to the territory of New Spain it is, some say nine days' journey, others say eleven, others thirteen—the majority, nine days' journey, all of desert; and about half way of all this road, is a place of four or five houses and afterwards pursuing the same direction, the first town there is belongs to New Spain, as they say.

I beg our Lord to use it for his service. Amen.

Given at the Point of Santa Elena, January 23, 1569.

Joandeta vander a S

* These towns are not mentioned by De Soto's chroniclers, who give the names of Coste and Tali.

† Coosa in the "Relaçam Verdadeira," p. 53, is Coça.

‡ Biedma mentions only Italisi between Coosa and Tazsaluzza, and the "Relaçam Verdadeira," Tallimuchase, Yana, Ullibahali, Toasi, and Tallise.

§ Tuscaloosa.

THE FIRST TROPHY OF THE REVOLUTION.

SIR: Without any desire to detract from the merits of Mr. Parker's grandfather in seizing, after the main-body of the enemy had moved forward towards Concord, the gun of a *drunken soldier who had fallen out of the ranks*—a questionable "trophy," at the best—I have considered it appropriate to copy, for the *Magazine*, a portion of a paper which was read before the Historical Society of New York, on the 3d of May, 1859; at which time the musket, referred to, was exhibited by the speaker:

After referring to the ill-feeling which had arisen between the colonial government, and its auxiliaries, on the one side, and the people on the other; and to the repeated attempts of the soldiery to cut down the Liberty-pole which had graced "*the Common*" for several years, the speaker remarked that—On the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of January, 1770, the soldiers repeated their attempts to destroy the Liberty-pole. The last of these was successful; and the rancor of the assailants was so far carried out, that they were not satisfied until they had sawed the pole into pieces and piled it up in front of Montanye's—the head-quarters of the "*Sons of Liberty*."

It appears that the Sons of Liberty had raised objections to the employment of the soldiers by the inhabitants, as destructive of the interests of the laboring classes; and there is but little doubt that this was intended as a retaliatory measure. To take all the matters into consideration, a meeting was called; and on the 17th of January, upward of three thousand assembled at the stump of the Liberty-pole; at which measures were adopted to erect another pole, to compel the soldiers to remain within their barracks after roll-call, and to prevent the employment of them by the inhabitants. On the following day (*January 18, 1770*), scurrilous handbills signed "Sixteenth Regiment," were posted throughout the city, casting reflections on the Sons of Liberty, and putting at defiance the authority of the citizens, as well as their wishes, expressed in the resolutions passed on the preceding day. Three soldiers who were engaged in posting these placards, were seized by Isaac Sears, Walter Quackenbos, and some other members of the Sons of Liberty; and, after a sharp contest, they were conveyed to the mayor's office. An attempt having been made to rescue the prisoners, Captain Sears kept them at bay, until a reinforcement of twenty men from the lower barracks, made their appearance; and, with cutlasses and bayonets, appeared determined to rescue the prisoners. The citizens in the vicinity were entirely unarmed, but perceiving the nature

of the conflict and the character of the combatants, they immediately seized upon such means of defence as were within their grasp, and wrenching the stakes from the carts and sleighs about them, they stood on the defensive. The mayor now ordered the soldiers to their barracks, when they reluctantly retreated towards Golden Hill.* At this place they met another reinforcement of regulars, led by one who is supposed to have been an officer in disguise; and, by his orders, the united parties made a furious attack on the people who had followed them. An attempt at defence was made by those who had secured weapons; but they presented but a sorry opposition to the bayonets and cutlasses of the regulars, and many of them speedily retired. Pursuing those who ran, they were, themselves, soon pursued by those who had reached the ground in response to the summons which had flown into every shop and store in the city; and the Sons of Liberty speedily surrounded the assailants, dealing such blows upon them as their homely weapons permitted, and quietly disarming them to prevent the spread of mischief. Another reinforcement of soldiery attempted, in vain, to reach and rescue their comrades, and simultaneous attacks on the front and rear of the people were now threatened. At this moment a party of officers interfered, and the military were ordered to their barracks, and the "BATTLE OF GOLDEN HILL" ended. In this first conflict of the War of the American Revolution, both the military and the citizens suffered severely. Francis Field, a Friend, was wounded in the cheek while standing in his own door. Three other citizens were wounded, one was killed with a bayonet, and a sailor was cut down. The soldiers, also, were severely handled, and some of them were badly beaten. Massachusetts may refer, with honest pride, to her early sacrifice at Lexington, and to the massacre in King-street, in March, 1770; but to the city of New York justly belongs the honor of laying the first offering on the altar of her country.

Among those who responded to the call of his country, and struggle for the mastery with the armed soldiery on Golden Hill, was a chair-maker's apprentice, named Michael Smith. Small in stature and a minor, he was, nevertheless, every inch a man; and when the messengers from the Hill reached his shop in Broad-street, he seized the turned leg of a chair, and with that as his only weapon, he ran to the scene of strife. A native of this city, the story of her wrongs was familiar to his ears; and he had expressed his sympathy for her cause by uniting with one of the train-bands which had been organized for her

* That portion of John-street which is between Cliff-street and Burling Slip.

defence. With a degree of courage which did him honor, he had no sooner reached the field than he attacked a grenadier with his club; and with such success did he wield his chair-leg, that his victim speedily surrendered. The musket, belts, bayonet, and cartridge-box of the grenadier were his trophies; and when the close of the affray allowed of his return to his home, the accoutrements which he wore dragged on the floor of the dwelling. From that moment he ceased to be an apprentice; and when the Colony organized its First regiment, *without bounty or persuasion he entered the service of his country.* The trusty musket and bayonet which he had taken from the British grenadier, became his constant companions; and when peace and the independence of his country were secured, he returned to the walks of private life. Ninety-six years were the measure of his days; and at a recent date,* surrounded by his grandchildren and their children,—the last of the Sons of Liberty in New York—he surrendered his spirit into the hands of his Maker. The old musket—the trophy of his boyish gallantry, the companion of his manhood, the friend of his old age—still lingers among his great-grandchildren; and the privilege has been given to me, Mr. President, to exhibit it to the Society. Like many of the veterans of the War of the Revolution, who are still spared as mementoes of the past, if not like all of them, it is quite rusty and much the worse for wear; but, as it is, undoubtedly, the first trophy of the war, it merits your respectful consideration.

About noon, the next day (*Jan. 19, 1770*), the troubles were renewed; and a party of sailors and one of soldiers joined in the affray. One of the seamen was run through with a bayonet; and when the mayor came on the ground, and ordered the troops to disperse, his order was entirely disregarded. Again the summons passed through the streets, and, once more, the Sons of Liberty hastened to the rescue; but the soldiers recollecting the reception they had met with on the preceding day, hastily retired. In the afternoon of the same day, a party of troops attacked a number of citizens who had assembled in the Common, opposite the New Jail; and a desperate conflict ensued. Heavy blows were given and received; some of the assailants were disarmed, and all were driven back to their quarters.

Of these affrays—the first in the War of the Revolution—a letter dated “NEW YORK, *Jan. 22,*” and published in “*The St. James Chronicle, or British Evening Post*, No. 1412, London, March

15, 1770,” thus speaks: “We are all in Confusion in this City; the Soldiers have cut and blowed up the Liberty-Pole, and have caused much Trouble between the Inhabitants: On Friday last between Burling Slip and the Fly Market, was an Engagement between the Inhabitants and the Soldiers, where much Blood was spilt: One Sailor got run through the Body, who since died: One man got his Skull cut in the most cruel manner. On Saturday the Hall Bell rang for an alarm, when was another Battle between the Inhabitants and Soldiers; but the Soldiers met with Rubbers, the chiefest Part being Sailors with Clubs to revenge the Death of their Brother, which they did with Courage, and made them all run to their Barracks. What will be the end of this God knows.”

Speaking of this affair, Lieut.-governor Colden, in his dispatch to the Home Government, No. 9, “New York, 21 Feb’y, 1770,” says: “An ill-humor had been artfully worked up between the Townspeople and soldiers, which produced several affrays, and daily, by means of wicked incendiaries, grew more serious. At last some Townspeople began to arm, and the Soldiers rushed from their Barracks to support their fellow Soldiers. Had it not been for the interposition of the magistrates, and of the most respectable Inhabitants, and of the Officers of the Army, it had become a very dangerous affair—as it was, only a few wounds and bruises were received on both sides.”

As that musket—“taken and preserved, as a memorial of *victory*” (Vide WEBSTER’S Dictionary under “ТРОФЕЙ”),—is still held by the great-grandchildren of its captor, and may be seen by all who are curious in such matters; may I not claim (with all respect to Capt. Parker: the massacre at Lexington—where was no “*victory*,” on either side; the drunken, weak-kneed regular; and all others whom it may concern), that January 19, 1770, preceded April 19, 1775; that a musket taken in *conflict*, wherein its owner was disarmed, was truly a “*trophy*,” and that one taken by those who had run away, and who returned to the field, after their enemy had retired, from a drunken, *unresisting* soldier who had fallen out of the ranks of that enemy, was not a “*trophy*” in any sense of the term?

If I am correct *New York*, instead of *Boston*, possesses “the First *Trophy* of the War of the Revolution.”

H. B. D.

MORRISANIA, July 1, 1860.

[In justice to Mr. Loring, we must state that he alluded to the claim of New York, in his paper. We gave only an extract, so much as related strictly to the Parker musket.—ED.]


* He was born in Beaver-street, New York, May 3, 1750, and he died in Grand-street, in this city, April 24, 1846. It will be seen that the apprentice was twenty years old at the time of this affray.

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY BIBLIOGRAPHY.

No. II.

AMERICAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ADVERTISED
IN THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

- 1749.—Proposals for Publishing a Map of Pa., N. J., and N. Y., and the lower Counties. By Lewis Evans. Price two pieces of 8 each.
- " Aug.—A Particular Relation of the Dreadful Earthquake, &c., at Lima and Callao, in Peru. Translated from the original Spanish. Price 9d.
- " A Collection of the works of Thomas Chalkley, in two parts.
- " Nov.—Some Remarks on Abel Morgan's Answer to Samuel Finley, and a note to the people called Quakers. Price 3d.
1750. Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism,—on the Idea of a Patriot King: attributed to Bolingbroke. Franklin. 1s. 6d.
- " May.—Meditations on Divine Subjects. By Mrs. Mary Loyd; with an account of her life and character. By E. Pemberton. David Hall, printer. 2s.
- " June 7.—A Short Treatise on the Visible Kingdom of Christ. By Thomas James. Franklin & Hall. Price 6d.
- " Letters from the Dead to the Living. By Pularites. Franklin & Hall. 9d.
- " Anti Pædorantism Defended:—A reply to Mr. Samuel Finley's Vindication of a charitable plea for the speechless, etc. By Abel Morgan. Franklin & Hall. 3s. 6d.
- " A Discourse on the Preparation of the body for the Small Pox. By Dr. Adam Thompson, of Philad.
- " The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada, etc. By Cadwallader Colden. Price 12s.
1751. March.—A Letter to a Friend; containing remarks on a Discourse Concerning the Preparation of the body for the Small Pox. By Dr. John Kearsley. Franklin & Hall. 1s.
- " June.—A Defence of Dr. Thompson's Discourse on the Small Pox, etc. By Dr. Alexander Hamilton, of Maryland.
- " Medicina Britannica. By Dr. Thos. Short; with a preface, by Mr. John Bartram, botanist of Penn., and notes. Franklin & Hall.
1752. Feb. 11.—A Sermon on Education. By Rev. Richard Peters. Franklin & Hall. 1s.
- " The Economy of Human Life. 3d edition. For sale at the new printing office. 1s. 6d.
- " A Map of Philad. and parts adjacent; with a Perspective View of the State House. For sale by Nicholas Scull, Geo. Heap, Wm. Bradford & David Hall. 5s.
1753. July.—A Map Pa., N. J., N. Y., and the 3 Lower Counties in Delaware. By Lewis Evans. Price one Spanish dollar, plain. Two dollars on fine writing paper.
- " Sept. 28.—Proposals for publishing an East Prospect of the City of Philad. By Geo. Heap—7 feet 4 in. long—to be engraved in England. Twenty shillings subscription.
- " Oct. 19.—Noetica; or the First Principles of Knowledge. 3s. 9d.
- " Ethica, or the First Principles of Moral Philosophy.
- " The Laws of the Province of N. J., from 1702 to 1752. By Saml. Nevell. £1 10s.
- " April 26.—The Value of a Child, or Motives for the Good Education of Children. Price 6d. Franklin & Hall.
- " A General Idea of the College of Mirania, &c., addressed to the Trustees for the establishment of a college in N. Y. 1s. 6d.
- " A Sermon. By S. Davies, V. D. M., preached at Newcastle.
- " June 7.—A Poem on Visiting the Academy at Philad., June, 1753. By Mr. Smith, of Long Island.
- " Nov. 29.—A Candid Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Herrnhutters, commonly called Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, etc. By Henry Rinnius. Wm. Bradford, publisher.
1754. May 23.—Serious Considerations on the Present State of the Affairs of the Northern Colonies. Price 6d. Franklin & Hall.
- " June 13. Remarks on Some Articles of the Seceders' New Covenant, and their Act of Presbytery, etc. By Saml. Delup, A. M. Published at Lancaster. Price 6d.
- " July 11. The Youth's entertaining Amusement; or, a Plain Guide to Psalmody, etc. By W. Dawson, writing-master, Philad. Price 2s.
- " August 22. Devout Exercises of the Heart. By Dr. Watts, reprint. Wm. Dunlap, Lancaster.
- " Sept. 19.—Personal Affliction and Frequent Reflection upon Human Life, of great use to lead MAN to the Remembrance of GOD; a Sermon. By W. Smith, M. A. Price 9d.
1755. May 8.—Proposals for Publishing, by Subscription "Some Observations upon the Provinces of N. Y., the Jerseys, Penna., Maryland and Virginia, in 4 Dissertations, etc. By J. Belchier, A. M., Vicar of Barton, England." Price, to subscribers, £1 sterling. (Was this book ever published?)
- " July 3d.—A Sermon Preached before the Freemasons, June 24, 1755. By Wm. Smith, M. A. Price 9d. Franklin & Hall.
- " July 12.—Proposals for Publishing, by Sub-

- scription, a Map of the British Colonies in America, etc. By Lewis Evans.
1755. Sept. 25.—Unanimity & Public Spirit; a Sermon Preached at Carlisle, after Braddock's Defeat. By Thos. Barton; with a Letter from Rev. Wm. Smith, etc. Franklin & Hall.
- " The Qualifications, Character, and Duties, of a Good Minister of Jesus Christ Considered; a Sermon. By Rev. Jno. Gates.
- " Dec. 4.—Observations on the Late & Present Conduct of the French; with regard to their Encroachments upon the British Colonies in North America, etc. Published in Boston. Price 1s. 6d.
1756. Jan. 3.—A Narrative of the Sufferings and Surprising Deliverance of William and Elizabeth Fleming; taken by Capt. Jacobs and the Indians under his Command, etc. W. Dunlap, Printer. A 2d edition afterwards published. Lancaster. Price 6d.
- " Jan. 29.—A Prospective Plan of the Battle near Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755; with an Explanation and History thereof. By Saml. Blodgett. Published in Boston. Price 3s. 9d.
- " Feb. 19.—3d Edition of the Life, Adventures, etc., of Duncan Cameron, a Soldier in Sir Peter Halket's Regiment. Price 6d.
- " March 18.—Kawanio Ohe Keeteru; a True Relation of a Bloody Battle Fought between George & Lewis, in the year 1755. Jas. Chattin, publisher, 2d Edition. Price 4d.
- " April 8.—The Happiness of Rewarding the Enemies of our Religion and Liberty Represented, etc.; a Sermon to Capt. Vanderspiegle's company of Volunteers, Preached Feb. 15, 1756. By Gilbert Tennent, A. M.
- " April 15.—The Christian's Duty to Render to Cæsar, etc., Addressed to the Quakers in Relation to the Payment of the £60,000 tax. Franklin & Hall. Price 6d.
- " May 13.—A Sermon, Explaining the Duties of Christian Subjects to their Sovereign, etc. By Rev. Israel Acrelius, M. A. Franklin & Hall.
- " May 27.—A Short Address to Persons of all Denominations, Occasioned by the Alarm of an Intended Invasion. By the Rev. George Whitfield,—3d edition. Franklin & Hall. 4d. First edition published in London.
- " An Address to those Quakers who Perversely Refused to Pay any Regard to the Late Provincial Fast, May 21, 1756, etc. James Chattin, printer. Price 6d.
-  Chattin in a short time refused to sell this pamphlet; it was then advertised by "Black Harry, bookbinder, in Letitia Court."
- " June 10.—The Lawfulness of Defensive War; a Sermon. By Jno. Abraham Ledimus. Jas. Chattin, publisher. Price 6d.
1756. July 27.—Proposals for Publishing a *second* edition of "A Voyage to the South Sea, in the Years 1740–41, in the Wager, man-of-war,—one of Commodore Anson's Squadron, etc. By John Bulkeley and John Cummins, late Gunner and Carpenter of the Wager." Price, one Spanish milled dollar apiece,—to be published by Jas. Chattin.
- " August 12.—The Second Edition, with Additions, of "A Remonstrance," by Obadiah Honesty, in the Case of the Rev. Mr. Smith; with some Remarks on his being Called before the House of Assembly,—to be sold by Black Harry. Price 4d.
1757. Feb. 17.—Proposals for Printing, by Subscription, a Translation of Three French Volumes, printed at Paris by Order of the French King, in the Year 1756, and Found in a Prize Lately Taken, Entitled: "A Memorial Containing a Summary Account of Facts, in Answer to the Observations of the English Ministry, Addressed to the Courts of Europe," etc; giving an Account of all the Transactions in America, from 1749 to 1756, etc. Price, 1 Spanish milled dollar,—to be published by Jas. Chattin, Philad.
- " March 3d.—Bulkeley's Voyage to the South Seas, now published.
1758. Jan. 26.—The Great Scots Prophet; or, Some Remarkable Passages of the Life and Death of Mr. Alexander Veden, late Minister of the Gospel at New Glenluce, in Galloway, etc. Jas. Chattin, printer. 6d.
- " Feb. 9.—Robert Eastburn; A Narrative of his Captivity (among the Indians), with Preface. By Rev. Gilbert Tennent. Printed and to be sold by W. Bradford. 1s.
- " Feb. 16.—Reflections on Courtship and Marriage, in Two Letters to a Friend, etc. Jas. Chattin, printer. 3d edition.
- " The New American Magazine,—to be Published at Woodbridge, New Jersey, is now Published for January.
- " March 10.—The Real Christian's Hope in Death, and an Account of the Edifying Behaviour of Several Persons of Piety, in their Last Moments, etc. By Rev. J. J. Zubly, of S. C. Price 2s. 6d.
- " April 14.—Proposals for Printing a Map of the Improved Part of Pennsylvania. By Nicholas Scull. 15s., plain.
- " The Christian Soldier's Duty, etc.; A Sermon Preached April 5, 1757, in Christ Church, before 1st Battalion Royal American Regiment. By Wm. Smith, M. A., Provost of the College. James Chattin, printer. 1s.

1758. April 21.—An Address to the People of New England, Respecting the Very Great Importance of Attaching the Indians to their Interests, etc. By Saml. Hopkins, A. M., Pastor of Church in Springfield. Printed in Boston, 1753—being a Conclusion to the Historical Memoirs Relating to the *Housatunnuk* Indians, etc. By Rev. John Sergeant.
- " May 19.—A New Exercise to be Observed by His Majesty's Troops, in the Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland. Published in N. Y. Price 1s.
- " A memorial of Some of the Part Owners and Proprietors of the Patents of Minisink and Waywayanda, Bordering on the Crown Lands, in the Colony of N. Y., etc. Published in N. Y., by order of the General Assembly.
- " Proposals for Publishing "A Common-place Concordance of the Holy Bible, after a Method Entirely New," etc.
- " May 23.—The Detection Detected; or a Vindication of the Rev. Mr. Dellap and New-castle Presbytery, from the Charge of Injurious Reasonings and False Representations, Exhibited Against them by the Rev. Messieurs Gellatly & Arnot. By Robert Smith, Minister of the Gospel at Pequea; with a Letter to the Author on the same Subject, by Rev. Mr. Samuel Finley. Wm. Dunlap, printer. Philad. Price 1s. 6d.
- " June 16.—Elixir Magnum; The Philosopher's Stone Found Out. Being a Certain and Infallible Method of Getting Silver and Gold out of the Earth in Great Plenty,—by way of an Address to the Legislative Power in North America. James Chattin, printer. 6d.
- " June 29.—The Relaxation of War; A Hero's Philosophy. A Poem. Written by the King of Prussia. W. Dunlap, printer. 3d.
- " July 20.—The Polite Philosopher; or an Essay on that Art which makes a Man Happy in Himself, and Agreeable to Others. W. Dunlap. Price 1s.
- " July 28.—An Abridgment of Mr. Hopkins' Historical Memoirs, Relating to the Housatunnuk or Stockbridge Indians. Published by Franklin & Hall. 9d.
- " Aug. 4.—Proposals for Printing 18 Sermons Adapted to the Present Dangerous and Distressing Circumstances of Our Country and Nation. By Rev. Gilbert Tennent. 7s. 6d. per Volume.
- " Aug. 13.—Serious Reflections on the Times; A Poem. By a Minister of the Gospel. James Chattin, printer. 4d.
- " Aug. 26.—Gilbert Tennent's "Eighteen Sermons," now Published.

1758. Sept. 1.—A Sermon Preached at the Church of Lewes, in Delaware, July 8, 1757 (Fast Day). By Rev. Matthias Harris. James Chattin, printer. 1s.
- " Oct. 27.—Proposals to Publish "The Way to Health, Long Life and Happiness; or, A Discourse on Temperance," etc., etc. By Thomas Kyon, Student in Physic. Price 7s. 6d.
- " Nov. 17.—Proposals for Publishing "The New American Magazine. By Jas. Parker, of Woodbridge,"—(by Sylvanus Americanus.)
- " Nov. 17.—Just Published "The American Magazine, a Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies," for Oct., 1757,—No. 1. To be Continued, monthly, by a Society of Gentlemen. Bradford, printer, Philad.
- " Dec. 8.—The Child's New Plaything, or Best Amusement, etc.,—(a Primer.) Published by Jas. Chattin, Philad. 1s.
- " Dec. 29.—The Curse of Meroz; or the Danger of Neutrality in the Cause of God and Our Country,—A Sermon. By Saml. Finley, A. M. James Chattin, printer. 1s.
- T. W.

PHILA., Feb. 1, 1860.

Societies and their Proceedings.

FOREIGN.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, at Copenhagen, held its annual meeting at the Palace of Christiansborg, on the 13th of May, 1860, *His Majesty, King Frederick VII., in the chair.*

The secretary, Professor C. C. Rafn, read the report of the Society's undertakings and state, in the year 1859, and then produced the works published by it during the same period: a new volume (for 1858, with four plates) of the "Annals of Northern Archaeology and History," containing Remarks on Beowulf, and of the name of Lodbrok, among the Anglo-Saxons, by Frederick Schiern;—On the Sanscrit root of the verb "vera," by L. Warming;—On the early history of the Savolaxians, by A. J. Europæus;—The Eulldarins in Icelandic, edited by Conrad Gislason;—Objects from the Iron Age found in Scania, and described by N. G. Bruzelius;—Mounds from the Stone and Bronze Ages, discovered in Sieland, and described by V. Boye;—Dispatches from the Polish Legation in Copenhagen, from the original manuscript in the library of Count Ossolinsky in Lemberg, translated by Edwin M. Thorson;—A Description of Iceland (of the year 1614), by Dan-

iel Streyc (Vetterus), translated from the Polish original and communicated, with an introduction, by Edwin M. Thorson, to which have been subjoined some remarks by Sigurd Jonasson;—Historical Notices regarding Bishop Liuderich and Archbishop Unne of Bremen, called forth by a communication of Senator Adam of Bremen, by J. Königsfeldt;—On a descent in England, projected by King Valdemar Atterdag of Denmark, in connection with the Franks, with reference to original documents, published by A. Germain, at Montpellier, by Frederick Schiern. Also the continuation, for 1856 and 1857, of the Society's *Archæological Review*, containing the annual reports and critical notices of several historical, antiquarian, and linguistic works, which have been presented to the Society.

The remaining part of the "Lexicon Poëticum antiquæ linguæ Septentrionalis," by the late Sveinbiørn Egilsson, is expected soon to be ready from the press; the next volume of the "Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord," later.

Next the secretary produced some specimens of vernacular Esquimaux literature from Greenland, received from Dr. Henry J. Rink, inspector of South Greenland, according to whose proposal a printing-office has been established at Godthaab (Noungine), and a lithographic press, procured. The said specimens consisted of Vol. I. of "Kaladlit Okalluktuaillait," Greenlandic popular traditions, written down by natives and illustrated by xylographies, designed and executed by a native, two lithographed local maps, and eight views of remarkable sites, among which one of the ruins of Kaksiársuk, the episcopal residence of Gardar.

His Majesty the King exhibited several very remarkable Northern antiquities, lately acquired for his cabinet, among others a collection from the Stone Age, found probably on the very place of fabrication, at Jyderup, in Sieland, viz.: a great grindstone, and 39 pieces of weapons and implements partly incomplete; several bronze objects—among others a hook with spiral ornaments on its rounded front side, found at Sio, in the parish of Gauntofte, in Fionia; a great ring with particular Roman ornaments, found in Slesvig; two spiral arm-rings, and a spiral finger-ring, of gold. Of some of these objects delineations are prepared for the annual report to be communicated to the *Archæological Review*, and in the "Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord."

His Majesty read a report of the discovery of a curious Runic stone found in the peninsula of Helgenes in Fionia; Professor Rafn explained the inscription of this stone. The King exhibited a collection of 88 silver coins, found in the neighborhood of Hillerød in Sieland, from the time of King Eric of Pomerania, and coined in cities situated on the Baltic, several of them at Stralsund and Revel.

General Fibiger, commander-in-chief of the artillery, produced a collection of autographed designs of old iron guns, forged or founded, from the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; belonging, most of them, to the arsenal of the Royal Artillery of Copenhagen, some also to that of the Castle of Czarskoïe Selo, near St. Petersburg. He communicated a series of remarks serving to illustrate the designs exhibited.

Councillor C. J. Thomsen, inspector of the Museum of Northern Antiquities, communicated some remarks on the conservation of antiquities of trees found in turf-pits.

Next were exhibited several arrow-heads of flint, belonging to E. Schmidt's collection of northern antiquities.

The Norwegian government had presented to the Society the great work on the "Cathedral of Thronheim," published by its order, the text of which is due to Professor P. A. Munch, while the designs have been executed by the architect H. E. Schamer.

Axel Watter, A. M., of the University of Upsala, communicated a design of a remarkable Runic stone found in the parish of Skokloster, in Upland, the inscription on which refers to Russia.

Several gentlemen were then elected new members, and in the past year, 1859, have been enrolled in the list of Foundation Fellows, or Membres Fondateurs:

Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Jagheerदार of His Highness the Nizam's Court in the Deccan; Don Nicolas Antonio Calvo, Buenos Ayres; Count Giancarlo Conestabile, Professor of Archæology in the University of Perugia; Don Felipe Davila F. de Castro, Senator, Santo Domingo; Clements Good, Esq., His Danish Majesty's Consul-general at Hull; Don Benjamin Gorostiaga, late Minister of Finances of the Argentine Confederation; Ignatius Kulakowski, Curator of the Gymnasium of Bialystok, in the Government of Grodno; Dr. Andres Lamas, Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay, in Rio de Janeiro; Robert Morrow, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia; Sigismund de Mylius, of Rönningesøgaard in Fionia; Don Pedro Marquess de Olinda, President of the Council of Ministers of the Emperor of Brazil; David Tannatt Pryce, Esq., Batavia; Professor Jared Sparks, President of Harvard University, Cambridge, and Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D., President of the Historical Society of Massachusetts.

AMERICAN. MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Essex Institute took place at Topsfield, on Friday, June

8, 1860. Topsfield is located nearly in the geographical centre of the county, and contains some of the highest lands within its limits, and before the age of railroads was the great place for holding county conventions, &c.; but the later modes of travelling have made great changes in the relative condition and importance of many of our inland towns and villages.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-president Rev. John L. Russell, who presided on the occasion.

The records of the last field-meeting of the past season were read. Donations received since the annual meeting, were announced.

The chair then offered some remarks upon the history and formation of the Institute, and its present condition and objects—as is usual when the meeting is held in a place where the operations of the Institute are but little known. The objects of these field-meetings were alluded to, and the manner of conducting the same. Mr. John M. Ives, of Salem, being called upon, mentioned that he had found some beautiful specimens of the painted-cup, *Bartsia coccinea*; the locality in Topsfield was new to him. The chief beauty in this plant consists in its bractes and not in the corolla, as in most of our flowers. These bractes are four or five cleft, the segment oblong, obtuse, and of a bright scarlet color at top. He also alluded to the fact that the first public meeting of the Essex Co. Natural History Society took place at the old Hotel in this place in 1834, and that the first field-meeting under the present organization also was held at the academy building some four years since.

Dr. R. H. Wheatland gave the result of his researches this day. He mentioned having found four species of fishes, four of frogs, one of snakes, and three of turtles, and offered some remarks upon their habits, &c. He also exhibited a specimen of a blind fish; also a crab (*Astacus fluviatilis*) recently brought from the mammoth cave in Kentucky, by Mr. B. O. Putnam of Wenham.

The chair then alluded to a specimen of the seventeen-year locust, from Virginia, handed in by Mr. Felt, and made some remarks upon its habits—which are said to do but little damage singly, though when they come, as they often do, in myriads, commit great destruction to vegetation. He also spoke a good word in favor of crows and robins, contending that they did more good than harm, although they would eat a little fruit, as cherries, strawberries, &c., and yet the good they accomplish in the destruction of grubs and worms more than counterbalances.

Mr. Samuel Todd of Topsfield desired to call the attention of the association to some gravel-pits in the neighborhood. This place, on which this village is situated, extends from one to one

and a half miles in extent, and is a sandy formation; in the midst, or on its top, are found these gravelly knolls, probably drifted down from the north by the ice, as is now generally believed to be the case with the huge bowlders in some parts of the county. He also thought the red gravel spoken of by Dr. Kane as covering the ice for miles, to be of this character. The chair followed with a few general remarks upon the subject of drift, regretting the absence of Hon. B. F. Mudge.

Mr. C. M. Tracy of Lynn, gave some account of his botanical rambles, and spoke of the various plants that had been gleaned during the day, accompanying the same with many interesting remarks on the habits, the economy, &c., of the different species enumerated.

The committee on field-meetings reported that the next meeting would take place at Groveland, on Wednesday, June 27th, if the weather should be favorable.

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their June meeting on the 12th, at the Historical Society's building, the president, Hon. George Folsom, in the chair.

Letters were read from Mr. Figanieri, Portuguese minister (at Charlestown, Maryland), accompanying numbers 54 to 57 of the "Bulletin and Annals of the Ultramarine Department," published by his government, and informing the Society that he had procured for them from Lisbon that valuable work from the commencement. A letter from the Rev. H. C. Hayden, of Norwich, Conn., containing interesting facts respecting the remains of the Mohegan tribe of Indians remaining on their Reservation of land there, and of those dispersed in different States and territories; of their two ancient burying-grounds; the monument erected on the grave of Miantinimoh, &c. A letter from John Syz, Esq., of Brooklyn, accompanying a copy of the *Fogl d'Engidiadina*, a small newspaper published at Zug, Switzerland, in the peculiar dialect of that region. Thanks were voted to Mr. Hayden and Mr. Syz.

Letters were announced from Gen. T. C. Mosquera, governor of the State of Cauca, a member of the Society, and from Dr. Lorenzo M. Leeras, of Bogota, both of whom will probably make interesting communications on antiquities, &c., when the public tranquillity is restored.

A collection of small earthen objects from the graveyards of Chiriqui were presented from David Hoadley, Esq., president of the Panama Railroad Co., for which a vote of thanks was passed. About \$2800 worth of gold ornaments were found with these.

Dr. Merritt exhibited several articles from Chiriqui, some of them of similar forms; but one was unique, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the same in diameter, circular, hollow, and open work—the upper and under parts being thin tablets, connected by the form of several animals like monkeys. The lower tablet being worn, as if by attrition, Dr. M. conjectures that the whole was used for grinding paints.

Mr. Taylor (Naval Chaplain at the Brooklyn Navy Yard), informed the Society that \$50,000 worth of gold articles have been recently discovered in the Chiriqui graves.

A *Collection of Antiquities*, to be sent to the *Royal Danish Museums* at Copenhagen, in return for presents received from them, was reported by the committee on antiquities. Mr. Ewbank exhibited the following articles, which they had selected from the Indian collection purchased by Mr. Folsom, and presented to the Society:

An Iroquois ornamented bag; a bone bodkin for stitching innoceasins; a curious wrought stone, with engraved characters of doubtful meaning; fragments of a mammoth's bone, enamel of his tooth, from near the Hudson river; a long head, made of shell, from an Indian grave near Cayuga Lake; and a wooden succotash bowl, which was presented by a Pequot chief to an early settler in Connecticut, as an old and valuable present.

Serious objections were made against allowing this very rare and creditable specimen of ancient Indian art to be sent abroad, as only one object of a similar kind was known to any of the members, viz., the bowl of the celebrated King Philip, of Wampanoag, R. I., in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in Boston, which is quite inferior to this. The Society decided to send to Councillor Thomson (Director of the Danish museums), all the above articles, except the bowl.

Dr. Davis reported a number of interesting and valuable articles, selected by the same committee, from the Society's *Chiriqui and Peruvian cabinets*, for the same destination; and also an addition of choice articles, contributed by Dr. D., from his large and splendid collection of curiosities found by him in our Western mounds, with casts of others of the rarest kinds. Those from Peru are from the fine collection of Dr. Farres, purchased last year for \$500, by Mr. Folsom, and presented to the Society.

The Published Bulletins, &c.—The recording secretary reported the publication of some of the Society's late proceedings, including Dr. Merritt's valuable paper on Chiriqui Graves, and a committee was appointed to arrange for future publication.

Mr. Cotheal presented a photograph of a native

of the Island of Ponape, Micronesia, by Mr. J. A. Gulick, of the N. Y. Theological Seminary, and a descriptive catalogue of the interesting specimens of Micronesian manufacture, &c., presented by Mr. G. at the May meeting, from his brother, Dr. L. H. Gulick, now at Honolulu.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. A. Gulick.

Mr. Taylor exhibited two Japanese coins, one of them circular, with a square hole in the centre, and the other of silver, oblong, with a border of stars, and both with inscriptions.

The report on the Chiriqui collection presented by Mr. Hoadley communicated the following particulars:

There are twelve earthen articles, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length, all of different forms. One is an armadillo, pretty well shaped, and colored after nature, hollow, with a large circular orifice on the back. One is a black jar, with the face of an old man, with regular and expressive features like the Caucasian, but the mouth distorted. Two are small nude female figures, holding infants without cradles or boards, such as most Indians use to confine their little children. Seven are musical instruments; but none of these are alike, or like those before reported on or seen by members. Seven are whistles, with one, or more generally two finger-holes. The mouth-hole in a tiger-shaped instrument is in the tail, as in the bird-shaped one; in a peccary, or wild pig, in the fore-foot; in a man's elbow, in the mouth of a jar, &c. Three other objects may be made to give sounds, but probably were not designed as instruments. Three of the figures are blown like flutes; two of these are in the shape of men sitting, each with three holes in the thighs; but, in appearance more alike than any others, they differ entirely in their musical arrangements, one having only three parallel tubular cavities sunk into the body, separate from each other, which are to be blown like Pandean pipes, and give different notes; while in the other figure the three holes lead into one interior, &c., by blowing into and stopping them successively, they give four different notes, viz.: G tenor, G bass, and B and D intermediate, while a further variety of tones may be obtained by partly stopping some of the holes.

There is so much novelty in all this class of relics, that observations and experiments have been made with particular care and attention, and the further the investigations proceed, the more are curiosity and surprise excited. It has been found convenient to adopt a simple system of marking the objects by which they may be distinguished, and each row bears the initials of the donor's name, while on the musical instruments the notes which they give are added to the letters of the alphabet.

Dr. Merritt mentioned that he had expressed surprise at the variety of forms and arrangements of the musical instruments on the table. The first thing of this sort he ever saw was in the hands of a child at David, in Chiriqui, who was blowing it. He learned that it had been brought by a mahogany cutter from Honduras (about 400 miles distant), who had found it on a river's bank, with several other earthen objects, washed down from an ancient grave. It has four regular finger-holes, one more than the most perfect instrument in the Society's collection, and two more than the common number. Dr. M. afterwards took a number of whistles from graves in Chiriqui; but they were generally in the forms of birds, differing but little. The natives are entirely ignorant of their origin, use, and design.

Like most other specimens of pottery from Chiriqui, these objects show no signs of injury from time, the substance and surface being, in almost every instance, apparently wholly unchanged.

Most of the musical instruments have a hole perforated through, near one end, not communicating with the air-chamber, and apparently designed for a suspending cord.

We are still left with nothing to assist us in deciding whether these instruments were mere playthings for children, or designed to be used as calls or signals to servants or soldiers; by hunters to imitate the notes of birds; or to perform in songs for dances, hymns for religious worship, or marches for troops—either alone or in company with each other, or with instruments of different descriptions and more perishable materials. Such is their variety of form, pitch, and capacity, that some seem adapted to one of these purposes, and some to another.

THE N. Y. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—PURCHASE OF THE ABBOTT COLLECTION.—A special meeting of the New York Historical Society was held in the library, June 19. The Society was called to order by Mr. Frederick De Peyster, who, in the absence of the president, occupied the chair.

The committee on the purchase of the Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities reported that the purchase had been effected, and that nearly all the subscriptions had been paid. Upon being released from their duties, the committee proffered a series of resolutions to the effect that the collection be called the Abbott Collection, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the citizens of New York for their liberality in aiding in the purchase of the antiquities for the Society. Among the letters received by the corresponding secretary, two elicited special attention. One was from Mr. R. A. Wilson, author of a work on the Conquest of Mexico, severely

animadverting upon the late W. H. Prescott, and upon Baron Von Humboldt, for indorsing the views of Prescott. The other letter was from the librarian of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, inclosing a copy of a letter of Washington to Sir Edward Newenham, written August 29th, 1798, and requesting that the Society decide upon the authenticity of the letter, and promising that in case an affirmative decision is rendered, the original epistle shall be secured to the Society, together with two others addressed to the same person.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Folsom, President Sparks, who chanced to be present, assured the Society that, so far as he could remember, the letter was genuine, and was under the impression that it was printed in his selection from Washington's correspondence. He also, in this connection, explained his course in editing that work.

A letter from D. W. Alvord, of Greenfield, Mass., was read, which stated that he was in possession of the only portrait of Gen. Joseph Warren that is in existence. In front of the platform there was placed a bust of Kosciusko, which had been loaned for the occasion by Col. Zelnar.

Hon. George Folsom then offered a resolution that, for the future, all papers read before the Society be restricted to one hour in length, and that the authors be requested to avoid every thing of a controversial character, whether in politics or religion. This brought forth a lively discussion. The subject was finally laid upon the table. Resolutions in respect to the memory of Joseph Blunt and S. G. Goodrich were presented by Rev. Dr. Osgood and seconded by Hiram Ketchum, Esq., which were adopted, and the Society adjourned till the first Tuesday in October.

THE ULSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular meeting was held in the R. Dutch Church, at New Paltz, on the 7th June. The Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, the president, occupied the chair. Dr. Gosman made the opening prayer in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Temple in the evening.

After the reading and approval of the minutes the secretary read letters from the Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and other Historical Societies, and from a number of eminent gentlemen in different parts of the country. Col. Pratt read extracts from the donation list. Among other donations was a very interesting genealogy of the "Du Bois" family, one of the oldest and most respectable of our ancient names, privately printed for family circulation.

Edward Eltinge, Esq., exhibited the original patent of the New Paltz tract, granted by Gov. Andros, in 1677, and which is still in custody

of the "Twelve Men of New Paltz." The original deed from the native proprietors was also shown.

On motion it was resolved that Messrs. Eltinge and N. Lefever be a committee to confer with the "Twelve Men of New Paltz" with a view to the procuring the papers of that body for deposit in the Society's collections.

An original certificate of John Hasbrouck's church-membership, dated Manheim, in the lower Palatinate, March 17, 1672, was read by Mr. E. Eltinge.

Mr. Eltinge continued to read several extracts from the New Paltz records. It was remarked by Mr. Reynolds that the publication of these old records would be of the greatest value to our local history—those of the First Dutch Church in Kingston, appeared to him to be particularly important, as they were the oldest in the district, as well as going back very far into the past history of the settlement of the country; they comprised the record of the baptisms, deaths, and marriages of all the original settlers of this county, and no family of any note or standing but what would find an ancestor named here.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, it was

Resolved, That the executive committee be directed to procure, if possible, the publication of the marriage records of the R. Dutch Church of Kingston, in the collections.

L. L. Doty, Esq., secretary of the Livingston Co. Hist. Society, communicated a remonstrance of a meeting of citizens of Hurley, Marletown, and Rochester, signed Jacob I. Hasbrouck, Clerk, and held in March, 1785, against an act of the legislature for the manumission of the slaves.

The secretary read a letter from B. J. Lossing, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, offering the petition of Thomas Cummings, dated Sept., 1779, under sentence of death for high treason, and indorsed with the names of many leading citizens of Ulster county.

Mr. Brodhead, after thanking the president for the complimentary manner in which he had introduced him, said that it gave him peculiar pleasure to attend this meeting. He was here, perhaps, in a double capacity. Although not formally commissioned by the New York Historical Society, he was quite sure that he expressed the unanimous sentiments of his colleagues in that body, in cordially congratulating the Ulster Society upon its formation, and in promising all friendly co-operation. He was here, also, as an individual, to express in person, and with great sincerity, his thanks for the honor of being chosen a corresponding member of an institution which was no doubt destined to accomplish much good in the course of historical investigation. There was no county in the State which had annals of more striking in-

terest. Second only to Albany and New York in antiquity, Ulster, from the earliest period, was the theatre of romantic and most trying incidents. What a contrast, for instance, does the calm beauty of this richly cultivated region on this bright summer afternoon present to that which it exhibited one hundred and ninety-seven years ago, when the savages, returning in triumph from the ruins of Wiltwyck, hurried onward through the deep forest the sad prisoners who were, perhaps, the first European explorers of this now glorious valley of the Walkill! This, and other almost equally romantic incidents of later days, had been partially preserved by documentary evidence, and by tradition. It was the holy duty of this Society to collect and secure every scrap that may seem to illustrate any of the events of the years of old. Garrets and other repositories must be ransacked for priceless old papers, which might otherwise soon be lost or destroyed, and the owners of which would now gladly and without jealousy consign them to the care of this honorable association. Thus, while you preserve the memory and celebrate with honest pride the deeds of your ancestors, your own patriotism will grow warmer, and your children, as they rise up after you, will bless you for the rich inheritance you have laid up for them, and which, it may be, you alone could have secured.

Mr. Brodhead, in conclusion, remarked that the first part of the collections of the Society, just published, was exceedingly creditable. It had the great merit of being entirely pertinent, and gave promise of future excellence. With such competent contributors as the president, and Mr. Eltinge, and Mr. J. W. Hasbrouck (whose forthcoming history of the county was looked for with so much interest), and other members of the Society, the Ulster collections could not fail to be of the highest value. He would take this opportunity to mention that an accidental error had crept into the first paragraph of the article on page 49, prepared by himself, in regard to the treaty of Gov. Nicolls with the Esopus savages. Smith, in his history, gives a document which seemed to fix the date of the purchase previous to May, 1665, whereas it was really made on the 7th of the following October. This, however, would be more formally corrected in a future number of the "Collections."

Mr. Reynolds read several extracts from the *Clinton papers*, preserved at Albany, which had been furnished by a member.

Dr. Gosman spoke of the valuable matter in reference to the *Sectus* and *Conferentia* differences in the R. Dutch church, contained in the papers of the New Paltz church.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, it was resolved to

establish a "Publication fund," and to procure subscriptions.

Mr. Sharp moved, having given previous notice at the special meeting in March, to amend the constitution so as to make the life-membership fee *ten* dollars.

Mr. Reynolds gave notice that he would move to amend the same article, so as to make the fee *fifteen* dollars.

On motion of Col. Pratt, *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are hereby offered to James M. Cooper, Esq., Surrogate of Ulster county, for his courtesy in regard to the preservation of the Society's papers.

The paper of the evening was from the Rev. Mr. Scott, upon the name of *Shawangunk*, and in regard to the site of the early Indian forts of its vicinity.

This paper brought about a discussion. Mr. J. W. Hasbrouck was not quite ready to agree with the Rev. Mr. Scott in every particular, and read extracts from sundry "minutes" in Kingston records. He said that the Sager's kill (Sawyer's creek), once the Esopus creek, derived its name from Peter Pietersen, a sawyer who had a mill upon it. Of course the village of *Saugerties* takes its name from the creek. The Sawyer's creek is *now* a little stream north of the village, and which crosses the road to Catskill.

It being the anniversary of the destruction of Wyltwyck by the Indians, in 1633, the Rev. Mr. Scott read the startling account of the massacre, which the survivors at the little settlement transmitted to the authorities at New Amsterdam.

The Rev. Dr. Gosman addressed the meeting in relation to Dominie Blom, whose letter gives so striking a picture of the desolation of Kingston after this cruel blow.

Col. Pratt said that the 12th of September, 1860, would be the two hundredth anniversary of the first sermon preached in the Kingston Dutch Church, by Dominie Blom, and suggested that it would be worthy of a special notice by the congregation of that church.

Mr. Jno. W. Hasbrouck read a copy of the entry of Dominie Blom in the church-books, which certified the fact of the sermon and the date.

Mr. Sharp spoke of the importance of examining the entries of every sort which it was the custom of the last century to make in the family Bibles. Some valuable points might thus be determined, and the Society has members who can translate any language these entries are likely to be written in.

After the usual votes of thanks, &c., the Society adjourned to October 16th, 1860, at Stone Ridge.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

CINCINNATI IN 1797 (vol. iv., p. 177).—Alluding to a typographical error not discovered till most of the regular edition of the June number was printed, a correspondent says:

The first item under "Notes," in the number of the *Historical Magazine* for this month, is headed "Cincinnati in 1777," taken from Judge McLean's "Reminiscences." There is evidently a typographical error in the date, as Cincinnati was *nowhere* in 1777. It should be 1797. Judge McLean's description would agree perfectly with the state of the town at that time.

In 1787, John Cleves Symmes purchased from government the whole tract lying between the Miamies, a little less than six hundred thousand acres. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman purchased from Symmes seven hundred and forty acres, opposite the mouth of the Licking, at sixty-six and two-third cents per acre. During the summer of the same year Col. Robt. Patterson and John Filson became associated with Denman in his enterprise. In order to commence a settlement, they issued a notice offering to actual settlers thirty in-lots of half an acre each, and thirty out-lots of four acres each, to be distributed by lot. On the 24th of December Patterson, with a party of twenty-six adventurers, left Maysville—then Limestone—and reached their destination (distance 65 miles), according to some, on 28th Dec., 1788, but it has been variously stated as "26th Dec.," "31st Dec.," "early in Jan'y, 1789," by different members of the same party, and then the actual settlement of Cincinnati commenced. You know that we are rather proud of our young city, and consequently feel very much aggrieved when we are represented to be a whole twenty years older than we really are. By making the correction, however, you will relieve our wounded pride. R. C.

RELICS OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.—The last relics of the Indian tribes of Massachusetts, few and feeble, still make their annual appearance before the people in the reports of their appointed guardian. The Natick tribe seems to have dwindled down to Patience Blodgett and Patty Jefferson and her family, living in East Douglas, for whom the guardian expended \$72 last year, including \$27 of the guardian's expenses. There are about 70 of the Troy Indians, of whom 50 live on their lands in Fall River. The amount expended for the support of their poor was \$373. The Dudley tribe numbers 70, of whom only 13

live on their lands at Webster, for whose comfort the State expended \$740 the last year, besides the salary of their guardian. The expenditures for the Marshpee Indians were \$2398, and for the Herring Pond tribe \$1122.

WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION AS PRESIDENT AT NEW YORK.—We insert the following fragment of a letter, written at the time, by James Lloyd Cogswell, and giving a description of the arrival of Washington at New York:

"I think you may esteem it a mark of no small consideration, that I should sit down between 6 and 7 o'clock, amidst the hurry and bustle of the joy that pervades every breast upon the arrival of the puissant General and illustrious President Washington; to write to you and give you some account (and you must expect but a very faint one) of what took place upon his arrival. I informed you last night he was to embark at Elizabeth Town at 12 o'clock, this day. The time he embarked was announced by the discharge of cannon at Elizabeth Town. The Spanish packet fell down below the Battery. About half after three, the General's barge, rowed by thirteen men in uniform, passed the packet. As soon as they had passed, the packet fired and displayed her colors. The Gen'l's barge had an awning hung round with red moreen curtains, festooned. It was attended with the New Haven and Rhode Island packets, and a number of boats and barges decorated in the most beautiful manner. From the Battery to the Coffee House, where the Gen'l landed, the ships, docks, and houses were crowded with people as thick as they could stand. The guns of the Battery were fired as soon as the General passed, and all the people upon the Battery gave three huzzas. The cheers were continued along from the Battery unto the place of landing, as the barge passed. I was on board Capt. Woolsey's ship, which lies in the slip by the Coffee House, and had a very fine prospect. The successive motion of the hats from the Battery to the Coffee House, was like the rolling motion of the sea, or a field of grain waving with the wind when the sun is frequently intercepted with a cloud.

"A pair of elegant stairs, with the sides covered and carpeted, were erected to land the General safe on the dock.

"Immediately upon his landing, thirteen guns were fired from the dock, and the whole city rung with repeated huzzas. As soon as he had landed I hastened home, where I had left Mrs. Broome and her flock. The procession immediately formed and proceeded from the Coffee House into Queen-street, and then to the President's house. The Light Infantry, Grenadiers (I should have mentioned the light-horse first), and

train of artillery, led on the procession. The officers in uniform not on duty, followed. The General walked after them, at the right hand of Governor Clinton. Then followed the principal officers of state, members of Congress, clergy, and citizens. The General was dressed in blue, with buff-colored under-clothes. The procession moved very slow and with great solemnity. The windows, stoops, and streets were crowded; the latter so closely you might have walked on people's heads for a great distance. Notwithstanding all the exertion of the guard to keep the crowd off, they were so wedged in by Embree's corner that they could not move for some time. The General was obliged to wipe his eyes several times before he got into Queen-street. After they had tarried some time at the President's house, he returned in a coach and dined with Governor Clinton.

"It is now half after nine o'clock. Since I began this letter I had a call to visit a sick person in Beaver-street. I walked up Queen and Wall streets and round by the new buildings back through Hanover Square. Every house is illuminated except those of the Quakers. The appearance is brilliant beyond description. Sir Jno's house makes a grand appearance. The houses in Wall-street look very well, City Hall in particular. The new buildings of McComb & Edgar exceed any. Notwithstanding the rain, the streets were filled with men, women, and children. A great variety of taste has been displayed in the arrangement of candles—some are in the form of a pyramid—some in one shape, and some in another. A great number of figures and curious mottos are to be seen. Among the rest, one at Mr. Scribas' large brick-house, at the corner of the Fly market, took my attention: in one window was a building, supported by beautiful columns, with the names of the respective States upon them, supporting it; on a window on the right, was wrote in an oval, neatly decorated, '*Vivat our Illustrious President George Washington;*' on the left"—

OLD NEW YORK GOSSIP.

(Continued from the Correspondence of DR. BUCHANAN.)*

General Washington's Horses.

"I see there is some discrepancy in Mr. Irving's account of Gen. Washington's carriage-

* For an account of the writer, see the numbers of the *Historical Magazine* for April and May of the present year, pages 97 and 133. In his previous reference to Washington Irving and the juvenile literary club, there is evidently an error. He has probably mistaken Washington Irving, in this instance, for one of his elder brothers, who, we learn, was concerned in some association of the kind.—*Et. Hist. Mag.*

horses. He says, *white*. Now I cannot deny that the General may have had *white* ones,—if profuse on any article, it was on horses. But this I do say, that the carriage sent for me and my sister had *cream*-colored horses, with long *white* manes and tails, usually a *pair*, but one—I think two pair; and I recollect a pair of bright bays—Virginia bloods.”

Washington's Camp-table and Knife-case.

“I see, also, in my multifarious reading, an account or list of Gen. Washington's military equipage, in some museum (if I am not at fault) in Boston, in which notice is taken of sundry knives, &c. (*like me!*) not improved by years. Now I cannot gainsay but they may have belonged to the General, nor do I deny it. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that the *knife-case* used by Geo. Washington, containing: 12 silver-handled knives, 12 forks to match; 12 silver table-spoons; carver and fork; *gravy-spoon*; steel and marrow spoon, used by him at his camp-table, during the 7 years of the Revolutionary War, were loaned him by my father, and are now in my possession. My faithful cook, Jenny (who has been with me 26 years, 11th May, coming), takes precious care of them—wrapping them in flannel and not permitting me to use them but when she pleases, or on high days and holidays.

“They are not much the worse for wear—although the knives are somewhat attenuated, by attrition on the knife-board—under the super-veillance of *Francis*, the General-Major-Domo (Black Sam), my old acquaintance; and one of the forks has one of its two prongs broken off: in those primitive times *three*-pronged forks were nonentities.”

Anecdote of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins.

“I see in the Memorial of Irving, so kindly sent me, an *anecdote* so singularly similar to an incident that occurred at Sackett's Harbor, that I am strongly under the impression that its narrator has mistaken the name of the place where the thing took place, and has substituted *Fort Green* for Sackett's. In October or November, 1812, D. D. Tompkins arrived at that place to inspect the militia, and forward preparations for the reception of regular troops, then on their march thither. The next morning the militia were drawn out a small distance in the rear of the old mansion-house built by Augustus Sackett, the original proprietor, from whom the place takes its name, and foundations were about being excavated for the erection of log-huts or barracks, to cover the troops on the approaching winter. Upon the governor's appearance the usual military honors were about being paid; his horse took alarm, and Daniel D., being no horseman, seemed to be

equally annoyed, and had difficulty to retain his seat as best he might—and ‘the horse, who never had before been handled in such sort,’ began to curvet and ultimately reared, when his aid, *Major McComb* (*Canvass-back Bob*) with great promptitude and agility seized the restive horse by the bridle, while the surrounding pedestrians flew to the rescue of the man, and landed him safely on *terra firma*; and it would have been difficult to say which was the better pleased at being rid of the other—the *biped* or the *quadruped*. The latter stood whisking its tail, apparently pleased at its own prowess in ridding itself of the superincumbent weight of state and ejecting him from the saddle; whilst the former, evidently as well pleased at not having saluted his mother earth—thrust his somewhat *tremulous* arm through mine for support—re-marking, ‘I wonder what the *Evening Post* would have said, had that *brute* given me an ugly tumble?’ ‘Why Sir, he would have announced that your Excellency had arrived on the frontier and had intrenched yourself.’ He seemed pleased that he had escaped any allusion to his equestrianism—conscious, probably, that he was not a Rickets, a Parker, or a Cook. I dined the same day at the governor's table, and have no recollection of seeing Mr. Irving there; and it would be a most astonishing coincidence had a similar display eventuated at *Fort Green*.”

Washington Irving and Adet Kissam.

“I recollect, as perfectly as yesterday, the last time I saw Mr. Irving in New York. A few days ere I left for the lakes I was wending my way down Broadway, when I met Mr. Irving opposite the Van Courtlandt House, when, with evident feeling, he inquired if I had heard of Adet Kissam's death? (Kissam had lived in my father's house for ten or twelve years.) ‘No. Where did he die?’ ‘Rumor says, at his brother-in-law's, Hoffman's.’ (Hoffman married, by-the-by, Sam Kissam's daughter, Adet Kissam's elder brother.) I replied, ‘I do not believe it, for we should certainly have heard of his illness; and *lo!* there is the man himself, opposite Trinity Church porch, and coming this way.’ Irving immediately said, ‘Dock, let me speak to him first, and see if I can't *stump* him.’ And both approaching him, Mr. Irving exclaimed, ‘My dear Kissam, how have you been since your death?’ To which Adet replied, as quick as lightning, ‘*Oh! in a world of spirits.*’ Kissam had just landed from one of the North River sloops, from Hoffman's place, somewhere on the North River, and had never heard the report of his death.”

MEMORIAL MEDAL OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Snowden, of the Mint, has struck off a Washington

bronze medal. It bears upon its face a splendidly executed bust of Washington, with the following inscription: "George Washington. Born February 22, 1732. Died December 14, 1799."

Upon the reverse is a representation of the Washington cabinet at the Mint, and the following words: "Washington Cabinet of Medals, U. S. Mint. Inaugurated February 22, 1860." The medal was executed and designed by Mr. A. C. Paguet, assistant-engraver at the mint. The following correspondence will explain itself:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—In view of your distinguished position as an artist, and the only one, now living, to whom the great Washington sat for his portrait, it has occurred to me to ask your acceptance of one of the Washington Memorial Medals, which I recently caused to be prepared and struck. I accordingly send one with this note.

Hoping that it may be interesting to you to possess one of the memorials of the inauguration of the Washington collection of medals,

I am, with great respect,

Yours very truly,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mint.

To REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq., 1506 Vine-street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—In acknowledging the receipt of your polite note of yesterday, accompanied by the "Memorial Medal of Washington," I would express the peculiar pleasure your present affords me as a specimen of American art; gracefully designed, exquisitely finished, and the best medallic likeness of the great original which has come under my notice.

Respectfully yours,

REMBRANDT PEALE.

To Col. J. H. SNOWDEN, United States Mint.

THE WEBB ESTATE—HARVARD COLLEGE.—Everybody who reads any thing, is familiar with the great establishment of Little, Brown & Co., so closely connected with the literature and science of the country. What scholar has not spent hours in looking over the literary treasures piled upon their attractive counters? Who does not recall the genial countenance and friendly manners of the late James Brown, one of the members of the firm so honorably known at home and abroad? The "Webb Estate" is the estate occupied many years by this distinguished house. The old buildings are about to be taken down, and a more spacious and commodious structure is to be erected in their place; but Little, Brown & Co. are still to occupy the premises. This change

has led us to recall some of the incidents in the history of that "estate."

In the year 1660 there resided in Boston a wealthy merchant bearing the name of Henry Webb. Wealthy merchants in Boston early formed the habit of largely contributing to the support of science and literature, and their descendants honor their memory by imitating their example. In the year we have mentioned—just two hundred years ago—Mr. Webb gave to Harvard College a house with land extending through from Cornhill, now 112 Washington street, to Devonshire street, and fifty pounds in money. For *those* times it was a most liberal gift; in *these* times it produces a liberal income to the institution on which it was bestowed.

This generous benefactor of learning was born in England. His native place was Salisbury, in the county of Wiltshire, from which he emigrated to Boston in 1638. He was admitted to the first church in Boston on the 6th of Feb., 1639, and held the office of constable in 1641. He was largely engaged in the iron works established at that early time in Lynn, traces of which are still found on the banks of the river Saugus. He was noted in the colony for his benevolence no less than his enterprise. Among the family incidents, it is mentioned that he brought his only child, Margaret, who was baptized in Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1626, to this country; her daughter Elizabeth, was married to Robt. Gibbs on the 7th of Sept., 1660, and by a singular coincidence, Henry Webb, the grandfather, and the subject of our little story, died on the same day.

So much for Henry Webb. The "Webb Estate" has been in possession of the College ever since. It brought in a small income for a long time; and for a long time there was no great certainty or regularity in the receipt of that. We find in an ancient volume of records, under the date of Aug. 19, 1778, that "E. Storer, Treasurer," received from Levi Jennings five years' rent of the Webb house, at £12 per annum, amounting to £60. Mark the change. Mr. Charles C. Little, the senior member of the eminent firm of Little, Brown & Co., the present occupants, leased this estate of the College in the year 1831, at a rent of \$1100, afterwards increased at various periods to \$5000 per annum at present.

During this period, as the learned professions and the reading public generally are aware, many of the most valuable and important works in our literature, have been published by this house. And now, as we have before said, the establishment is to undergo another change. A large granite building is to be erected this season, by Harvard College, for Little, Brown & Co., extending through from Washington-street to Devonshire-street.—*Boston Journal*.

FRANKLIN.—The letter "From Dr. Franklin to a Friend," published in the last number of the *Historical Magazine*, was written to Dr. PRIESTLEY. The person mentioned as "our dear good friend, who sometimes has his doubts and his despondencies about our fineness," was Dr. PRICE. The letter was dated "Philadelphia, 3d October, 1775." Franklin was just at that time about setting off as one of a committee appointed by Congress to confer with Washington at the camp in Cambridge, concerning the best mode of regulating and supporting the Continental Army. The other members of the committee were Lynch and Harrison. See Sparks' edition of "Franklin's Works," vol. viii., p. 160. T.

MAJOR ROBERT STOBO.—In the first volume of the first edition of Irving's "Life of Washington," page 137, in speaking of the vote of thanks of the Virginia Legislature to those troops engaged with Washington at Fort Necessity, he uses the following language:

"From the vote of thanks two officers were excepted—*Major Stobo, who was charged with cowardice*, and Jacob Van Braam." I knew that this charge against Stobo, who was long a prisoner in Fort Du Quesne, was utterly false, and I refuted the charge, perhaps too harshly, in an article in the N. Y. *Tribune*, over the signature N. B. C.

When the second volume of the same book appeared, a note was appended, headed, "Error corrected," which says: "In the early editions of the first volume of this work (page 137), it is stated that, from the vote of thanks, &c., Major Stobo was excepted. The name should have been Morse, instead of Stobo." It is then stated how the error occurred, and adds, "It has been corrected in the stereotype plates, and will not appear in future emissions."

Notwithstanding this assurance, I have noticed in the new and beautiful edition of the work issued about the time of, or since the decease of Mr. Irving, the same error appears in the first volume (page 137), and the note of correction is omitted from the second volume. Stobo was a brave and patriotic soldier, as is conclusively proved by his own letters while in confinement here; by the testimony of Gen. Amherst, commander-in-chief in America; by the message of the governor of Virginia; and by the vote of the House of Delegates of that Province granting him "one thousand pounds, *over and above his pay*," "as a reward for his zeal and a recompense for the great hardships he had suffered."

I cannot pretend to explain or even understand how this error should now be repeated and the correction suppressed, after the declaration that the error had been corrected in the stereo-

type plates, and should not appear in future emissions.

By publishing this article, you will help to vindicate the truth of history and to do justice to the memory of a brave and meritorious soldier.

N. B. C.

CURIOUS REVOLUTIONARY VERSES.—The following ingenious composition appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper many years ago. Its author is unknown. Its peculiarity consists in the manner in which it may be read, viz: In three different ways. 1st. Let the whole be read in the order in which it is written. 2d. Then the lines downward on the *left* of each comma in every line; and 3d. In the same manner on the *right* of each comma. By the first reading it will be observed that the Revolutionary cause is deprecated, and lauded by the others:

Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds, the din of war's alarms

O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us all to arms;
Who for King George doth stand, their honors soon will shine,

Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress join.
The acts of Parliament, in them I much delight;
I hate their cursed intent, who for the Congress fight.
The Tories of the day, they are my daily toast;
They soon will sneak away, who Independence boast.
Who non-resistance hold, they have my hand and heart;

May they for slaves be sold, who act a Whiggish part.
On Mansfield, North, and Bute, may daily blessings pour,

Confusion and dispute, on Congress evermore;
To North that British lord, may honors still be done,
I wish a block or cord, to General Washington.

VICEROYS AND LIEUTENANT-GENERALS OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE IN AMERICA.—Persons are occasionally alluded to as viceroys or governors of Canada, who are known never to have been there. In explanation of this, a paper in the Collections of the Montreal Historical Society gives details, from which we draw the following list of dates, persons, and titles borne:

1534. Jacques Cartier, "capitaine général des Vaisseaux."

1540. Jean François de la Rocque, Seigneur de Roberval, lieutenant and governor for the king in the country of Canada and Hochelaga.

" Jacques Cartier, captain-general and master-pilot of all ships and other sea vessels.

1598. Marquis de la Roche, lieutenant-general for the king in the said countries of Canada, Hochelaga, Newfoundland, Labrador, River of the great Bay of Norimbègue.

1599. Sieur Chauvin.

1603. Commandeur de Chattes, lieutenant-general of the king, and governor in America.

1603. Sieur de Monts, lieutenant-general of the king.
 1612. Oct. 8. Charles de Bourbon, count de Soissons, lieutenant-general of the king, and viceroy.
 1612. Nov. 20. Henri de Bourbon II., prince of Condé, viceroy.
 Champlain was lieutenant of these three.
 1616. Marshal Pons de Lausière-Thémines-Car-dailiac, king's lieutenant.
 1620-1624. Feb. 10, Marshal Duke de Montmorency, viceroy.
 1625-1627. Henri de Levis, duke de Ventadour, lieutenant-general and viceroy.
 1627-1642. Cardinal Richelieu exercised authority over Canada as grand-master, chief and superintendent-general of navigation.
 1642. Duke de Maille Brezé, succeeded as grand-master, &c.
 1644. Nov. François Christophe de Levis, duke de Damville, viceroy, confirmed as such in 1655.
 1660. Aug. 30. Isaac de Pas, marquis de Feuquière, viceroy. From 1650 the Duke de Vendôme has been grand-master, &c.
 1662. Godefroy, count d'Estrades, viceroy.
 1663. Nov. 10. Marquis de Tracy, lieutenant-general.
 1686. Jean, count d'Estrées and de Tourpes, marshal and vice-admiral of France, viceroy.
 1707. Marie Victor, count d'Estrées, viceroy.

BRITISH GENERALS OF THE REVOLUTION.—This capital *mot* is preserved by Leslie, the artist, among his "Recollections," just published:—In looking over a large collection of prints from Sir Joshua, Mr. Rogers observed of a commonplace-looking general among them, "That is one of the men of whom Lord North said, when a list was presented to him of officers to be sent to America, 'I know not what effect these names may have on the enemy, but they make me tremble!'"

WASHINGTON'S FIGURE.—The following appears as a communication in a late number of the New York *Evening Post*.

Custis, in his "Recollections of Washington," says:

"Of the portraits of Washington, the most of them give to his person a fulness that it did not possess, together with an abdominal enlargement greater than in the life, while his matchless limbs have in but two instances been faithfully portrayed—in the equestrian portrait by Trumbull, of 1790, a copy of which is in the City Hall of New York, and in an engraving by Loisler, from a painting by Cogniet, French artists of distinguished merit. The latter is not an original

painting, the head being from Stuart; but the delineation of the limbs is the most perfect extant."

About fifty years ago the writer of this, the grandson of an officer of the Revolution, called to pay his respects to that gallant and patriotic old soldier, Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, of Litchfield, who was one of Washington's aids during most of the war. Of course, the conversation very naturally turned upon the scenes and events of those trying days, Valley Forge, André's execution, and the like. Colonel Trumbull's portrait of the chief being mentioned, Tallmadge said, laughingly, that the legs in that picture were painted from his. He said that the demands of the service made it very inconvenient for General Washington to give as much time in sitting as the painter required, that it was frequently remarked how much his legs were like those of the General, that Trumbull pronounced them an exact pattern, and so, with Washington's consent he served as a substitute, and thus the artist was able to take all the time he needed to perfect that part of the portrait, which has always been greatly admired. J. L.

THE "GREAT ELM ON BOSTON COMMON."—This tree, of historic interest, was greatly injured by the storm of June 29th. Its trunk was held together by iron bands, one of which gave way, and a large part of the tree fell, leaving the hollow trunk exposed. The Boston *Journal* in alluding to it, says:

"There is not a native Bostonian who will not deplore the loss of the Great Elm. It is associated with the sports of childhood, and is as familiar to the sight as the dome of the State House. It has grown up with Boston from its earliest infancy, and seems as much a part of it as the very peninsula on which the city is founded.

"Although the tree has attained a great age, and an uncommon size, it was more for its beautiful proportions and graceful limbs than for age or size, that it gained its notoriety among those who had paid particular attention to trees. But the tree has associations connected with its history which will always keep it in remembrance. During the Revolutionary struggles of America, this tree was one of the places of constant resort of the Sons of Liberty, who frequently caused it to be illuminated with lanterns on evenings of rejoicing and on festal occasions; and it served the purpose of exhibitions of popular feeling and indignation, for many has been the tory who was hung in effigy from its branches.

"It would be difficult to fix to the tree even an approximate age. It has been known as far back as tradition can go, and is represented on the oldest map of the town known to exist. It is reasonable to believe that it was growing be-

fore the first settlement of the peninsula. In the year 1852 it was accurately measured by the city engineer, who recorded the following dimensions: Height, $72\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of first branch from the ground, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; girth one foot above the ground, 17 feet; average diameter of greatest extent of branches, 101 feet.

"Many of the older inhabitants can well remember when there was a cavity in the trunk sufficiently large to allow boys to secrete themselves within it; but this has almost entirely been closed up by the good treatment and care which have been given to the tree."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SAMUEL SYMONDS.—

Samuel Symonds, descended, in the 23d generation, from the ancient and worthy English family of that name, originally located at Croft, in Lancashire, was the third son of Richard Symonds, Esq., of the Poole, county of Essex. He was born about 1593, and married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Harlakenden, of Earl's Colne, by his first wife Dorothy, daughter of John Cheney, Esq., of Draiton, county of Bucks. Like his father and brothers, he was a cursor in chancery, and in 1627, upon the death of the former, inherited landed property in Toppsfield; but disposing of this in 1637-8, "he retired to New England with his family." Settling at Ipswich, Mass., he became a freeman in 1638, a magistrate in 1643, a member of the Court of Assistants, in 1662, and on May 7, 1673, was elected deputy-governor of Mass., in which office he continued until his death. It is quite likely all his children were by his first wife Dorothy; but, after her death, and subsequent to his arrival in the colony, the lieutenant-governor married at least two other wives. The first of these was Martha, the widow of Daniel Epes; whose son, of the same name, married Elizabeth Symonds, and whose daughters, Mary, and Esther (?), married,—the one Peter Duncan, of Gloucester, Mass., the other, James, son of Lionel Chute of Ipswich. The last wife of the Hon. Sam^l Symonds, was Mrs. Rebecca Worcester, then in her third widowhood, the mother (by her first husband), of Rebecca Byley, who married the Rev. John Hale, of Beverley. Mrs. Rebecca Symonds survived her husband, who died in October, 1678, her own death occurring July 21, 1695, at the age of 78. In his will, dated Feb. 16, 1673, the lieutenant-governor mentions his wife Rebecca, his son William, his daughter Elizabeth Epes, Martha Denison, Ruth Emerson, and Priscilla Baker, his step-daughters Mary Duncan, and Rebecca Hale, and his (step) son-in-law James Chute; he also bequeaths to his daughter Elizabeth Epes, if she wishes it, a brocade

dress, the former property of her grandmother, Lady Cheyney, and speaks of his brother Richard Fitts Symonds. The latter was the fifth and youngest son of Richard Symonds, of the Poole, and dying, Sept. 26, 1680, at the age of 83, without issue, his estates descended to his eldest nephew, John Symonds, Esq., of the Poole, who died, Feb. 29, 1692, aged 74, the last male heir of the name.

The children of Lieutenant-governor Symonds, were:—1. Samuel Symonds, Jr., who, in his will of Nov. 22, 1653, mentions his brothers William, Harlakenden, John, in England, Samuel, and sisters Martha, Ruth, and Priscilla.—2. William, married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Wade, of Ipswich, settled in Preston (afterwards Wells), Yorkshire, Me., and died May 22, 1679.—3. Harlakenden, born 1628, living in 1679.—4. John.—5. Samuel, born about 1643, H. C. 1663; died in November, 1669; his will mentions his father Samuel, his sisters Eliz. Epes, Martha Denison, Ruth Emerson, and Priscilla, and his step-sister Mary Duncan.—6. Elizabeth, born 1624, married May 20, 1644, Daniel Epes, of Ipswich, and died May 7, 1685, aged 61.—7. Martha, married John, son of Gen. Daniel Denison, of Ipswich, who died Jan. 9, 1671, aged about 42; his widow subsequently became the second wife of Hon. Richard Martin, of Portsmouth, N. H., and died in Feb. 1683-4.—8. Ruth, married in 1660, John, son of Thomas Emerson, of Ipswich.—9. Priscilla, married about 1673, Thomas Baker, of Toppsfield, Mass.

The armorial bearings of Gov. Symonds were: Azure—a chevron engrailed, between three tree-foils slipped or. Crest—a boar's head coupée argent, armed or, bristled sable, within a mural crown or and azure. Motto—"Moriendo vivo."

I. J. G.

LETTER OF WASHINGTON GIVEN TO E. S. ABDY (vol. iv., p. 49).—The English traveller, Mr. Abdy, was a Fellow of one of the colleges—Oxford or Eton. In all probability he placed the missing letter of Washington in his college library.

M.

THE OLDEST BUILDING IN BOSTON.—The building on Washington-street, head of Milk, is the oldest in Boston. It has undergone little change. No essential alterations have been made since it was built, 1656, with the exception of the lower floor in front made into stores. This old building was built of oak, *that grew upon the lot where it stands*, and has been in the Hewes family for many generations. In the War of the Revolution, when the British made a riding-school of the first floor of the old South Church, the officers were in the habit of

going over into the large kitchen of the old house to sit by the fire, watching the smoke-jack turning the spit. They once asked my grandmother, who lived in the house, what her opinion was in regard to the number of the Yankees. She told them they were like a swarm of flies over a molasses hogshead—kill off one lot, another was all ready to take their place.

The Province House was built in 1679, and when I was a boy I well remember the vines of many different kinds in my grandfather's garden attached to the old building, that were trained against the brick wall of the Province House adjoining.

J. H. C.

AUGUSTA, Me.

QUERIES.

MORGAN AND SKEPPLES.—I have in my possession a life-lease, dated the first day of June, 1757, from "Robert Livingston, Lord and Proprietor of the Manor of Livingston," to "Ulrich Sower," demising a farm of land containing "36 morgans," and reserving a rent of "twenty-five skepples of good winter wheat." Can some of the readers of the *Historical Magazine* inform me as to the quantity of these measurements?

E. P. NUOGAM.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 3, 1860.

CHARLES DEAS.—Can any of your readers give me any information of an artist by the name of Charles Deas. One of his pictures was quite popular twelve or fifteen years ago, and was engraved under the title of "Long Jake." Recently in turning over the pages of an old magazine, I found a review of the Academy of Design exhibition for the year 1849. In the above review the writer mentions a picture by Deas, called "A Vision of Hell," and states that it was painted by the artist while under confinement at the insane asylum at Bloomingdale. Can any of your correspondents inform me if the artist is still living; and if not, when did he die, and where?

E. K.

REVOLUTIONARY RIFLEMEN.—In the last volume of Mr. Bancroft's "History," page 64, the author after speaking of the riflemen from Maryland and Pennsylvania, who marched to Cambridge, in 1775, says of them: "The men, *painted in the guise of savages*, were strong and of great endurance," &c. As this learned author gives no authority for his statements, can any of your readers inform the writer—who, in his day, has seen some old riflemen—where the authority is for relating that Morgan's, and Cresap's, and Hand's commands were thus disguised and disguised?

AN EXEMPT RIFLEMAN.

GEN. SULLIVAN.—In a recent sketch of Gen. Sullivan's life and services, by Benson J. Lossing, Esq., he says of him in connection with Long Island: "On account of *Sullivan's want of vigilance*, Sir Henry Clinton, unobserved, got in his rear, near Bedford, cut off his retreat to the American lines, &c." What evidence, cotemporary with the event, is there that this "*weakness*" of Gen. Sullivan—or "fault," as he elsewhere calls it—"proved disastrous," on the event referred to? My own impression has been that the disaster on Long Island was the result of a "want of vigilance" upon the part of Sullivan's superior in command, rather than that of the former, who was merely a subordinate, whose command and authority did not extend outside the lines.

BROOKLYN.

NEGRO SUPERSTITION.—Can any of the correspondents of your *Magazine* inform me of the origin of the superstition among some of the negroes of Louisiana, which causes them, when attending a funeral, to turn their backs when they meet a white man; under the impression that if they meet him, he will sicken and die? K. O.

ACHQUAKNUNCK LOTTERY.—I have a lottery ticket, which reads thus:

ACHQUAKNUNCK LOTTERY for repairing the Low Reformed Dutch Church in Achquaknunc.

1760.

Numb. 2732.

The bearer of this ticket is intitled to such prize as may be drawn against its number, subject to no deduction.

2 B.

ROBERT DRUMMOND.

Where was Achquaknunc? The name does not appear in the Gazetteer or Post-office Directory.

J. A. M.

PHILAD., July, 1860.

[Achquackanonck is an old Dutch settlement in New Jersey, on the Passaic, below Patterson.]

BISHOP WHITE.—When and where was Bishop White initiated a mason?

P. B. B.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1860.

BIRTH-PLACE OR RESIDENCE OF SIGNERS.—Can any one inform me whether the houses are standing in which Oliver Wolcott, Josiah Bartlett, R. Treat Paine, William Ellery, William Floyd, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris, William Paca, Thomas Stone, George Wythe, Carter Braxton, Joseph Hewes, John Penn, Thomas Hayward, Thomas Lynch, Jr., Button Gwinett, Lyman Hall and George Walton, Signers, were born, or lived; or if any view of such house is engraved? Or, if not of the house, are there tomb-stones or monuments erected to them, and where? H. B.

REPLIES.

WALLABOUT GRAND MARCH (vol. iv., p. 216).—The march that was played in the procession of the bones of the martyrs, was either *Roslin Castle* or the *Dead March*. M.

PASCUA FLORIDA (vol. iv., p. 121).—Modern Spanish Dictionaries, give Easter Sunday, as the translation of this term; and Peter Martyr, in his book "*De Insulus Nuper Inventis*," says: "*Vocat Hispanus Pascha Floridum resurrectionis diem.*" I also learn that by calculations lately made at Cambridge, the day of discovery proves to be Easter Sunday, and not Palm Sunday. S.

HALF CENT OF 1828 (vol. iv., pp. 153, 220).—There were in that year two dies, one with twelve stars, the other with thirteen; but why the former number was adopted, unless by oversight, we cannot say. P.

JOHN HOWLAND (vol. iv., p. 122).—The "fragment of Judge Sewall's Journal," referred, not to the birth of Lieut. Joseph Howland, who was the youngest son, but to that of Lieut. John Howland, the eldest son, and second child of the pilgrim John Howland, and is exceedingly interesting, as it affords precisely the evidence required to sustain the account given by Gov. Bradford, and to show that the tradition of the Howland family was not correct.

The testimony of John Howland, Jr., that he "was born Feb. 24, 1626, at our Plimouth," is conclusive, as against the statement in Mitchell's "*Hist. Bridgewater*," that he with his mother and sister came to this country in 1627.

The principal evidence relied on by Rev. E. M. Stone, in his introduction to the life of John Howland of Providence, to invalidate the statement of Gov. Bradford, was the fact that the record of the division of cattle, May 22, 1627, shows that John Howland, the pilgrim, then had a wife and two children; and as in the division of land in 1623, when no names except heads of families, were recorded, John Howland received four acres, one for each member of his family, the inference was that it consisted of the same members in 1623 as in 1627, and that Elizabeth Tilley could not then have been the wife of Howland, and the mother of his two children, on account of her tender age.

Now, as Howland was, at the landing, a member of Gov. Carver's family, and after Carver's death the principal male in the family, nothing is more likely than that he should have remained at the head of it. We learn from Gov. Bradford's history, that of the eight persons composing this family, four died the first year, viz.: Gov.

Carver and Kathrine his wife, Roger Wilder, and Jasper More; and that Desire Minter returned to her friends; thus leaving but three of the family, viz.: John Howland, William Latham, and the maid-servant, which three, with Howland's young wife, were very likely the four persons for whom Howland, in 1623, drew the four acres of land.

As John Howland, Jr., was born Feb. 24, 1626, O. S.; equivalent to 1627, N. S., he was two days less than three months old when the cattle were divided; hence we learn that his sister Desire was elder than he; though he, on account of his sex was named first in the list.

If the widow of John Howland, the pilgrim, was just eighty years old at the time of her death, Dec. 21, 1687, she was in truth but thirteen years old at the landing, Dec. 11, 1620; but at the birth of her son John, which was six years and two months later, she would have been more than nineteen, instead of "but eighteen" years old; and as she was left alone by the death of her father and mother, John and Elizabeth Tilley, it is not strange that she should have made an early marriage, though she was probably about sixteen years old when married.

Dr. Shurtleff ("*N. E. H. & G. Register*," iv., 108), shows that they were married "before the year 1624, hers being the third, if not the second, wedding in the colony." If so, it must have occurred before August 11, 1623, as at that date was the fourth marriage in the colony, that of Gov. Bradford to Mrs. Alice Southworth.

Although the tradition that John Howland married the daughter of Gov. Carver, has been shown to be incorrect, it does not necessarily follow, that it was unfounded. This tradition would not be likely to come down in the Howland family, if it had no foundation in fact; but if it, at first, stated that John Howland married the grand-daughter of Gov. Carver, it might not seem strange that in a few generations the change should be made from grand-daughter to daughter, for every one conversant with such matters, knows how easily a link may be added to, or lost from such a tradition.

Now, Gov. Bradford does not show that Gov. Carver and his wife died childless. He does show that he brought none of their children to the colony in their family, and that they left none in the colony, bearing the name of Carver, in short, that there was no increase from them; but Gov. Carver was a man well advanced in years, probably more than sixty, and as Dr. Shurtleff says (*Reg. iv.*, 107): "His last sickness was of short duration, he being seized with that species of apoplexy, which, in advanced life, is superinduced by great bodily fatigue and mental exertion."

If Carver had children, they would of course

be grown up, and quite likely married before 1620; and one or more of his daughters, with their husbands might have come in the May Flower, and yet nothing be found in Bradford's account to show their relationship to Carver.

In fact, nothing can be found in Bradford's whole account to show that the Howland tradition is not founded on the marriage, in England, of John Tilley with Elizabeth, the daughter of Gov. Carver; while future research, among English records, may show that such was the fact.

D. W. P.

WEST WINSTED, Ct.

MRS. CATHARINE GREENE (vol. iv., p. 184).—In your June No. you ask for information about Catharine Greene and her family. I know but little of her and her family, excepting what is contained in a very curious letter written by her in 1792, then very aged, to her grandson Samuel Ward, a youth of eight years, and who was in after years of the house of Prime, Ward & King.

I send you a copy for the *Magazine*.

J. G. L.

BOSTON.

WARWICK, March 9, 1792.

MY DEAR HARRY: I acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, and thank you for your good intentions, but am sorry you have not improved more in your writing. I have carefully avoided showing your letters to the Potowmet children, lest they should say Harry is a poor scholar, or a dunce, or something that would not please me. Master Franklin says, "Your masters have not attended to you; for you write with your fingers all crumpled up." I give you this that you may improve better, so that if you live to be a man, you may do business as papa does, and uncle John, and Richard. Or will you come to be an honest farmer? You must hoe, and plough, and mow, and sow your grain; and make cider in the fall, and fat your pigs, and pick out your poorest stock to make beef, and see that all your creatures go in their proper pastures, &c. Was I to tell you all about it, it would take a sheet of paper; but as you write me oftener than Billy or Samny, I will write you what you used to be so delighted in—the account of your ancestors:

My father, and grandfather, and great-grandfather, were all named Simon Ray. I shall distinguish them by 1st, 2d, and 3d. Simon Ray the 2d, came from England with his father, a lad of about sixteen years old, to Plymouth, with the first settlers—a very respectable family. Whether his mother came or not, I don't know; but about the time Simon Ray the 2d grew up, his father married a widow George, with ten or eleven children, which offended him; and he with seven

others, went to Block Island and purchased it, and they had but one cow to three families, and they used to catch a fish called horse-mackerel—some called them oss-fish—and used to make hasty pudding and put the milk in as we do molasses—that was their breakfast; and they went near four miles into the neck to clear the land. At night, when they came home, that was their supper; and they all lived in love and harmony, like so many good brothers. After a while, a son of the George family had heard of the purchase Simon Ray 2d had made, and came to Block Island to see him; it was rare to see visitors there, and being a connection of his father, and he of a benevolent make and land of plenty, told him he would give him half the purchase if he would clear it, which he readily accepted—and that is the land owned by the Mitchells and Paines at this time. Simon Ray the 3d, always kept them in fear of dispossessing them, but believe he gave them a quit claim before he died—I don't know at what age. Simon Ray the 2d, married a Thomas, at Marshfield, of a very good family, brought her to Block Island, and had three daughters; Mary, the eldest, married an Englishman, who carried her to England; and she was the first American lady that was introduced to the king and kissed his hand. The second was Liba; she married a Sands, on Long Island. The third was Dorothy; she married a Clap, at Rye. Some of them are living there yet, said to be very clever people. Simon Ray the 3d, was their only son. I don't know what age he was when his mother died; but, although he, Simon Ray 2d, was offended and left his father because he married a woman with ten children, he married a widow with eleven—and then Simon Ray the 3d, left his father, and went to New London and married a Manerin by whom he had a Simon, Gideon, Nathaniel, and Mary. Simon and Gideon were seafaring men, and men of excellent characters. Nathaniel was a tiller of the ground, and he married the woman that was afterwards Gid Mumford's mother. By her he had one son, a Simon Ray, and died; the son, his father, Simon Ray 3d, educated at New Haven college. His three sons, and the grandson, all died between the age of, I think, twenty and twenty-one years; their sister Mary went to Marshfield, to visit her relations, and there she married into her own family, a Thomas. She had nine children and died young, left only one that lived to grow up, Nat Ray Thomas; he was left rich—a farm that would cut 100 load of salt-hay, and well stocked; house well furnished with every thing. He was educated at Cambridge college; and when he was of age, it was all [wasted?] but the land. He married Sally Dear- ing, of Boston—a charming girl—and your grand-

ma was at the wedding, had sack posset and a very beautiful dressed plum-cake for supper. They had a very large family of children; and when the war came on he was chose a mandamus counsellor, and being badly advised, accepted of it, and went off with the regulars and died at Halifax. His widow lives genteely in that contry, on a farm. Simon Ray 3d, lived a widower 22 years; had buried all his sons. His daughter lived so far from home that he came to Warwick and married my mother—a maiden lady thirty-seven years old—Deborah Green, sister to Daniel and Philip Green, daughter of Job and Phebe Green. He was a counsellor, and much approved in settling affairs between neighbors; he had a large landed estate. They went to Block Island, and had we four loving sisters: Judith, who married Hubbard; Ann, that married your grandada, Sannet Ward; Catharine, your grandma Green, and Phebe, who married Littlefield, grandma to Patney and Cornelia Green.

Now, I must return to Simon Ray 2d, though I am wretchedly tired; But you used to be so delighted to hear last summer of them, that I didn't think I could entertain you more agreeably than writing it. You must give it to your mother to lay up for you. But, as I was going to observe, Simon Ray lived to be 101 years, 1 month, and 1 day old; he was blind many years and lame. In a French war, there was a privateer landed and used the inhabitants very ill: he had a chest moved out and they supposed it was money; and they tied him to a tree and whipped him to make him tell. I think they left him for dead. After he was lame he learnt a great deal of the Bible by heart; he could say all the New Testament, and the Psalms, and a great deal of the Old Testament. My father went in one day and asked him "How he did?" He said, "Very poorly;" for he had made it a constant end to repeat I forget how many chapters and Psalms in a day, "and to-day I've only repeated 50." He asked my father, How the season was? "Oh!" says my father, "a very severe drought," and seemed to repine. He said, "My son, let God alone to govern the earth." My father said, "When he was young he did not love veal." "Not love veal—not love veal! why it was angels' food." I just remember him sitting in an arm-chair, with white hair and very pleasant. And the night he died, he called us all to him, and told us to "Remember our Creator in the days of our youth;" and told us we must die, and the advantage of living virtuous lives and making God our friend, and the peace and happiness we should enjoy in the other world; and I remember my mother's cutting up plain cake at his funeral, and cheese, and she cut it in a cheese tub, and it was served in pewter platters;

he desired her to do it. I am not certain about the one day of his age; but it runs in my mind that it was ten. You are a descendant of respectable ancestors on all sides. You had your grandadas' governors; and that you may be as worthy a man as they all were, is the sincere wish of your affectionate

GRANDMA CATHARINE GREEN.

I forgot to mention that in old times it was the fashion to carry knives in their pockets; and he was at a wedding and there was but one fork at table, which was offered to the bride. She refused and thanked them, and said, she could twitch it! But I'm tired. Good-night.

Obituary.

MOST REV. ANTHONY BLANC, D. D., archbishop of New Orleans, died in that city on Wednesday, June 29, 1860. He was a native of Lyons, France, and came here when quite young. He was appointed bishop in 1835, and received the pallium, on his see being made an archbishopric, in 1851.

The Sunday before his death, Archbishop Blanc confirmed 112 persons in the church at Thibodaux; and was to have confirmed more in the house attached to his residence, Ursuline-street, on the Thursday following, when death hurried him so unexpectedly away. On Wednesday, 20th, he was occupied at a quarter to one, P. M., as usual, with his correspondence, and was opening some letters, when, feeling himself struck, as is supposed, with a regurgitation of blood to the heart, he uttered a loud cry, which was fortunately heard, and ran to his bed. Very Rev. Mr. Rousselon, his long-tryed and faithful friend and vicar-general, finding him speechless, gave him the last rites of the church, when he expired.

MR. SAMUEL JENNISON was born at Brookfield, Feb. 24, 1788. He was the eldest son of Samuel Jennison, Esq., who graduated at Harvard University in 1774, and afterwards practised law in Oxford and elsewhere. His mother was daughter of the Rev. Nathan Fiske, D. D., of Brookfield. Their son was living with his maternal grandfather, at the time of his death, Nov. 24, 1799. Early in 1800, at the age of twelve years, he came to Worcester to live with his uncle, the Hon. Oliver Fiske, a reputable physician, in whose family he resided till his marriage in 1815, to Mary G. Ellery, of Newport, R. I., a grand-daughter of William Ellery, who, in 1776, in behalf of that colony and of mankind, "wrote his name where

all nations should read it, and all time should not efface it." The residue of Mr. Jennison's life was spent in the town and city where it was terminated, March 11, 1860, at the age of 72 years. The brief, but comprehensive annals of his residence here, will suggest many thoughts to the more reflective and considerate minds.

Mr. Jennison remained in his uncle's shop variously occupied with its and many other duties, till April, 1810, when he was appointed the "accountant" of the Worcester Bank, then the only institution of the kind between Boston and Pittsfield. In this occupation he remained till August, 1812, when he was chosen cashier of the same bank, an office which he held till his resignation in September, 1846, having been connected with the bank more than thirty-four years. In April, 1828, while yet performing, with his own mind and hands, the chief office-business of the Worcester Bank, and over eighteen years before relinquishing those duties, he was, at the organization of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, chosen its treasurer, the duties of which office he discharged till he resigned it, in October, 1853, at which time its deposits on hand amounted to \$1,473,312.

Mr. Jennison was one of the early members of the American Antiquarian Society, and was its first librarian, holding that office from 1814 to 1825. He was its corresponding secretary from 1823 to 1826; its treasurer from 1829 to 1843, and again from 1846 till his death. He was also one of its publishing committee from 1820 to 1831, and one of its councillors from 1820 to his decease—a period of forty years. He likewise served the town of Worcester, at different times, as its clerk, its treasurer, and as one of its school committee at the *transition* period, 1823, the era of *reform*; whose benefits so many have enjoyed without knowing their benefactors. In February, 1847, he succeeded the late Hon. Alfred D. Foster, as treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital, which office he held till his resignation of it, in June, 1857. In 1829, he was treasurer of the First Parish in Worcester, but at the expiration of the year declined re-election.

But Mr. Jennison was not only a man of business and of learning; he also held the pen of a ready writer—a pen whose effusions, as well as more careful lucubrations, have slid before the public eye for more than half a century, with only now and then a knowledge of their author. They have appeared in prose and verse, in sparkling wit, in good-humored satire on reigning or rising follies—generally felt to be just, by those who felt them most; and in graver articles of less transient interest. That he was a chaste and correct writer, might be inferred, perhaps, from the scope and character of his reading and the

simplicity of his life and manners; but his skill and scholarlike style would be profitably seen in an article from his pen, communicated in the year 1855 to the American Antiquarian Society. We refer to his biographical notice of James Ralph—an article which serves to illustrate his knowledge of a foreign American, about whom most of his well-educated countrymen know but little—perhaps nothing, except a wicked lampoon by Pope, which had nothing to preserve it from oblivion but the ingenious spite and venomous sarcasm of its author.

At an early period, Mr. Jennison commenced preparing a work on American biography; but after gathering rich materials, learning that Dr. William Allen was about to enlarge his earlier work on the same subject, he transferred them to his hands—a favor which, among others, the doctor gratefully acknowledged in the preface to the second edition, dated July 17, 1832, saying that he was "particularly indebted to the biographical collections of Mr. Samuel Jennison, Jun., of Worcester."

Notes on Books.

Mémoires et Documents relatifs à l'histoire du Canada: publiés par la Société Historique de Montréal. Montréal: Duvernay. 1859. Two parts, 122 pp.

THIS evidence of the activity of the Historical Society of Montreal, founded in 1857, and organized in 1858, with the late Hon. Jacques Viger, as president, shows that the loss of that great historic student has not prevented its carrying out his design. The numbers now before us, contain a collection of documents, and an essay on the existence of Slavery in Canada under the French rule, begun by Mr. Viger, and terminated by Sir L. H. la Fontaine; a sketch of the family of Lauson, by Sir L. H. la Fontaine, the president of the Society, and an account of the Viceroy and Lieutenant-generals of the kings of France in America, by Mr. R. Bellemare, the vice-president. From this last we have drawn a list, which will be found in the present number.

The Journal of Education for Lower Canada. Montréal: 3 vols. 4to, 1857-9. *Journal de l'Éducation*, Montréal, 3 vols. 4to, 1857-9.

WE have received from P. J. O. Chauveau, Esq., Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, these series of volumes, with the numbers of the present year; and, independent of their merit in an educational point of view, as bearing on the progress of schools and higher institutions of learning,

find them of historical interest from the history of the various colleges in Canada in the former work, written by M. Chauveau, and the report in the latter of the Abbé Ferland's course on the history of Canada, delivered before the Université Laval. The care, studious, extensive researches, and clear good judgment of Mr. Ferland, make his labors extremely valuable.

Of Mr. Chauveau we need not speak. Already well known as one of the foremost *littérateurs* in Canada, he has by his labors in the cause of education, entitled himself to a high rank in the annals of his country.

The History of the United States of America, from the Discovery of the Continent to the Close of the First Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress. By J. H. Patton, A. M. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1860. 8vo, 806 pp.

WE are much pleased with this handsome volume as a step in a right direction. No want has been more felt than that of a good, unimpassioned history of our country, in the limit of a tolerably sized octavo, as a book of constant reference; and still more, as a book to put into the hands of an intelligent foreigner, anxious to get a distinct view of our history. In its details it is not all that we should ask: it is at times marred by strong prejudice; and in matters of fact, trifling details sometimes overshadow the real event, so as to convey an erroneous impression. Much of this can, however, be avoided on careful revision; and as it is we consider the book a useful one, superior to any of the larger school editions, which are always adapted to the young, although some in size and matter equal this.

The Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansbury and Doctor Jonathan Odell; relating to the American Revolution. Now first edited by Winthrop Sargent. Albany: Munsell, 1860. 4to, 199 pp.

MR. SARGENT had already given us a volume on the Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution, and in this volume of Mr. Munsell's series gives the remaining verses of Odell and Stansbury, many of them never before printed. The notes are judiciously made, and, as the editor remarks, in a full sense of an editor's duty, "purely with an intent to explain the author's meaning, without any attempt to maintain or impugn the sentiments expressed." The former volume is one of the rarities, and this will soon be so.

The Life of Andrew Jackson. By James Parton. Vol. ii. Mason Brothers, 1860. 8vo, 672 pp.

MR. PARTON, in this volume, pursues, at considerable length, the story of New Orleans; in-

deed, the battle, with its accessories, occupies one-half the book; and, as an exhaustive account of the incidents, the space is well applied. Jackson's connection with the administration, and Florida career, take up most of the remainder. The latter opens an old controversial discussion of the character and policy of Jackson, which leads his biographer into a minute examination, with frequent citations, of original authorities. The next and concluding volume takes up the presidency.

Catalogue of the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Vol. II. M-Z. Boston: Printed for the Society, 1860. 8vo, 651 pp.

THIS volume completes the catalogue of printed books contained in the library on the 1st of January, 1859, together with such additions as could be made in the course of printing.

A complete Index Catalogue of the manuscripts, with a description of the maps and charts in the library, and a list of the portraits and other articles comprised in the cabinet, is in preparation.

The present volume is, like its predecessor, beautifully printed, and abounds in references, which will greatly facilitate the consulter.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1858-1860. Selected from the records. Boston: Printed for the Society, 1860. 8vo, 465 pp.

THIS attractive volume, with its fine portraits of Sir Richard Saltonstall and Prescott, cannot fail to please by its mechanical execution, and in its contents is not undeserving of its fine dress. Besides commemorations of the departed historians, Prescott, Hallam, and Irving, and of Choate and Humboldt, we have Newell's Diary, Belknap's Journal, and the Heath papers, notices of the Vassall Farm, Washington's Head-quarters at Cambridge, articles on the early charters of Massachusetts and naturalization in that commonwealth, with Everett's account of his services for Mount Vernon, and an excellent critique on Wilson's "Conquest of Mexico."

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE sale of Mr. Turner's library attracted a larger number of purchasers than any similar sale during the past season at New York. His rare and extensive collection of works in and on aboriginal languages excited considerable competition.

A copy of Hervas, "Catalogo de las lenguas cono-cidas," a very uncommon book, brought \$22. The privately-printed edition of Cabeza de Vaca, \$3.75 The "Cherokee Phenix," \$6.

MILBURN'S "Pioneers, Preachers, and People of the Mississippi," is full of interest, being a series of lectures on De Soto, Marquette, Lasalle, and others, coming down to recent times and men. Some of the earlier parts seemed to us so familiar that we almost thought we wrote it ourselves, not being so forgetful as De Quincey or Father Weninge of Cincinnati, who wrote so much that they did not at last recognize some of their own productions.

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* alludes again to the Tomlinson collection, mentioned in our number for June, as follows:

"Under the title of 'New York City during the American Revolution,' the Mercantile Library Association propose to gather into book-form a chosen few of the Tomlinson papers, hitherto unprinted, whose local character may justify the title under which they are to be published. The contents of this first publication will comprise the following original papers:

"1. Seizure of the British Arms in New York from the Troops ordered to Boston soon after the Battle of Lexington; described by Marinus Willett, afterwards Colonel Willett, of Revolutionary celebrity, and, at a later period, mayor of New York city. 2. Attempted Assassination of Washington; contained in a letter of Peter S. Certe-nius, written the morning after the attempt. 3. Lord Howe's account of his meeting with the American Commissioners on Staten Island soon after the Battle of Long Island; from Lord Howe's own manuscripts, in the collection. 4. The American Commissioners' account of the same interview, reported by them to Congress; from the official record, also contained in the collection. The Commissioners on this occasion were Franklin, Rutledge, and John Adams. 5. Instructions from His Majesty George III. to Mr. Grenville, the British Commissioner sent to Paris in 1782, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with the American Commissioners, two of whom were Franklin and John Adams. One of the conditions named in this basis of negotiation was that the City and District of New York should be ceded to the crown. 6. The Battle of Harlem Heights, written by George Clinton, on the day of the action. 7. Sir Henry Clinton's reasons (partly in autograph), for not attacking Gen. Washington when encamped near King's Bridge, just previous to the Battle of Yorktown. 8. Critical reconnoissance made under the direction of Washington, of the strength and condition

of the British posts in New York and the approaches from Westchester. This examination was made by Col. Wm. S. Smith, commander at Dobb's Ferry, a few days before the evacuation of the city. 9. Report of William Butler, Deputy Commissary-general of the British army, to the Auditory Department, describing the Administration of the Government of the City of New York during the entire occupancy of the British, from 1776 to their evacuation in 1783."

M. RANNEAU, author of a work recently published in Paris under the title of "Acadiens et Canadiennes," arrived at Quebec by the Bohemian. His object in coming to this country is to acquire material which shall be of service to him in publishing a work called "La France aux Colonies," which is now in course of preparation.

MONUMENT TO ROGER WILLIAMS.—At a recent meeting of the managers of the Roger Williams Monument Association, in Providence, two plans of the proposed monument were placed before the members,—one drawn by Mr. Charles Hartshorn, its contemplated height 170 feet, crowned with a statue—an emblem of religious liberty, the other was the committee's plan, somewhat plainer than Mr. Hartshorn's, and 145 feet in height.

MEDAL OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A beautiful medal, got up at the suggestion and under the supervision of Charles I. Bushnell, Esq., has been cut and struck by F. B. Smith & Hartman, New York, to commemorate the erection of the new library building of the New York Historical Society. The obverse contains the head of John Pintard, the founder of the Society, modelled after a bust, by A. W. Jones, with his name; the reverse, a view of the building, with the legend "New York Historical Society. Founded, 1804. Incorporated, 1809. Erected, 1857."

The medal is of most beautiful workmanship, and cannot fail to be sought for not only by numismatists, and members of the New York Historical Society, but by all who take an interest in the city and its public buildings.

TOWN HISTORIES.—A history of Dunbarton, N. H., by Caleb Stark, author of the "Life and Writings of General Stark," will soon be published.

The history of Hadley, Mass., by the late Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, which was unfinished at the time of his death, is to be completed by Lucius M. Boltwood, of Amherst, from the manuscripts left by Mr. Judd.

THE
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VOL. IV.]

SEPTEMBER, 1860.

[No. 9.

General Department.

MEMORIAL OF ALONZO VAZQUEZ,

TO THE KING OF SPAIN, ASKING FOR CERTAIN PRIVILEGES, AND PERMISSION TO RESIDE IN FLORIDA; WITH THE TESTIMONY OF PERSONS AS TO HIS SERVICES IN THE ARMY OF HERNANDO DE SOTO, DURING THE INVASION OF THE PROVINCE.

Translated from the Original in the Archivo General de India, at Seville.

HIS ROYAL MAJESTY:

Alonso Vazquez, native of the city of Xerez, near Badajoz, says, that in the year thirty-eight, gone by, he went with the Governor Don Hernando de Soto, in the armada brought together to go upon the discovery of Florida, whither he went, the said Alonso Vazquez, as soldier; and after they were arrived he was in the service of your Majesty in the exploration more than six years, during which time he held command of over forty men, conferred for his good example and his conduct; and thus he entered upon that first discovery accomplished in the province where, in all that offered, he served loyally and well, as likewise did his brother Rodrigo Vazquez, who accompanied him, enduring much hardship and hunger; and he was injured of many wounds, was shoeless, and without clothing; having spent, besides, in the aid he undertook to render the licentiate de la Gasca, in horses, in negroes, and arms, more than a thousand ducats: And, in consideration of such his services, being of the first that explored that province of Florida, as will appear from this memorial he presents; and knowing the country to which he would return, taking with him his wife and household to live, remain and serve there (which is like what should be earliest done for the royal interest, that persons should go thither who have been in the country and know its character): and to the end of its prosperity and of sustaining it he asks and entreats that your Majesty be pleased, because he is of the first discoverers and conquerors, to command that your royal order issue to your gov-

ernor and other justices (1) in that province to give in *encomienda* Indians of *repartimiento* due to his services and condition, whereby he may make support.

Also he begs that there be given him the command of a regiment of the chief city that shall be established there.(2)

Likewise, also, that license be ordered to issue permitting him to go to that province and taking his wife and household, four nephews of his, and two women belonging to his wife, and two men.(3)

Also, he begs that he be favored with permission to transport eight slaves, for his use, free of all duties, in consideration of their services.(4)

Also, that license be ordered to issue to him that he may transport a female slave of the India of the king of Portugal, which is of Brazil, and two girls, her children.(5)

Likewise, he says, that his said brother, Ro. Vazquez, was with him in the conquest, and remains in Florida, and that the governor gave him the post of Alguazil-mayor of the field and of the principal city that should be established; and he desires that upon his arrival, an equal privilege be extended to him,(6) since he goes to remain and to serve Y. M.; in the giving of which he will be favored.

GONZALO DE ORIBE.

On the margin are these memoranda of the original words in council.

- (1.) Recommendation.
- (2.) It is not permitted that the regiment should be there provided.
- (3.) Not being of the forbidden, and giving bonds that they go direct to Florida, and reside in the country ten years.
- (4.) According to the practice.
- (5, 6.) Not allowed.

In the city of Xerez, near Badajoz, the twelfth day of the month of June, one thousand five hundred and sixty years, before the magnificent Lord-licentiate Avila, Alcalde-mayor of this said city, appeared Juan Guillen, householder thereof,

and presented a power and a writing, and an interrogatory, which is the following:

Witnesses: SALVADOR MACON, DIEGO HERNADEZ.

VERY MAGNIFICENT LORD:

I, Alonso Vazquez, native of the city of Xerez, appear before your worship, and say that respecting certain services that I have rendered to His Majesty Don Felipe, our master, in wars and conquests, for preservation of my rights in perpetual remembrance I find it necessary to take certain evidence. Accordingly, I ask and beg of your worship that you take the testimony of witnesses, which to that end I shall present, examining them by an interrogatory submitted, interposing therein through all your authority and initiatory decree that the evidence in the matter to be taken shall everywhere find entire credence throughout and for whatsoever it should be most required . . . your worship I implore.

THE BACHELOR BAEÇA.

The Letter of Authority to be found in the Original is here omitted.

I. First: if they know the aforesaid Alonso Vazquez?

II. Also, if they know, and is it also true, that in the year one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight, he went from Spain to the discovery and conquest of Florida, in the armada of Don Hernando de Soto, brought together by the consent and order of his Majesty, the said Alonso Vazquez going as a soldier known and admitted in the service of the king?

III. Also, if they know that the Adelantado Hernando de Soto debarked at Santiago de Cuba, and there and in the Havana he tarried a year, that said armada might be properly equipped; and if the said Alonso Vazquez debarked with him, having been likewise in those towns the full time of a year and at his own cost and maintenance?

III.—Also if they know that with that captain's rank the said Alonso Vazquez went to Florida, where he remained from five to six years with the said adelantado?

V.—Also, if that, directly after they debarked, the fidelity of said Alonso Vazquez being known, the Captain Juan Ruyz Lobillo, gave him thirty, forty, and even as many as eighty men in charge, which he kept for a long time?

VI. Also, if at the end of twelve days, more or less, the said Alonso Vazquez, went with Baltasar Gallegos, captain in the forces of that discovery, in the first entry into the country, the governor and the rest of the people remaining at the port?

VII. Also, if they went to a province called

Paracuxi, they found inhabited, and heard that it was a country abundant and plentiful in food; and that all the men, among whom was the said Alonso Vazquez, and his brother Rodrigo, who ever accompanied him in the service of his Majesty, suffered very great hunger for the space of a month, in which time they ate nothing but the green stalks of maize, suffering extremely?

VIII. Also, if the said Captain Baltasar de Gallegos, sent to call the Governor Soto, in consequence of the news they had, who having come they went inland, among them being the said Alonso Vazquez, and Rodrigo, his brother?

IX. Also, if marching through that country with great toil and hunger they arrived at a marsh, where they remained three days without eating, until, getting through it and coming out, that they arrived at a province called Ocal, where there was some food, and the said Alonso Vazquez, and his brother, with the rest of the people, were somewhat restored?

X. Also, if there the greater part of all the rest did not fear to enter the country, and told the governor not to go forward, because in that direction a governor named Narvaez had already been lost, and that they should return to embark?

XI. Also, if the governor said that he desired to make the discovery of the country at the risk he might, and left in that place Luis de Moscoso, in command of all the camp?

XII. Also, if the governor having told Alonso Vazquez, that he should remain with the people of the camp, he answered that he should do little good to the king were he confined to incursions of little danger, and that his intent was entirely to serve his Majesty, and did not wish to remain at the camp, but to go on the enterprizes; and that he did do so, going with the governor, and explored the country, getting good news, in consequence of which, the people sent for and uniting with them, they directly marched inland?

XIII. Also, if in Mauvila the friendly and peaceful Indians planned to destroy them all, and did indeed kill fifteen or twenty men, and wounded one hundred and fifty; and if they know that in breaking down the palisade, where the Indians were in strength, many wounds were received by Alonso Vazquez, and particularly one in an ankle, which was broken by it, whence were extracted many bones, and which for more than a year could not bear his weight?

XIV. Also, if, at the time of the cry, in the affair of Tula, when the Indians fell upon them in mass, the Captain Juan Ruyz Lobillo, did not say to Alonso Vazquez, and to two other soldiers, that they should go out and ascertain if the Indians were coming, while he put on arms; that he went with those soldiers, and saw the Indians

and strove manfully with them, so that they were kept back until Captain Vasconcelas sallied with the cavalry and defeated them?

XV. If that, in the affair of Chicaquea, in the savanna, in another affray, he resisted courageously; doing all to him that was possible as a brave soldier, zealous of his Majesty's service, as likewise did his brother Rodrigo?

XVI. Also, if in the five or six years which the said Alonso Vazquez was in Florida, with the rest, he did not undergo great hunger and fatigue, bearing arms unshodden, unclothed, as is public and notorious, in the toil and suffering that was undergone in the discovery of that land, in which he was through all?

XVII. Also, if all the while he had a company under his command, he kept the men well satisfied; and, so much so, that, upon a time it being taken away from him, thereupon at once the soldiers aggrieved at it, of themselves returned to ask it for him, so that in a month it was again given to him, and he remained with it, ever after being liked, affable and conversable, was, by the governor himself liked, and by other captains and gentlemen was liked, honored, and respected, and so was he held in the general intercourse?

XVIII. Also, if they know that, after he came with the survivors to Mexico, dressed in skins, in the succor which the Doctor de la Gasca asked, the said Alonso Vazquez went out with his brother Rodrigo to his support, spending, in horses, arms, and negroes, more than a thousand ducats?

XIX. Also, if he knows that the said Alonso Vazquez always kept in those parts a horse and groom, ever employing himself in the service of his majesty faithfully and manfully?

XX. Also, if in all the different rencounters, Indian fights, and on whatsoever occasions that presented for the serving of his Majesty, the said Alonso Vazquez was not ever to be found among the first from his own free and spontaneous will, being in that conquest from the beginning until the end?

XXI. Also, if in the pacification and colonization of that country, which his Majesty has desired and attempts to make, would Alonso Vazquez be of avail, from having travelled over and seen it, and knowing it as well as the best, in which he could be of great use to his Majesty from the certainty of what appears that of those who had been in Florida, not more than three or four men have gone there, and none so capable as Alonso Velazquez, whence they know that he would be greatly of benefit to the royal service were he in that country; for, besides knowing it all very well, he is a man of excellent judgment?

XXII. Also, if all the foregoing is public and

notorious, stating the reasons of the knowledge in such manner as to afford credence?

And thus propounded, the alcalde-mayor foregoing ordered that the witnesses be brought, intended to be examined, and commanded their testimony to be taken.

Witness. Then in the city of Xeres, aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of the month of June, of the said year, the said Juan Guillen, in his behalf presented as a witness Dona YSABEL DE SOTO, wife of Don Carlos Enriquez, deceased, of said city, of whom the oath being taken in due form, answered to the foregoing questions as follows:

I. To the first inquiry, she said that she has known the said Alonso Vazquez for a long time; she is neither his relative nor enemy, and she may be forty years of age, a little more or less.

II. That she knows what is stated; and being asked how she knows it, says: because she was in that armada with the Captain Don Hernando de Soto, her uncle, who went as adelantado to Florida, at the time that is mentioned, and with Don Carlos Enriquez, her lord, who accompanied him; and in which went Alonso Vazquez, as soldier, to the port of Havana, and thence he went to Florida; because she witnessed this to Havana, where she remained and saw him embark; and hence her knowledge.

III. That she knows what is stated to be true, because she witnessed it as aforesaid.

IV. That she saw Alonso Vazquez embark, and heard it said that he had been in Florida with other people; and that he continued in that expedition, until it came out by way of Mexico; which she heard Ana her serving-woman say, who went in it, and also many other persons with whom she has afterward spoken.

V. That she has so heard from many who were in the armada.

VI. That she does not know of this, beyond what she has said.

VII. That she knows only what many have said of the hunger they underwent.

VIII. That she had heard it said of him, by many of the expedition, and by the adelantado himself, that he was beloved of him.

IX, X. That she has only heard it said by those persons.

XI. That she does not know it.

XII. That she only knows it so far as she supposes that Alonso Vazquez would have gone with the adelantado, because he liked him much, and was on good terms with him.

XIII. That she has heard it said by Ana Mendez, her servant, who was there.

XIV, XV. That she does not know it.

XVI. That she was not present; and therefore does not know it except from hearing it said by

persons who were there, and from letters that were written to her from Florida, concerning the trials that were undergoing.

XVII. That she reaffirms what she has said; that Alonso Vazquez is a respectable man, and that it appears to her that it should be as the inquiry states, since he was honored by the adelantado, who liked him, and was liked by every one.

XIX, XX. That she knows no more than she has already stated.

XXI. That (because of the things stated), it appears to her that any employment given him by his Majesty, would be well bestowed.

XXII. That what she has stated is true, and what she knows of the matter upon which she is sworn, and signs it with her name.

DONA YSABEL DE SOTO.

After the foregoing, on the sixteenth day of the month aforesaid, Juan Guillen presented JUAN BOTELLO, householder, of the town of Villanueva de Varcarotta, being and dwelling in the valley of Matamoros, who being duly sworn, &c., answered as follows:

I. That he knows Alonso Vazquez by sight, intercourse, and conversation; that to the general questions, he is about forty-seven or forty-eight years of age, of no relationship with Alonso Vazquez, nor do any of the prohibitions contained, forbid his testimony.

II. That he knows what is asked is so; that he was in the armament, and in the same ship where Alonso Vazquez went as soldier; and hence his knowledge.

III. That the adelantado debarked at Santiago de Cuba; and there, and at Havana, and on the island, he was a year getting ready the armada; where Alonso Vazquez also was, at his own cost and maintenance. . . .

IV. That he knows it, for the reasons that he has stated.

V. That Captain Juan Ruyz Lobillo put thirty or forty men under the charge of Alonso Vazquez, and, witnessing his ability, he gave him others, taken from another soldier, so that he had near eighty men, though the number is not exactly enough remembered to be sworn to, from the long lapse of time since.

VI, VII, VIII, IX, X. That he knows the facts stated, from having been present.

XI. That he knows it as one of the men going in the advance.

XII. That he, at the time the said Alonso Vazquez spoke the words, was not in the advance, and does not know.

XIII. That he knows Alonso Vazquez was struck by an arrow in the ankle at that fight, of which he remained lame for a long time; and

this he knows, because he was present throughout.

XIII. That he knows what is stated, for he was there present; and that though he only looked out for himself, Alonso Vazquez was a soldier of high character, and should have behaved well, for that he did everywhere.

XV. That in Chicaça, at the savanna, the Indians gave them battle, in which they sorely used many soldiers; and not being at that part where Alonso Vazquez was, but only present, for the Indians entered the town on three sides to engage them; still, he had heard it said that he had behaved like a valiant soldier.

XVI. That he knows the truth of what is asked; but so great were the toils, and so excessive, that no man can find tongue to utter them, nor memory to recite them.

XVII. That the company of soldiers was taken away from Alonso Vazquez; but being a man of such worth, and affable, and they being so satisfied with him, that themselves asked the governor that he would again put him over them, which he did; of which he has knowledge as a soldier, being present.

XVIII. That he desired and was assigned to go, as was his brother, to the assistance of the Doctor de la Gasca, in Peru, when the news came that aid would not be needed: and in so much he could not have failed to spend much money—how much, the witness is unable to say.

XIX, XX. That he reiterates what he has said.

XXI. That the being of Alonso Vazquez in Florida, would be important, from his knowledge of the country; having travelled in it and having a knowledge of the Indians, of how they are to be treated, and how protect themselves in the settlement of the country. And this is what he knows of the matter, which he signs with his name.

He presented ANA MENDEZ, serving-woman of Dona Ysabel . . .

I. That she has known Alonso Vazquez, for a long time; that she is about thirty-one years of age, is not a relative.

II. That she knows the truth of what is said; for the Alonso Vazquez went in the armada, herself with Dona Ysabel de Soto, her mistress. . . .

III. That she knows the truth of the statement, having witnessed. . . .

IV. That Alonso Vazquez was there; she saw him, that he was among the men; that she was in all that took place at that time in Florida. . . .

V. That she knows the truth of the inquiry: Alonso Vazquez being a worthy man, the captain set him as chief officer of the squadron over the people at sea.

VI. That she reaffirms her statements, and of the rest knows nothing.

VII. That she knows its truth, as she witnessed it all.

VIII. That the truth is stated; for that she was present, and there went there the said Alonso Vazquez, and Rodrigo his brother.

IX. That she remembers passing that swamp, there being much water in it, in places reaching the knee, in others to the waist, and thence over the head, which they passed with much labor in three days; but has no recollection whether they passed that time without food or not.

X. That she knows it; for that she was present, and there was fear as stated.

XI. That she does not remember, but declares anew what she has stated.

XII. That she remembers it; that it was so.

XIII. That it is true; that she saw them fight and the Indians kill there Don Carlos, her master, and Alonso Vazquez was wounded by an arrow in an ankle, and was a long time lame.

XIV. That she heard some soldiers of Florida say it.

XV. That she does not remember with regard to the matter.

XVI. That it is true, and she was present.

XVII. That it is true Alonso Vazquez was well beloved by all the people of the armada.

XVIII. That they went from Florida to Mexico, wearing skins; that she was with them, and the rest she does not know.

XIX., XX. That she says what she has said, and the rest she does not know.

XXI. That he knows well the provinces of Florida; is a man respected, and from having been there, will better understand the things that will avail. . . .

XXII. That she repeats, &c.

(Unsigned, witness being unable to write.)

He presented GONZALO VAZQUEZ, resident of this city, dweller in the town of Matamoros, who was duly sworn:

I., II. That he has known the said Alonso Vazquez, for about the last twenty years; that he is fifty-four years of age, more or less; is not a relative. . . .

III. That he knows it; because Alonso Vazquez debarked with the rest of the soldiers of the armada, where stated, and was there at his own expense during the time mentioned.

IV. That he knows the truth of it; that he witnessed it; that he was in the company of Captain Juan Rruyz Lobillo; that they were there the full time.

V. That it is true; that Alonso Vazquez had charge of and commanded the men, in number more or less as stated; that he set the watches,

and performed the other offices usual in military service.

VI. That he knows the facts, because he went with Baltasar de Gallegos, and with the other soldiers to a country called Paracoxi, in Florida; Alonso Vazquez was with them and his brother Rodrigo, of which he was a witness—all going together.

VII. That it is true that they all endured the privation of food that is said, and they ate nothing but the stalks of corn, boiled or uncooked.

VIII., IX. That he knows it because he was present.

X. That he had heard it said: that it was talked about among the soldiers; but did not hear it from the governor or the captains.

XI. That he knows it, because he went with the people the governor took with him, and returned with the rest of the soldiers to where Luis de Moscoso was; and breaking up the posts they united, and went on through Florida, advancing, Alonso Vazquez and his brother Rodrigo, being of the company.

XII. That he does not know; that he did not hear him say it.

XIII. That he knows it; he was wounded in an ankle.

XIV. That he does not recollect.

XV. That they both behaved like good soldiers, as well there as at other places; for he found himself often with them.

XVI. That he knows it all; he was himself present.

XVII. That Alonso Vazquez associated with men of high standing; was beloved of all; and of the rest is ignorant.

XVIII. That they came there to Mexico habited in skins, when the Doctor de la Gasca sent for men, and an equipment was got ready to go to his assistance, that was not called into use; some soldiers in making ready, Alonso and Rodrigo Vazquez were of the number, could not have failed to spend much.

XIX. That Alonso Vazquez stood well there, and was respected. . . .

XX. That he was among the soldiers, ever doing his duty, of which the witness was an observer.

XXI. That he would be of great use in Florida. . . .

XXII. That he reaffirms; and it is what he knows of the matter. . . .

[We are indebted for the preceding very curious account of matters and things in De Soto's expedition, to our contributor Buckingham Smith, Esq., who has kindly translated it for our columns, without awaiting the intended publication of the original.]

NATHANIEL CUTTING'S JOURNAL OF
AN EMBASSY TO ALGIERS IN 1793,
UNDER COL. DAVID HUMPHREYS.

NATH'L CUTTING was a native of Massachusetts, at various times in the service of the country abroad, as consul at Havre, and other situations. In 1793 he was appointed by President Washington to proceed to Lisbon, with secret despatches to Col. Humphreys, to act as secretary of that commission. This service he performed to the entire satisfaction of President Washington, as appears by a letter from Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State. Mr. Cutting was afterwards, for some years, attached to the War Department in Washington, and died in that city, about 1822.

He sailed from Philadelphia in April, 1793, for England, with despatches for Mr. Pinckney; and in August, of that year, went to Lisbon; where he met Col. Humphreys. The original journal has recently fallen into my hands, and from it I send you the extracts relating to this embassy.

WM. G. BROOKS.

Aug. 28, 1793.—Arrived at Lisbon in the King George packet, from Falmouth (Eng.), after a passage of ten days.

Called upon Col. Humphreys, who is yet in the country; then went to visit Edward Church, Esq., consul for the U. S. A., in this city; returned to my hotel, and while at dinner Col. Humphreys called, and I delivered my despatches from Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

Aug. 30.—Col. Humphreys politely expressed his wish and intention to co-operate with me cordially in any thing that would promote the success of the business committed to our charge by the Federal Executive. On this point, our professions of indefatigable application and perseverance, were perfectly reciprocal. At 3, P. M., proceeded to the house of Mr. Church, to dine, agreeably to appointment. Of strangers at table, Mr. Harrison was one. A board well-furnished with viands and liquors, received new incitement to indulgence, from the unceremonious hospitality of both Mr. and Mrs. Church. Afterwards proceeded in Col. Humphreys' carriage to the house of John Bulkley, Esq., and from thence to the public gardens, where we met several gentlemen of Col. H's acquaintance.

Aug. 31.—Col. H. informs me Mr. Harrison has not been able to do any thing decisive with respect to a neutral vessel for us to proceed to our destination.

Sunday, Sept. 1.—Col. H. called to take me to dine with Mr. Bulkley, at his country-seat. On our way we stopped a few minutes to visit the Abbé Corré, at a palace belonging to the Duke

D'Alfoens, uncle to the queen of Portugal. The abbé being engaged at mass, we walked into the garden and waited his arrival in a beautiful alcove. The garden appears to be handsomely laid out, in the old-fashioned style, adorned with trees in right lines, grottoes, &c.; and all kept in good order. The abbé speaks the English language pretty well, and I am told is a man of science and liberal attainments, and one who expresses much attachment to the United States of America. Dined with the family of Mr. Bulkley. Lord and Lady Altamont, of the kingdom of Ireland, with their little son, Lord Westport, came to dine. By report, to-day, I find the Hanover packet recently arrived from Falmouth, brings a rumor that prevailed in England; the purport of which is, that there is great apprehension of a rupture between the United States of America and Great Britain. This would be an event which the true friends of both countries must most sincerely deprecate.

Sept. 2.—Took tea at Mr. Church's. A Mr. Brown, of Oporto, came in. The house with which he is connected, have a ship taken up for government service here; which led him to speak of the manner in which the administration of the government proceeds with respect to ship-owners, on such occasions. They simply send word to the merchant, and inform him they have occasion for his ship for government service, and order him to have her completely fitted by such a day. If the proprietor has just purchased a cargo for his ship, or has a particular voyage in view wherein he has made any engagement, it signifies nothing; the government will neither permit him to pursue his particular object, nor indemnify him for the loss he must inevitably sustain by relinquishing it. An instance recently occurred where a merchant waited on the minister, and informed him that he could not get his ship ready within the period fixed by the government. The answer he received was "at his peril to have her ready, or in default he should be sent to prison." This is one of the blessings resulting from an absolute monarchy.

Sept. 5.—Drew a charter-party for a Swedish vessel which is chartered by order of Col. Humphreys, to convey him and myself up the Mediterranean.

Sept. 9.—Mr. Bulkley communicated to me a letter received from his correspondent at Malaga, which acquaints us that an American vessel and cargo has recently fallen into the hands of the Algerines. By the Cadiz marine list we find it is the schooner Laurel, Capt. John Daniels, from Philadelphia, laden with flour and coffee, and was captured by an Algerine corsair, about the 28th ult.; the captain and crew having previously abandoned her, had escaped safe on shore in their

boats. The letter states those pirates are much more daring than ever, since the Portuguese squadron have ceased cruising about Gibraltar.

Sept. 11.—Col. Humphreys called and informed me that he had received his passports from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He also took occasion to urge the necessity of our prompt departure, on many accounts; one of which is, that some people here begin to suspect our intention is for Algiers. Col. H. earnestly recommends economy in our expenditures, and accuracy in our accounts. An American vessel arrived here to-day in 28 days from Boston, reports that a few days before his departure from thence, the "Ambuscade" French frigate, and an English frigate of equal force had a severe engagement off the coast of New Jersey. After a severe engagement they parted by mutual consent, the French frigate to the Delaware, and the English frigate to New York.

Sept. 17.—Our hired ship, called the "Postilion," dropped down to the Bellisle, and in the afternoon we went down also and embarked. The pilot declared the time was not proper to proceed to sea.

Sept. 18.—The pilot came off in the tide and we got under weigh; and by the time we opened the point of Bellisle Castle, at 5 p. m., the pilot left us, begging the Holy Virgin to bestow a benediction upon our pursuits, &c.

Sept. 21.—At 8 p. m., we saw the Rock of Gibraltar; at near midnight we came to anchor near a large fleet of English and other merchant ships lately arrived here from the Levant, &c., waiting convoy for England.

Sunday, Sept. 22.—The Prattick boat came alongside about sunrise and took our papers out. Soon after, Mr. James Simpson, an intimate friend of Col. H., came off with permits to land; he attended us on shore to our hotel, and also politely attended us to visit the governor, Sir Robert Boyd, who was previously acquainted with Col. Humphreys, and received him with great cordiality. Sir Robert is a venerable veteran, near ninety years old; and is estimable for his amiable sociability, and private virtues, as respectable for his military talents and public administration. We next called to visit the Lieutenant-governor General O'Hara, but he was absent; and we called at the quarters of Major Mawbray, of the — Regt. We were received with much cordiality by the frank old veteran, whose "hair is silvered o'er by time," and whose open, affable, and manly countenance bespeak the brave and well-bred soldier. Here I was with a sensible, well-informed gentleman, whom I had formed an acquaintance with at Havre, two years since, Capt. John Drinkwater, of the 1st Regt. or Royals. He wrote the "Siege

of Gibraltar," which I am told justly acquired him much reputation as an author, as his previous and subsequent conduct has done in the character of a soldier.

Sept. 23.—Spent the day with Col. Humphreys in overhauling and arranging certain merchandise, the property of the United States of America, left here by the late Thomas Barclay, who was American consul for Morocco and the Barbary States in general.

Sept. 24.—Dined with Gen. Sir Robert Boyd. I find that at the tables of the governor and lieutenant-governor of this fortress, they are as punctual in attending to the manual exercise of knives and forks, as they are to the military etiquette of garrison duty. A large number of military gentlemen were present, whose genteel deportment proves that polished manners are perfectly compatible with the sterner duties of a soldier. Mr. Mattra, the English consul at Tangier, was present at the party.

Sept. 25.—Col. H. and myself, accompanied by Dr. Adair, the surgeon-general, repaired to the parade, where the troops are reviewed by the commander-in-chief or his second, every morning previous to their relieving guard. Every part of their performance and appearance does honor to the preceptors of this sublime military academy. When the exercises were over, the troops were marched off the ground, and Gen. O'Hara politely requested Col. H. and myself to take breakfast at his quarters. The general appears to be polite, affable, well-informed, and communicative; in short, he is the well-bred, accomplished gentleman, as well as the scientific and valiant soldier. Mr. Mattra, who sat next to me at breakfast, related an anecdote of Gen. Arnold, that despicable traitor to the cause of American freedom, which I never before met with. It was this:—Several years since, as early as 1785, when Mr. Mattra was in England, he became slightly acquainted with Arnold, who knowing his situation in Morocco, solicited an opportunity of proposing to him a scheme of business that could not fail of being lucrative. Mr. M. at length gave Arnold the hearing. The plan he proposed was, that Mr. M. should, by his interest at the Court of Morocco procure commissions for sundry corsairs, which he (Arnold), would come and fit out from Tangiers. "But," observed Mr. M., "who would you cruise against? The emperor of Morocco has no maritime enemy; nor does he wish to provoke a rupture with any of the European powers." Arnold replied, "But the Americans have yet no treaty with Morocco; I would capture their vessels; I know very well the track to find them; by such an expedition we would soon acquire ample fortunes." Arnold pressed the matter very seriously for some time, but finding that Mr. Mattra rejected the nefarious

scheme, and steadily refused to exert the smallest influence toward obtaining the commissions in question, the arch-renegade solicited that he would assist him in procuring Algerine commissions. Mr. M., heartily disgusted with such villainy, assured Arnold that he had no interest and scarcely any acquaintance at or near Algiers, and therefore explicitly excused himself from participating in such a diabolical pursuit. It was not only once, said Mr. M., but perhaps a dozen times, that Arnold seriously addressed him to the foregoing purport.

Sept. 30.—Dined with Mr. Ross, of the house of Turnbull & Co. A French gentleman dined with us, who has lately been banished Spain and all his property ordered to be sequestered, merely because he was guilty of being born in France; although he has resided in Spain forty-three years, and all his family connections reside in Switzerland. Such is the indiscriminating resentment of the Spanish court against the French nation for having attempted the destruction of despotism.

Oct. 5.—Two Dutch frigates and a sloop-of-war lately came down from Malaga, and are now at anchor in Gibraltar Bay, ostensibly waiting the arrival of a squadron from Holland, which is to convey a commissioner to arrange the articles of peace with the regency of Algiers, or to denounce vengeance against them for the depredations their corsairs have committed on the Dutch commerce in the Mediterranean sea. We cannot obtain any recent account from Algiers; by the latest, it would appear the plague has abated.

Sunday—The troops of the garrison assembled for the public services of devotion. Col. Morse, their commander, was the representative of the governor, on the occasion. They formed a hollow square, in the center of which was the chaplain, the officers of the garrison, Col. Humphreys, and myself. The service was of course conformable to the rites of the Established Church of England.

On our return, we learnt that a Gibraltar boat had arrived in the course of the night, from Algiers. This boat has been but eight days on her passage, and brings a clean bill of health; by her we learn that the Algerines have concluded a peace with the Portuguese, but that it was only a truce for six months; we also learn that six Algerine corsairs passed the Straits into the Atlantic, last night.

Went half way up the Rock, to the residence of Mr. Mace, who has been appointed British consul to Algiers, to supersede Mr. Logie. He has been waiting here eight or nine months for a frigate to convey him there; but, so virulent and fatal has been the rage of the plague there, Lord

Hood has uniformly refused to send a frigate there.

We learn it is true that three Algerine frigates and two zebecks, and an armed brig had, last night, passed out the Straits. The disagreeable sensations that agitated our breasts on the certainty of this intelligence, are not to be described.

We arranged an express for Cadiz and another to Malaga, and Col. Humphreys wrote to the American consuls at both of those ports, acquainting them with the intelligence, and requesting them to communicate it to every American commander of a vessel that was now, or might arrive, at their ports.

Oct. 8.—This morning an Algerine corsair stood into Gibraltar Bay, from the eastward. Soon after, proceeded through the Straits, probably to join her comrades in cruising against the defenceless Americans.

Arrangements were made to immediately charter a Swedish brig, to proceed to America, to carry the alarming intelligence; but the project was laid aside on account of the long passage she would probably have. After various expedients were resorted to, it was concluded to retain the Swedish brig, which had the stores on board, and proceed up the Mediterranean. We, finally, engaged a small Spanish vessel to cruise in the Straits, *alias* Gut of Gibraltar, with the mate of an American vessel on board, in order to speak any American vessel that might possibly have so far escaped the barbarians, without knowing the hazard they had run.

In the vessel which arrived here from Tangier there is a passenger who passed lastly through this garrison on his way to Tangier, in July, last year. He calls himself Chapman, and came here in a small vessel from Cadiz, which he sent back; said he was from America, and had some urgent business at Algiers, to which place he must go, at all events. It was told him that the plague was there, and that all direct intercourse between that place and Europe was suspended. He still persisted, and took passage in a small boat bound to the Barbary coast, from whence he got to Oran. Some time after, the English consul sent down for the Gibraltar boat, and in this boat Chapman took passage, passing himself for an Englishman. When he arrived at Algiers, the English consul would not suffer him to land till it was known who he was, and what business he had there. He sent word ashore, that he had a letter to the Dey of Algiers, which he had brought from America. Soon after, a native came on board and demanded the letter, which Chapman very readily gave him. When the messenger had gone, the master of the boat told Chapman that the person to whom he had delivered the letter was

Mr. Logie's interpreter. The boat was detained several weeks; and Mr. C. was not permitted to land, neither did he hear any thing about the letter, except that the English consul was displeased with its contents.

(Concluded in our next.)

DUEL OF GEN. CHRISTOPHER GADSEN AND GEN. R. HOWE.

THE following account of the differences between Gen. Gadsen and Gen. Howe, in 1777, I take from a MS. volume in the autograph of Gen. C. Gadsen, in my possession. The duel has been alluded to by several of our historians; but here we have the full account by one of the parties, which I think has never been published. The conduct of Gadsen shows his special characteristic of sturdiness, when he had taken a position and considered himself right.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

R. W. G.

Extract of a letter from Brig.-Gen. Howe, to Congress, dated Charlestown, S. C., 28th Aug., 1777.

"I go into the subsequent part of my letter with much anxiety; but duty exacts of me to undertake the very disagreeable and tedious detail.

"About four months since, Brig.-Gen. Gadsen, after having long received and obeyed the orders I issued, adopted the strange idea that I had no right to command him; and, upon a visit I made him, at Fort Moultrie, where I had stationed him, he suggested those doubts to me, and wished me to declare by what authority I commanded him? My answer to him was short, that I came to this post while it was under actual invasion, in company with and by order of the commander-in-chief of the Southern Department, who had put me in orders upon duty here, and left me in the execution of it; and that by his departure, and that of Gen. Armstrong, the command had, by course of service, devolved upon me as eldest officer; and that no better authority was requisite. He expressed himself dissatisfied with this, disowned it to be authority; thought that I ought to have had some special order from Gen. Lee, or from Congress, or to have detained a brigade of other troops; that he considered himself the natural commanding officer of this State (such was his mode of expression); and that though he had submitted to be commanded for the sake of the service, yet it was not from duty, but from courtesy. I discovered he had taken his notions from the idea of a British brigadier—a

kind of appointment very different from ours; I therefore endeavored to show him that a brigadier in the British service was the officer of a battalion, who by brevet took command of two or three or more regiments, for some temporary occasion; that he derived no rank in the army from such an appointment, and resolved into the mere officer of a battalion again, the moment his brigade was broke; but even supposing I was this creature of a day, I could not but command him, whose commission was exactly of the same nature as mine, more especially as even according to his notions of the service, I had had a brigade assigned me here by Gen. Lee and Gen. Moore, which brigade was here when I became the commander-in-chief, after which I had no occasion for a brigade; nay, more had been composed of the very troops of this State, and were still here; so that even upon his own plan, I must have commanded him; I then would have demonstrated to him the nature of a brigadier in our service, but he was not, I found, to be convinced. He desired me to lay the matter before Congress; I told him I had not the least doubt of my command, so should not express any of it as from myself, but that I would, if he pleased, express them as doubts of his; this he consented to, and I promised to do it, but a few days after upon a visit he made me at my quarters, we entered upon the subject again, and I really understood that I had satisfied him upon the matter,—therefore forbore to trouble Congress upon so disagreeable a subject. I heard no more of this matter for near four months, and thought it entirely over; but meeting with the general the other day at the president's, he desired to be informed whether I had written to Congress upon the subject, seemed surprised when he heard I had not, and seemed disgusted that I should so much have mistaken him as to imagine his doubts upon the occasion had been removed; gave me warning that he should make or cause to be made a motion to the House of Assembly (of which he is a member), to inquire by what authority I commanded him in this State? I was proceeding to remonstrate against the propriety of this measure, as I held the question not cognizable by the Assembly; but he cut me short by declaring in the most positive manner, that he was determined upon it. In consequence of this, a few days after, Mr. Chief-justice Drayton moved the House to appoint a committee to inquire into the nature of Brig.-gen. Howe's command in this State; and to invest them with power to send for all persons, and send for all records and papers requisite thereto. This motion was seconded by Mr. Lowndes and Brig.-Gen. Gadsen; every method was taken and every popular argument made use of, to persuade the House that the motion was

proper, and that the matter was cognizable before them, and that the inquiry ought to be made. This extraordinary proceeding (for so I persuade myself you will think it), met with the warmest opposition from the leading men in the State, and after long and tedious debates was treated indeed as it deserved, by being rejected and thrown out by a very great majority. I thought it, however, so alarming and so important in its nature, that Congress ought to be immediately informed of it; especially as Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Drayton informed the House that they should agitate it again the next Assembly, which meets, I believe, in December. In regard to this question as it relates to myself, I have no apprehensions about it. Born in this country; by blood related to and otherwise connected with the first families in this State; possessing, as I have reason to hope I do, the confidence of the army and, as I flatter myself, of the public in general,—I can have nothing to fear upon the occasion; but a general of more merit may in the course of service be in similar circumstances, and not be attended with the same advantages, and if the precedent of assemblies' interfering in things so remote from their jurisdiction should be followed, very popular men in less enlightened public bodies, though they have not the power to annihilate his command, may perplex and embarrass him, to the great injury of service, and to the destruction of his peace and credit. I, therefore, have presumed to lay this matter before you; and most earnestly entreat to be favored with your determinations as soon as possible, not only upon this subject, but upon every other matter I have mentioned, that may appear worthy of the attention of your honorable body.

"I am to inform you, sir, that Gen. Gadsen, immediately after the decision of the House against his motion, came to me and insisted upon resigning his commission. I requested him to think of it until the next day; but he urged it upon me with such earnestness, and expressed himself so determined upon it, that I was prevailed upon, indeed could not refuse, to accept his commission, which I do myself the honor to enclose to Congress.

"I shall, I believe, give in charge to Col. Hagar (the next officer in rank as commandant), his brigade, until the pleasure of Congress can be had.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest esteem,

"Sir, your most obedient,

"Very humble servant,

"ROBERT HOWE."

"Received, this 27th June, 1778, under cover

of Wm. Henry Drayton's letter, dated 11th June, 1778, from York Town, Pennsylvania, by
"C. G.

"Who never saw or heard a tittle of it before."

CHAS. TOWN, 9th Sept. 1778.

TO MR. W. H. DRAYTON:

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 25th July, I have received, and am sorry you had not shown my letter of the 4th to my friends, particularly to Matthews, Heyward, and Hudson, especially as from accounts I have heard in town, which are no ways contradictory to your letter, Mr. Laurens must have seen it. Whatever Mr. Lee, or any other may have, you strangely mistake me if you think I have any interest to support either for myself or any friend. I have declared, over and over again, that I wish for nothing, nor will accept any thing from Congress.

The matter between General Howe and me, is a public one, which I thought my duty to act in as I have done. My only wish with regard to myself is, to wipe off any impressions Congress might have had, of my intending any insult or resentment against them, in the manner of my resignation, which I had reason to think was the case.

A few nights since there was a great riot between the English and French sailors, and I believe set on by the Tories in town. The militia were under arms, several lives were lost, as you will see by Timothy's paper, which I make no doubt he sends you by this opportunity.

Since my last, Howe and I have had an *Entretien en Militaire*, which, much against my opinion, has been printed. As the cause of it is not particularly noticed, it may not be improper to mention it: On the 17th of last month, in the evening, I received by the general's A. D. C., a long expostulatory letter, dated two days before, with a demand of satisfaction at the close, unless I made him reparation for the expressions I had made use of, relative to him, in my letter of the 4th July, to you. I wrote him for answer, the next morning, that I was ready to give him any satisfaction he thought proper,—where, when, and how he pleased; that I thought he was the aggressor, in having wrote such an unnecessary detail of that matter, in it omitting my principal objection, and especially for not letting me—whom it so nearly concerned—have a copy of it, and that he had nobody to blame but himself; that I never saw his detail, which had immediate effect, for *ten months* after the date of it.

Three letters from him, and two from me, passed before the matter came to a point. In his, he gave me assurance that "he did not mean, in any thing he said, to reflect upon or injure me;"

and "as to the breach of promise I accused him of," he declared he really understood me as he had set forth, so that if there was a fault, his understanding and not his integrity was to blame;" and "had he imagined I wished to have seen his letter, he should most cheerfully have sent it to me." That "he had not the least wish to conceal it from me."

My friends, Col. Elliott and Col. Henry, who were the only persons that had the least hint of this affair from me, seemed to think this a great concession, and required some notice or apology on my side; and our friend Col. Pinckney, who was the general's second, appeared to be of the same opinion.

But I, looking upon it only as *private and personal* to me, whereas the expression of mine he particularly referred to (see paragraph 7—7 of my letter to you), related to the manner of a *public act*, his getting, as it seemed to me, into command here; and as I did not see how it was possible, with any kind of propriety or adherence to truth, to abstract the private matter from the public, I determined to make no concession, but to meet him in any manner he pleased. Accordingly, on the 30th, we met and were placed at the distance of eight very small paces. As the general demanded satisfaction of me, and I had already taken mine by exposing his letter with my observations thereon, I was determined to receive his fire, which accordingly I did; after some pause, fired my pistol broad off, and called him to fire again, which he declined, as in the paper. The matter being thus over, I then thought the apology, or rather notice, my friends seemed to think due on his concessions, would come in with propriety. I therefore then told him that though I might, perhaps, mention the matter *again*; yet he might be assured that I should never in *future* make use of any harsh expressions concerning him.

I got a cold the evening of the riot; have had a fever almost ever since, and am now so poorly that I must conclude.

Dear Sir, your most, &c.

C. G.

MEMORIAL OF LYME AGAINST THE EMBARGO.

To the President of the U. States: The memorial of the Inhabitants of the Town of Lyme, in the State of Connecticut, in legal Town-meeting assembled, respectfully represents

That, habituated to respect the laws, and feeling the necessity of their execution, we have submitted to the laws imposing an embargo, without public complaint. But the embarrassments

produced by that measure having constantly increased since its adoption, and having now become ruinous to our interests, we are induced to request a reconsideration of it, and that the laws imposing an embargo may be suspended, if the power given to the President for that purpose can be legally executed, and that the earliest opportunity may be taken of submitting to Congress the necessity of a total repeal.

Whatever may have been the objects for which the embargo was imposed, it appears to be generally understood that it has produced no public benefit. It is not perceived that it has either compelled the nations of Europe to rescind their outrageous decrees and orders, or induced them to respect more highly our neutral rights. The great and indeed the only important effect which the measure appears to have produced, has been on ourselves. Business has been stagnated—many of our merchants have been ruined—a numerous class of mechanics, connected with ship-building, have been thrown out of employment—and the farmer finds his crops rotting upon his hands without a market. Nor is it among the least of the evils: that great numbers of our seamen have been compelled to seek their bread in foreign service, for the want of employment at home; and the nation has thus lost the power of commanding the services of that important class of men in times of danger. Serious as these each are, we should not, however, complain, could we be satisfied that any thing in our situation required that they should be continued. But experience having (as we think) shown, that no political benefit can be expected, and it being a principle and understood that the hazards attending trade are the proper subjects of mercantile and not of legislative calculation, we cannot think it just that a law should be continued which really finds no victims but those it was intended to protect.

We are aware that commerce may be again exposed to depredation; but an embargo surely cannot be the proper remedy for the evil. The rights of neutral trade are certain and absolute, and cannot be secured by being abandoned. The path of safety is that of honour, and the best security for peace and the rights which belong to it, is a preparation for war. The nation that permits important rights to be wrested from its hands without resistance, invites aggression; and the spirit which can yield the right to navigate the ocean, is prepared to give up the dominion of the land.

Highly as we approve of the disposition of our government to cultivate peace with all nations, we are satisfied that dependence ought not to be placed on the justice or generosity of any. The nation that renders itself formidable, becomes se-

cure; and, situated as the U. States are, in the neighbourhood of the rich colonies and commerce of Europe—with a great and increasing population, and great resources for naval and military equipments, the world may be taught to respect our power, although France and England have disregarded our rights.

Although we do not presume to give an exposition to the law which has delegated to the President the power to suspend the embargo; yet, we cannot forbear to remark, that the recent events in Spain and Portugal have materially changed the face of Europe and, in our opinion, opened a new field for political calculation, and mercantile enterprize. It is true that all the circumstances attending the contest have not been explained, but enough has been known to satisfy the world that Spain and Portugal are struggling for independence, and are endeavoring to resist the yoke which tyranny and ambition are endeavoring to impose on them. Enough has also been known to satisfy the American people, that Spain is fighting the battles of the U. States, and that by this contest the Tyrant who by perfidy has robbed Spain of her King and ancient government, and whose ambition has already imposed chains on a great part of the continent of Europe is prevented from obtaining a footing on our own frontier. Under such circumstances, the people of this Country must feel a stronger interest in the contest than can arise from the desire of commercial profit, and must look with impatience to the time when they may be permitted to cultivate again the friendly intercourse of commerce with that Country. Many of the productions of the U. States, and which are now useless to ourselves, must be wanted to supply the people and armies of Spain, and may, undoubtedly be shipped with equal advantage to both countries. It is, also, in our opinion, a matter deserving of serious consideration that, whatever may be the issue of the contest in Europe, the success of the Colonies is almost certain, and it is not improbable, that the convulsions which now agitate so many nations, may produce an entire separation of America from the old world. The importance of such an event to the U. States is obvious; and we entertain no doubt but that the true interest of our Country requires, that the present moment should be seized for opening the most friendly commercial intercourse with the Spanish Colonies.

We have thus concisely stated some of the effects which we conceive have been produced by the embargo, together with a few of the many considerations which, in our opinion, call for a suspension and repeal of the law. We do not doubt that the subject will receive all that consideration which its importance deserves; and we confidently trust, that the restraints on

trade, of which we complain, will be speedily removed, and that our Country will regain its former activity, and become prosperous.

LYME, September 26, 1806.

A QUESTION IN HISTORY.

What part did Col. Seth Warner take in the Battle of Bennington?

BY GOV. HILAND HALL.

THE part taken by Col. Seth Warner in the battle of Bennington, though well authenticated by cotemporaneous extracts, has been strangely misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented by several subsequent historians. Ira Allen, in his "History of Vermont," prepared from memory, and published in London, 1798, without access to written materials, gives a general, and in some respects an erroneous, account of the battle; in which he represents Col. Warner, *as arriving on the battle-ground with his regiment after the first action was over*. Dr. Williams, in his history, published ten years later, follows Allen in regard to the time when Warner first came into the battle.

Now, no historical fact is more certain than that Warner was with Stark at Bennington for several days previous to, and remained with him until after, the battle, *assisting him in planning the first and in conducting both actions*; although *his regiment* only reached the ground in time to participate in the second engagement. The mistake has doubtless arisen from assuming, without inquiry, that Warner came in person with his regiment from Manchester, where it had been stationed; whereas, it was marched from that place under the command of Lieut.-col. Samuel Safford—Warner, himself, having been for some time at Bennington.

The battle, it will be remembered, was fought on the 16th of August, 1777. That Warner was with Stark, at Bennington, prior to the attack upon Baum, on that day, and not with his regiment at Manchester, clearly and distinctly appears from Stark's official account of the battle. In his letter to Gen. Gates, of August 22, 1777, speaking of events that occurred on the 13th and 14th, he says: "I, likewise, sent to Manchester, to Col. Warner's regiment that was stationed there; also sent expresses for the militia to come in with all speed to our assistance, which was punctually obeyed; *I then marched with Colonels Warner, Williams, Herrick, and Brush, with all the men that were present.*" Stark then gives an account of his proceedings on the 14th and 15th, and of the engagements on the 16th, representing *Warner's regiment* as coming up *fresh* after the

first action, without intimating that Warner came up with it. After his account of all the events of the day, he says, "Col. Warner's superior skill in the action, was of extraordinary service to me," as it undoubtedly was.

Gordon, in his "History of the Revolution" (vol. ii., p. 539), also states that "Stark marched with Warner" to meet the enemy on the morning of the 14th of August, and Dr. Thatcher in his contemporaneous journal says, that "on the 16th, Stark, assisted by Warner, matured his arrangements for the battle" (p. 93). These statements would seem to make it very certain that Col. Warner participated in both engagements.

In addition, I will further state, that without knowing what Stark himself had written on this subject, I had as long ago as 1828, noticed the discrepancy between the accounts of Gordon and Williams, and had set about ascertaining from the mouths of living persons how the fact really was. Again, in October, 1833, on receiving a letter of inquiry from Mr. Everett, who was preparing a life of Stark for Sparks's "American Biography" (see vol. i., pp. 1, 88), I again resumed the investigation, and now have before me the statements of several intelligent and truthful survivors of the battle, reduced to writing on those occasions, all confirming the fact that Warner was here, at Bennington, with Stark, before and during both engagements.

Among those statements are three which I will mention, viz.: *Jacob Safford*, who was a lieutenant in Warner's regiment (see "Journals of Congress," for Nov. 18, 1779), marched with the regiment from Manchester, under the command of his brother Lt.-Col. Sam'l Safford, and well remembered that Warner was absent from Manchester, and at Bennington, for some time previous to the battle. He gives a particular account of the march from Manchester, and of the part taken by the regiment in the battle, and states the causes of the delay of its arrival on the battle-ground. *Solomon Safford*, another brother of the lieutenant-colonel, belonging to one of the Bennington companies of militia, was left in charge of the baggage, at an out-post, when the troops marched for the attack on the morning of the 16th, and was passed and spoken to by Stark and Warner, who were riding side by side to the battle-field. *Gov. Isaac Tichenor*, who was an assistant commissary, under the authority of Congress, came to Bennington, in June 1777, and distinctly remembers that, after Stark reached Bennington he applied to him for a guard for a drove of cattle he had purchased and was taking to Albany, that on Stark's declining to provide it, he applied to Warner, who procured the guard for him from the Vermont Council of Safety, then in permanent session, and that after taking the cattle to

Albany, he returned to Bennington by way of Williamstown, and reached there at evening, on the 16th of August, just after the battle was over. He also, from his intimacy with the officers engaged in the battle, knows that Warner was of great assistance to Stark in planning the attack on Baum, that he went into the first action with Stark, and was by his side all day, and that it was contrary to the first impression of Stark, and on the earnest appeal of Warner, that the reinforcement of Breyman was immediately resisted, instead of ordering a retreat to form the scattered forces in regular order of battle.

Warner's residence was at Bennington; he was familiarly acquainted with every rod of ground in the neighborhood of the posts which had been occupied by Baum, and their approaches; he was a colonel in the Continental army, superior in rank to any officer in the vicinity, and he had already acquired a high reputation for both bravery and skill;—all which naturally made him the chief counsellor and assistant of Stark in his deadly struggle with the enemy. The following inscription upon the monument which the State of Connecticut has done itself the honor to erect over Warner's grave at Roxbury, is but a modest and just tribute to his memory as a military leader.

"Captor of Crown Point, Commander of the Green Mountain Boys in the repulse of Curttose, at Longueil, and in the battle of Hubbarton; and the ASSOCIATE of Stark in the victory at Bennington."

NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., July 30, 1860.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held June 26th, H. G. Loomis, Esq., president *pro tempore*.

The Librarian reported the total monthly additions to be 961, including a large and valuable collection of books and pamphlets from Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston. Col. T. B. Lawrence forwarded an autograph letter of the late Abbot Lawrence, introducing Mr. Donald McKay, the great ship-builder, to his friends in London; and L. C. Draper, Esq., of Wisconsin, two original letters,—one descriptive of Illinois, near Kaskaskia, about forty years since. Valuable publications relating to the colleges of Vermont were received from Prof. N. G. Clark, of Burlington, and others.

From F. J. Dreer, of Philadelphia, was received an original bill of exchange for £76 10s. 9d., drawn at Fort Chartres, Illinois, Nov. 30, 1766

Papers were received, on the "early newspapers of Illinois," and supplementary to one before communicated, on the members of the "early bar of Illinois."

June 12.—The Chicago Historical Society observed the fourth anniversary of its organization, on the evening of the 12th of June. The meeting was held at the residence of M. D. Ogden, Esq., and was numerously attended by its members and friends, with their families. The Secretary's report presented a review of the labors of the Association during the last half-year, of which the following were the chief topics:

1. The library collections for the half year amounted to 3,630, making an aggregate for the four years of the Society's existence of 28,154.

2. The Society's relation with the institutions and public libraries, of the United States and of Canada, now embrace nearly all such of a prominent character.

3. An unusual number of communications on the antiquities and history of our State and the Northwest have been received during the last six months, embracing extensive information on the so-called "slavery movement" in 1825, from several intelligent survivors of that eventful struggle, as also on the first Constitutional Convention and its delegates, assembled in 1818, The valuable memoir of the late Gov. Edwards, prepared by N. W. Edwards, his son, was announced as in the hands of Mr. Griggs, and only awaited the encouraging help of our citizens for its early publication.

4. The munificent bequest of the late Mr. Gilpin, of Philadelphia—an event of the past winter—promising such extensive benefit to the Society and to our city, was adverted to.

5. The report closed with expressions of the loss sustained by the Society in the recent decease of three of its members—Gov. Bissell, Col. Hunter, of Alton, and Mr. Dole, of this city.

An address was then read by E. B. McCagg, Esq., on the Jesuit Missions in the Northwest—a subject on which the author was well prepared by his extensive and valuable private collections relating to our early American history. The address contained a careful review of the early history of New France and its Indian missions—the influence of the powerful tribes of the Iroquois, in hemming in the French colonists to the more northerly and inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, compelling the missionaries to carry the line of their stations and labors so far to the north. The foundations of the several missions were then detailed in chronological order, and the names, character, labors, sufferings and misfortunes of the several missionaries were forcibly described.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. McCagg for his interesting and valuable paper, and a copy was requested for the Society's files.

The president, Mr. Brown, closed the proceedings of the meeting, with relating his personal reminiscences of the small remnants of the once powerful tribes of the Illinois Indians, as he saw and knew them at Kaskaskia, forty-two years since. Their chief, a man of large stature, received from the U. S. Government the pay of an army captain or major, on which he lived much at his ease; and with his squaw (of as remarkably small stature), was a regular attendant every Sunday at the Catholic church. The entire tribe—numbering hardly 150—subsisted on the bounty of the general government, which however, was abused, as usual, by excessive drinking, causing their rapid degradation and extinction. Mr. Brown feelingly alluded to the unhappy fate which had befallen the once proud and warlike races that preceded us in the occupation of this country, and our duty to make timely efforts to rescue from entire oblivion the knowledge of them and their history.

The meeting above noticed was among the most agreeable yet held by the Society; and a general desire was expressed for its more frequent repetition.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, July 6, Mr. Colburn, V. P. in the chair. The secretary read the report of the previous meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Davenport exhibited a drawing for a certificate of membership, which was adopted with some slight changes. The secretary announced the donation of one silver, and one bronze medal, from the Mass. Charitable Mechanics' Association. Mr. Colburn presented to the Society two large-paper, priced catalogues of coin sales in Philadelphia. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Mass. Char. Mech. Ass., and to Mr. Colburn, for their generous donations.

The secretary announced that he had prepared a short account of the curious Mexican coin exhibited at the May meeting of the Society. The coin has the shape of an anchor without any stock, or of a capital T with its cross line curved. The article was read, and recommended to be printed in the report of the meeting. It is as follows:

"In accordance with the wish of the Society, I have endeavored to find some account of the strange piece of workmanship referred to my

notice. But I regret to say that I have met with almost nothing relating to it. I have brought together some of the passages which I have found where any thing like it is mentioned, and will take a few minutes to read them.

'Prescott says, in his 'History of Mexico,' 'The traffic was carried on partly by barter, and partly by means of a regulated currency, of different values. This consisted of transparent quills of gold dust; of bits of tin, cut in the form of a T; and of bags of cocoa, containing a specified number of grains.'

"The 'History of Mexico,' by Charles Cullen, is slightly more elaborate and particular. He enumerates five different kinds of money, or rather articles used for currency. After describing three, he says: 'The fourth kind of money, which most resembled coined money, was made of pieces of copper in the form of a T, and was employed in purchases of little value. The fifth, of which mention is made by Cortes, in his last letter to the Emperor Charles V., consisted of thin pieces of tin.' There are other passages like these, but containing nothing more.

"In connection with these, it is interesting to read the words of Akerman in his introduction to the study of ancient and modern coins:

"One of the most remarkable facts in the history of the New World is, that notwithstanding the proverbial abundance of the precious metals in Mexico and Peru, the natives did not make use of them for currency. In the former country from the time of the Aztec nation down to the race which succeeded, the circulating medium consisted of the cocoa seed only.' This latter statement would certainly be remarkable, if a 'fact.'

"Further on, speaking of Africa, he says: 'A very singular form of money is current in Kordofan and Dar Four. It consists of pieces of iron, called hashshash, somewhat resembling the semi-circular knife used by leather cutters, or, as the edges are irregular, the cross-section of a mushroom. The prototype in earlier times, was probably an iron arrow-head, however much the present form may differ from such an object.

"Kordofan and Dar Four, are countries in the eastern part of Africa, lying to the southwest of Egypt, with which country they are closely connected in race and religion as well as by trade.

"I have no intention of entering here upon the question of the origin and connection of the Aztec race, though the quotations I have made readily suggest one theory. The subject has been discussed by many and able minds; and they have never been able to establish their own conclusions to the satisfaction of others. It is, certainly, strange, that places so distant as Eastern Africa and Mexico, should have forms of

money so much alike and so peculiar. But the similarity of form of coinage is no very strong proof of connection, especially when the similarity is as doubtful as this, and the coins are of different metals. The Aztecs have often been compared to, and connected with the Egyptians. Those who favor that origin, can easily find an additional proof in this form of money; for the inhabitants of Kordofan and Dar Four are closely allied to the Egyptians, and are, I believe, subject to them at the present time.

"Akerman's statements about the currency of non-European nations, must be taken "*cum grano salis*," and a pretty large grain too. We have already caught him tripping with respect to the money of the Aztecs; and his account of this African money, is entirely at variance with that of another authority. Lippincott's 'Gazetteer of the World' says, 'that the commerce' of Dar Four 'is wholly conducted by barter.' 'Who shall decide when doctors disagree?'

"I offer this to the Society with reluctance, and assure you that no one can be more conscious than I am, of the imperfections of the first essay read before it."

After some private business, the Society adjourned to Friday, August 3d.

BACKUS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The eighth annual meeting was held in the Institute Hall, Newton, Mass., Wednesday morning June 27, at 8 o'clock. The business was of the usual formal character, and closed by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Arthur S. Train, D. D. *Vice-presidents*—Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., and Rev. J. T. Champlin, D. D. *Secretary*—Rev. Kendall Brooks. *Librarian and treasurer*—Rev. O. S. Stearns.

Fifteen directors were also chosen.

Messrs. Train, Alvah Hovey, and Stearns were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a public anniversary of the Society next year.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (officers vol. iv., p. 44).—*Boston, July 11.* A meeting was held at the Society's rooms in Bromfield-street, the president, A. T. Hodges, Esq., in the chair. The librarian and corresponding secretary made their reports.

The historiographer, Dr. Palmer, read a biographical memoir of Dr. Elisha Thayer, a corresponding member, who died in Braintree, Mass., the 9th of June last, aged 74 years.

Dr. William Cornell, of Philadelphia, read an interesting paper on William Penn, giving an account of the treaty with the Indians.

On motion of Mr. Dean, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Cornell for his valuable

paper, and a copy was requested for preservation in its archives.

After the transaction of some private business, the meeting was dissolved.

P. S. There is an omission in the report of the last meeting (p. 204). Hon. Thomas Sergeant, an honorary member, died in *Philadelphia, May 5th, aged 78 years, and Rev. Ralph Sanger, D. D., a resident member, died in Cambridge, May 6, aged 73 years.* The words italicized are omitted.

Boston, Aug. 1st.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, the president, Simon B. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

The librarian, Mr. Trask, reported that 13 bound volumes and 121 pamphlets had been presented to the library during the last month.

A letter was read from Jarvis M. Hatch, of Rochester, Munroe county, N. Y., stating that an Historical Society was organized at that place on the 28th June last, and the following gentlemen had been elected as its officers: *President*—Lewis H. Morgan. *1st Vice-president*—Lysander Farrar; *2d Vice-president*—Henry O'Reilly. *Recording Secretary*—Jarvis M. Hatch. *Corresponding Secretary*—George G. Munger. *Treasurer*—George F. Danforth. Monthly meetings are to be held on the last Thursday of each month.

The historiographer, Dr. Palmer, read biographical sketches of Hon. Jonathan Phillips, an honorary member of the Society, who died in Boston the 29th of June last, aged 82 years; and of Frank Vose, of Louisiana, corresponding member, who died Feb. 25, 1860, aged 33 years. The latter memoir was written for the Society by Hon. Asa Redington, of Augusta, Me.

Rev. Martin Moore read a very interesting paper on the life and character of Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians. On motion of Mr. Trask, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Moore, for his valuable and entertaining paper.

Col. Saml. Swett read a letter dated October, 1780, to the late Dr. David Townsend, of Boston, senior surgeon of the United States Military Hospital, Northern Department, giving an account of the capture of Fort Ann by the British, and the capture by them of Fort George and the destruction of the garrison; also of the burning of Schoharie. He also showed a copy of a medal presented to Colonel, afterwards General James, Miller, by the United States; and observed that nothing like a biographical notice of him existed, although he was as glorious and successful a hero as fought in the war of 1812. The only attempt at a biography of him is in the "Memoirs of the Medical Heroes," in which he is mistaken for an-

other Col. Miller, and is described as in the battle of Chippewa, where he was not present. Col. Swett promised a memoir of him, for the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. Trask read a letter from Joseph A. Dennie, of Leicester, to Dr. George Chandler, of Worcester, giving a description of a brass clock now in the possession of the writer, and which formerly belonged to the Rev. Thomas Prince, of Boston. It was made by Thomas Wagstaff, of London. It is now a good time-keeper, and the wheels are apparently but little worn.

After the transaction of some private business the meeting was dissolved.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Maine Historical Society took place in connection with the exercises at the Commencement of Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, August 2. The Hon. William Willis, of Portland, was unanimously re-elected president; and in place of the Hon. Joseph H. Williamson, of Belfast, who declined the office, the Rev. Edward Ballard, of Brunswick, was chosen recording secretary. The other officers were re-elected, except in one or two instances where vacancies had been occasioned by death and removal from the State, and were filled with new incumbents.

Several communications of interest to the local history of the State were made through the president, and referred to the publishing committee for consideration.

The late secretary made a donation of six silver coins of ancient date, as specimens of the large number found concealed in the ground near Castine, described in an able article prepared by him, and published in the 6th volume of the "Collections" of the Society.

The president congratulated the Society on the valuable additions made to its library during the past year, and on the improved condition of the Society's rooms, which display to advantage the rich and, in some instances, the rare treasures on our shelves.

On motion of President Woods, of Bowdoin College, the thanks of the Society were offered to the Rev. Professor Packard, for the labor and skill he had shown in the arrangement of the library and cabinet.

The treasurer reported the funds of the institution to be safely invested, with regular returns.

The librarian reported the additions to the library during the past year to be 222 volumes. The papers of the late General King have been deposited with the Society. A catalogue with cross-references is partly and, in a few months at

furthest, will be fully completed. The report suggested the importance of securing pamphlets for the Society,—and allusion was made to the fact of the rescue, from a pedlar's cart, of a rare pamphlet relating to the siege and capture of Louisburg; and closed with the belief that in no year had the library been as prosperous as the present.

In the public meeting, an historical discourse was delivered by the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D., of Union Seminary, New York, who chose for his topic "Civilization." After an allusion to the problem that offered to disclose its laws in the progress of nations, he referred to three great types of error which were to be disposed of before approaching the consideration of his subject. These were the pantheistic, the humanitarian, and the materialistic; respectively making God, or man, or matter, the sole individual agent in the exaltation of a people. He then stated the true theory, which embraced all the good of each; and in this theory God, man, and matter, are the perpetually working factors to bring out the clear results. In its operation four great laws are to be always recognized. These are, divine tuition, dependence on the genius of races, the pressure of outward forces, and dependence on a right moral standard. These several points were illustrated with great richness of thought, singular pertinence of historic reference and allusion, with language of great attractiveness and power; and the whole subject throughout was sustained as well as adorned, by its close connection with the only true source of civilization in the early and later truths announced in divine revelation. A vote of thanks was passed; and a copy of this able and excellent discourse was solicited by the Society, for publication.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 13th of June, at 8 o'clock A.M., in the library room.

The president being absent, Judge Bell presided.

On motion of George W. Smith, M.D., the reading of the records of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The report of the librarian was read and accepted. It shows that during the past year the Hall of the Society has been remodelled and fitted up in a fine and commodious style, with many new cases for the accommodation of books, all of which have been appropriately arranged. There has also been a larger number of volumes collected and received by donation during the past

than for any other year for a quarter of a century, amounting to 400 volumes and 2,100 pamphlets.

For these several improvements and additions, and also for the collection of most of the sums due from delinquent members, and for the liquidation of the debts of the Society, the Society is mainly indebted to the laudable exertions of Wm. F. Goodwin, Esq., the recording secretary. The donations to the Society during the past year, more than 300 volumes, and over 2000 pamphlets, besides a large number of newspapers, and various curiosities, have been procured through the personal efforts of that gentleman alone, to whom, and for which, the Society owes a debt of lasting gratitude and commendation.

The report of the treasurer was read, showing the amount received during the past year, to be \$404 46.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Cummings:

Resolved, That the schedule of the curiosities received during the past year be put on file.

Adopted.

Report of the corresponding secretary read and accepted.

Wm. F. Goodwin, Esq., W. H. Y. Hackett, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Cummings, were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and reported the following gentlemen, who were elected:

President—Joseph Dow, Esq. *1st Vice-president*—W. H. Y. Hackett, Esq. *2d Vice-president*—J. B. Walker, Esq. *Rec. secretary*—Wm. F. Goodwin, Esq. *Cor. secretary*—Rev. Dr. Bouton. *Treasurer*—J. C. A. Wingate, Esq. *Librarian*—Wm. F. Goodwin, Esq. *Standing committee*—Rev. Dr. Stone, G. W. Smith, M. D., J. B. Walker, Esq. *Publishing committee*—Samuel D. Bell, LL. D., W. F. Goodwin, Esq., Rev. Dr. Bouton.

J. B. Walker, Esq., auditor of the treasurer's report, presented his report, which was accepted.

The treasurer's report was then accepted.

The following resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Stone, was accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to William F. Goodwin, Esq., for the special and successful efforts he has used in promoting the objects of the Society, and especially in collecting assessments which were due, and making valuable additions to the library.

The Society then voted to listen to an address by Joseph B. Walker, Esq. Subject: *The Valley of the Merrimack*.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Stone:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Walker, for his able and in-

structive address, and that a copy be requested for the use of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Cummings:

Resolved, That William F. Goodwin, Esq., be appointed to join the committee appointed at a previous meeting, to enclose with a suitable fence the land presented by Richard Bradley Esq., to the Society, on which he has erected a monument in commemoration of an Indian massacre in the town of Concord, on the 11th of August, 1746, old style.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Stone:

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Bouton, W. F. Goodwin, Esq., and J. B. Walker, Esq., be a committee to invite men of different professions to prepare and read before the Society biographical sketches of deceased distinguished men who have resided in the *valley of the Merrimack*.

NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their July meeting on Tuesday evening the 10th, at the residence of Dr. E. H. Davis, John W. Francis, LL. D., 1st vice-president, being in the chair.

S. W. Williams, LL. D., Secretary of the American Embassy to China, and a corresponding member of the Society, was present, having recently arrived via California, bearer of the treaty with China.

A number of interesting objects were seen in the apartments, from Dr. Davis' collection of antique curiosities, from Peru, the Isthmus, and elsewhere, including some of those from the numerous Western mounds which he has opened and described in "The Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," formerly published by him and Mr. Squier. Hundreds of his most interesting relics Dr. D. has had elegantly depicted by a skillful and faithful artist, long in his employment.

On the table were displayed a number of earthen objects, recently obtained from the *Chiriqui huacos*, or graves, some of them from the collection of Dr. Fessenden N. Otis, of Catskill, and others sent by Col. Totten, chief-engineer of the Panama Railroad Company. These were chiefly musical instruments of the whistle kind, in the form of animals—a tiger, a paroquet, a woodcock, &c. A report on them mentioned that, among about thirty owned or examined by the Society, no two had yet been found exactly alike, though resembling each other in the general principles of construction, in which they are unlike all other musical instruments known, in ancient and modern times. The uses for which they were intended—that is, whether as toys, or for social, military or religious musical performances, alone or in con-

cert—are still subjects of mere conjecture. The instruments are made in imitation of natural objects, all of which (with a few exceptions) are of animals; and those are all indigenous to the country, which is the Northern Province of New Granada, not far above Panama. Several stone weapons, from the same graves were exhibited.

Three beautiful photograph sheets were presented to the Society by Dr. Otis, exhibiting in groups the choicest specimens of earthen jars, vases, &c., and sculptured stone utensils and ornaments, in a collection recently purchased by him on the Isthmus, exhumed from the graves of Bugabita. One of these is a horizontal tablet, supported on ornamented legs, and terminating in the head of a monster—all neatly carved from a single stone. It is twenty inches long, eight high, and weighs twenty-five pounds.

Dr. Alcan, from Paris, was present by invitation, and presented two curious objects from the Sandwich Islands—a mask, and an idol in something of a serpent form, both with eyes made of polished pebbles. Dr. Davis remarked that similar eyes were inserted in figures from Tehuantepec, some parts of Africa, and elsewhere.

Letters were read from Dr. Otis, respecting the objects above mentioned; and from Mr. Dille, of Ohio, to Dr. Davis, respecting curious objects recently found in an ancient mound. Dr. D. mentioned that he had requested more precise information, and drawings or moulds of the objects.

Votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Otis, Dr. Alcan, and Mr. Dille.

A note was read from Mr. Ewbank, who was detained by illness. Being chairman of the committee appointed to provide for an interview with the *Japanese embassy*, only a report in part was made, by Dr. Gajani and Mr. Cotheal, and the committee was continued.

Dr. Davis read a paper on the transmission to posterity of *Artificial Cranial Deformities*. This subject had been treated at a late meeting, in an interesting paper, furnished by Dr. Powell, of Ohio, who has long collected crania of different races, and paid particular attention to those of the Flathead Indians. His paper advocates the doctrine of such transmission. Dr. Davis argued against it, and appealed to Dr. Williams, for information concerning the *feet of Chinese women*. Dr. W. replied, that the long-continued practice of distorting their feet had no effect whatever on the feet of their children, which are well-formed by nature. Each generation of female children requires the same treatment, to give the feet the fashionable distortion.

Mr. Cotheal exhibited several curious *illustrated Japanese books* on Natural History, purchased in Holland by Mr. Folsom, with a map of Jeddo. Dr. Williams remarked that they were

all printed from engraved wooden blocks, some of them (which were tastefully colored after nature) having been printed in colors. A peculiarly fine, tinted ground, in some of the figures, must have been produced by some nice process applied to the blocks.

Dr. Williams informed the Society that the Japanese appear to have a kind of system of classification in natural history, derived from the Chinese, but quite crude and imperfect. Although these books were of a cheap and inferior class, compared with some once belonging to Dr. W., the fishes and some of the other animals were depicted, colored, and shaded with much accuracy and taste.

The celebrated and aged Spanish botanist, philanthropist, and author, Don Ramon de la Sagra, who has recently arrived from Cuba, had been sought for, to be invited to meet the Society, but unsuccessfully; and his absence was regretted. He has devoted a long life to his favorite pursuits, and has recently published a prospectus for a new and enlarged edition of his great statistical work on the Island of Cuba.

In noticing, with peculiar gratification, the presence of Dr. Williams at a meeting of the Society, after an absence of twelve years or more, it was remarked that when he was last in attendance, the meetings were held weekly at the house of the first president, the late Hon. Albert Gallatin, who was at that time employed in writing his last work, his "Memoir on the American Races," published in the 2d volume of the Society's "Transactions." In it he acknowledged his obligations for important facts communicated to him by Dr. Williams.

As Dr. W. has been engaged in extensive publications in the Chinese language during his absence, and has tried, with success, a favorite plan for printing popular illustrated and instructive sheets in China, it is hoped that he will hereafter communicate to the Society on this and other subjects.

A beautiful little engraved *Cornelian*, and a small engraved *cylinder* of hard stone, from the ruins of Nineveh, were exhibited by Dr. W. They were given to him by his brother, a missionary at Mosul.

VERMONT.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The second special meeting of this Society was held at Brattleboro, on the 17th and 18th July, the president, His Excellency Gov. Hiland Hall, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Henry Stevens, the late president of the Society,

in regard to the removal of the library and cabinet to the rooms in the State-house at Montpelier, asked through Hon. D. P. Thompson, for further time to perfect their report, which was granted on condition that they positively report at the annual meeting, to be held at Montpelier on the 16th of October next.

Capt. John W. Phelps, late of the U. S. Army, made, on behalf of Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, of N. Y., and Mr. Geo. A. Hunt, of Brattleboro, a liberal donation of books, pamphlets, and documents; for which the thanks of the Society were returned.

Gov. Hall then read a valuable paper to the Society on the claim set up, by the authorities of New York, over the territory which was at an early period termed the *New Hampshire Grants*, now the State of Vermont:

"All the maps of North America, and particularly New England and New York, published previous to 1775, gave as the boundaries of these respective provinces a line drawn from Long Island Sound northerly to Lake Champlain about twenty miles east of the Hudson River, and known as the "twenty-mile line." In 1664, Charles II., of England, conferred by royal patent the territory then known as New Netherland, and which had then recently been captured from the Dutch, on his brother James, Duke of York; and thereupon the name was changed to New York. The boundaries of the territory included in this patent were somewhat loosely described, but it was evidently the intention that this grant should exactly cover the territory taken from Holland. In consequence of the representations of Lient.-gov. Colden, of New York, that the people of New England were republicans in feelings and tendencies, while those of New York had patterned their institutions after those of England, and that it would be desirable to extend the rule of the loyal province, and of the loosely defined boundaries of that province, an order in council was adopted in 1764, authorizing the New York government to re-grant the lands in Vermont which were held under charters from the governor of New Hampshire, without taking any means to remunerate the settlers. These grants by New York were made to and for the benefit of Gov. Colden and his associates in office. The people of Vermont resisted, and in 1766 obtained an order from the English government to Colden to desist from granting further patents. The order was entirely disregarded by the New York government, which still continued to grant, to favorites, patents to a large portion of the best lands in Western Vermont. A struggle ensued, the result of which was, the settlers of Vermont, with the aid of Ethan Allen and the 'birch seal,' succeeded in maintaining their rights."

Gov. Hall was followed by Rev. Pliny H. White, in a paper of great interest and piquancy, on the "Early Poets of Vermont." Rowley, Arnold, and Royal Tyler; the last of whom was for a while associated with Joseph Denny, well known afterwards as the editor of the *Port Folio*, at Philadelphia. Mr. White's sketches were understood to be a portion of a work in preparation, intended for the press.

At the session on the following day, the 18th, an interesting address was delivered by Hon. Hampden Cutts, on the life and services of the late Consul Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vt. Mr. Cutts, a son-in-law of Consul Jarvis, interspersed the early political history of that remarkable man with many anecdotes of his residence at Lisbon, during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, in the double capacity of chargé d'affaires and consul. Mr. Jarvis is well known for his successful efforts in introducing the merino sheep into this country.

Rev. Mr. White followed with a paper containing an historical and amusing sketch of the phenomena attending the disappearance of a considerable lake, called "Runaway Pond," in the northern part of Vermont, soon after the first settlement of that portion of the State.

The thanks of the Society were returned to the gentlemen to whom they were indebted for these papers.

At the same session several donations were received of valuable books and pamphlets, and a manuscript translation of a Jesuit Relation, written from New France, in 1656-7, presented by the translator, Hon. Alex. H. Buel, of Detroit (Michigan), to this Society.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members of the Society:—Hon. C. W. Babcock, Lawrence (Kansas); Hon. John Rose, Q. C., Montreal; Dr. Asahel Clapp, New Albany; Ind.; Dr. J. G. Holland, Springfield, Mass.; Gen. J. W. De Peyster, Tivoli, N. Y. A large number of resident members were also admitted from different parts of the State.

Capt. J. W. Phelps was requested to prepare a paper on the early history of Guilford; and Chas. J. Walker, now of Detroit, on the influence of natives of Vermont on the legislative and judicial character of Michigan.

After adopting a resolution of thanks to the citizens of the town of Brattleboro, for their hospitality and attentions to the members of the Society, during its present session, the Society adjourned.

(Among the incidents of this highly interesting meeting was a visit, on the part of the gentlemen present, under the escort of a committee of the citizens, to the sites and remains of the old forts Dummer, Bridgman, and Sawtell, a few miles be-

low the village, on the banks of Connecticut River. The house of E. Howe, Esq., in North Vernon, occupies now the site of Fort Sawtell. Fort Dummer, now in the town of Brattleboro, is remarkable as the first white settlement in Vermont.)

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

SANDUSKY.—From "Potier's Racines Huronnes," a work on the radical words of the Huron language, abounding in explanations of names, we derive the following derivation, or rather interpretation, of this name:

"Otsand8ske: Là où il y a de l'eau pure,—There where there is pure water. . . from Otsand8ste, pure water, fresh water, drawn from the fountain, which is not seasoned by any mixture, and in opposition to other kinds of water, e. g. soup, &c., it is said by contraction for otsenchand8sti, from the word atsenti, to draw; or perhaps it is ochand8sti, from achre: there is water there."

Elsewhere and8sti is given with the signification "to be cold." J. G. S.

THE LATE REMARKABLE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN OHIO.—We insert the following from the *New York Times*, which, coming from one of those best fitted to decide on our Indian curiosities, may be considered as authority:

Several New York Archæologists have, within the past week, received various communications concerning the discovery of a very curious stone relic, covered with Hebrew inscriptions, said to have been found by Mr. Wyrick, of Newark, Ohio, in one of those artificial earth-works so numerous in that vicinity.

Some of these letters, which we had the pleasure to see, are accompanied by full-sized drawings of the stone and inscriptions, together with many columns of newspaper notices, showing the deep interest the discovery has created among Western antiquaries.

One of these letters, we are informed, was read at the last meeting of the American Ethnological Society; but with their usual caution, the members did not venture an opinion, preferring, we presume, to defer an expression of it until after a more critical and scientific examination of the relic itself, and all the circumstances connected with its discovery, shall have been entered into.

For the purpose of giving your readers some

account of the discovery, we have condensed the various notices into a reasonable length. First, as to Mr. Wyrick, the finder of the stone. He seems to be an old and respected citizen of Licking county, by profession a surveyor, and of late years has become enamored of archaeological pursuits. He has recently been engaged in surveying, platting and constructing a topographical map of, the ancient earthworks so extensive in Cherry Valley. During this process he has been prospecting in a quiet way, by excavating the mounds and embankments, for the purpose of finding some implement or relic which might repay him for the trouble. So, on Friday morning the 29th of June, he started out with his digging implements, accompanied only by his son, a lad eight or nine years of age. He concluded to try his luck in a new place, influenced, he states, by a suggestion from Mr. Squier, that it might be well to examine the "dug holes," conceiving they might be caches, or hiding-places—cemeteries or bone-pits, as they are called in New York.

"Having found one in the woods more articulated than the others," he commenced a trench in the greatest depression of the circle, and did not proceed down more than two feet (through black loam) before he found a stone bale, then this wonderful emblematic stone embedded in a bale of composition clay, adobe, or sun-burnt brick.

On cleaning off the stone he discovered the inscriptions, but was totally ignorant of their nature. Almost frantic with delight, he hastened to his friends, who informed him that they were Hebrew characters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STONE.

The material is *novaculite*, or hone-stone, not found in places within the limits of Ohio, yet may be seen in any carpenter's shop. Now, mark the description. It is very hard, with perfectly smooth surfaces, and has apparently been polished; $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with two flat sides, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the top, tapering down to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the end. The edges are square, and nearly the same width. On each of the four sides is an inscription in Hebrew, each complete in itself. The letters are about one inch in length, and cut as clear as a die—a fair specimen of letter-carving in stone.

THE INSCRIPTION

is as follows, which may easily be rendered by any Hebrew scholar:

1. *Kedosh Kedoshim*—The Holy of Holies.
2. *Torath Jehovah*—The Law of God.
3. *Melec Erets*—The King of the Earth.
4. *Devar Jehovah*—The Word of the Lord.

So much for the history of this stone and the character of the inscription. Of course such a

discovery must give rise to numerous and various speculations. Some have suggested that it might be a Masonic emblem—the keystone which Master Masons anciently deposited in the corner stone of their temples. (But, unfortunately for this hypothesis, the shape is not the same.) Others have supposed it furnished evidence of the presence of the lost tribes of Israel. Copies of the inscription have been submitted to some of our learned Rabbis, who generally agree that the above is a fair rendering of the text. But a difference of opinion has been expressed with regard to the antiquity of the characters, some carrying them back to the time of Ezra, whilst others think them more modern.

But this discussion is neither here nor there. The first and most important question to be solved by the cautious archaeologist is, whether or not this is a *genuine relic of antiquity*. Taking a general view of the subject, we might say, at the recent discovery of America by the Europeans, they found millions of inhabitants, but no well-authenticated instance of an alphabet, or a single page of written history, other than symbolic pictures. We hold that no people, whether savage or civilized, ever occupied the earth's surface without leaving in the soil some trace of their existence and arts. If the Lost Tribes came to this Continent, it was after they possessed a written language and knowledge of certain arts, evidences of which might naturally be recorded upon imperishable materials, as stone, pottery, and coins. And these evidences should be of frequent occurrence to prove any thing—as no single isolated case, no matter how well authenticated, should establish a theory. But no one will admit that enough has as yet been discovered to justify this hypothesis.

We will next allude to the internal evidence of its antiquity, as derived from the published accounts. The stone is said to be *novaculite*, or hone-stone, with a high polish, with the characters as sharply cut as if recently done by a lapidary.

Now, every one who claims any knowledge on the subject must be aware that few varieties of stone can remain long in the soil without losing a polished surface, and showing evidence of decomposition. And even those substances, as quartz and obsidian, not liable to such change, are invariably (in the oldest mounds) found incrustated with lime. Indeed, from all that we can gather, both from private and published sources, we must classify it thus: Genus, *bug*; species, *hum*—recalling the celebrated Pickwickian stone,—belonging to the same category as the gold plates of the Mormon Bible, the graphic mica, the brass plates with Chinese characters, found in Illinois; perhaps akin to the Louisiana Hebrew inscription,—the

last so skilfully conceived as to deceive one of our most astute archæologists.

The West, especially Ohio, seems fertile in false as well as genuine antiquities, so that we would fain hope the Newark stone may not prove "*Lapis offensiois, et petra scandali*, to the local antiquaries.

HUMPHREYS' FABLE OF THE MONKEY.—Peter Parley in his "Recollections of a Life Time," speaking of General David Humphreys, says (vol. i., p. 116), "Humphreys I often saw at Hartford, usually on visits to Trumbull. On one occasion, —perhaps about 1810—he came in a coach-and-four, to get Trumbull to aid him in finishing his Fable of the Monkey, who, imitating his master in shaving, cut his own throat. He had nearly completed it, but wished a pointed, epigrammatic termination. Trumbull took it and read to the end, as it was written, and then added, without stopping,

'Drew razor swift as he could pull it,
And cut from ear to ear his gullet.'

"This completed the fable, and it so stands to this day." Thus far Parley tells of what *he saw*, now as to what *he was told*: "This anecdote was told me by Trumbull, himself," says Parley, "and I gave it to Kittell, who inserted it in his notice of the poet, in his specimens of American poetry."

Passing over the derogatory tone pervading the article, most of which we have not quoted, we would first remark, that Gen. Humphreys never drove four horses, and secondly, the fable of the monkey, word for word, as it is quoted by Goodrich, is found published in the *American Museum*, Philadelphia, in 1788, which is only twenty-two years before Parley *saw Trumbull complete it and heard him tell about it*. It is worthy of remark, that the two lines referred to are the gist of the whole matter, the thing for which the fable was written; and this being the case, it does not appear probable that Gen. Humphreys would have felt the need of any help. We have not been able to find the first edition of Humphreys' works, but we have the impression that the fable was written and published prior to the close of the war, in 1788. I have it in the second edition, of 1789, in the third, of 1796, and in the fourth and last edition, of 1804. We shall feel greatly obliged, if any of our readers, who are informed, will let us know how early this fable was written and published, and the occasion of it?

LEMUEL G. OLMSTED.

INTRODUCTION OF MERINO SHEEP INTO THE UNITED STATES.—Peter Parley in his "Recollections

of a Life Time," quotes from the "Cyclopedia of American Literature," a statement with regard to the introduction of merino sheep into this country, which is incorrect. Similar statements have been made by several of our papers. The true history may be obtained by referring to Humphreys' Works, 4th edition, published in New York, in 1804. Humphreys says, in a dissertation on the merino sheep, dated Boston, August 25th, 1802, p. 349: "Convinced that this race of sheep, of which *I believe not one*" (surely Gen. Humphreys had an opportunity of knowing), had been brought to the U. S. until the importation by myself, might be introduced with great benefit to our country, I contracted with a person of the most reputable character to deliver to me, at Lisbon, one hundred, composed of twenty-five rams and seventy-five ewes, from one to two years old. They were conducted, with proper passports, across the country of Portugal, by three Spanish shepherds, and escorted by a small guard of Portuguese soldiers. On the 10th of April last, they were embarked on the Tagus on board the ship Perseverance, of 250 tons, Capt. Caleb Coggeshall, master. In about fifty days, twenty-one rams and seventy ewes were landed at Derby, in Connecticut, they having been shifted at New York on board a sloop destined to that river." And on the 365th page is an engraved copy of a gold medal inscribed: "Presented by the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, to the Hon. David Humphreys, Esq., late Minister to the Court of Madrid, as a testimony of respect for his patriotic exertions in importing into New England 100 of the merino breed of sheep from Spain, to improve the breed of that useful animal in his own country, 1802."

As to the first sheep which Mr. Wm. Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vt., introduced into this country, he wrote me under date of January 11th, 1858, that he "shipped to this country in 1809 and 10, about 3650 of the purest blooded merinos from Spain, and that the same year there were shipped, principally from Lisbon, about 3000 more."

Now, how was it with R. R. Livingston? When he wrote his "Essay on Sheep," seven years after Humphreys had written his, it is to be presumed he knew all about what Humphreys had done, and what testimonials had been rendered him by the Legislature of Connecticut; it cannot be possible that he was ignorant of all this, and knowing it, he knew the value of giving the month and day of the month when his *first couples were introduced into the U. S.*, and yet he does not give them, but writes a vague statement, evidently from memory, after a lapse of more than seven years. It is also worth while to notice the striking similarity of Livingston's lan-

guage in his essay to that used by Humphreys, seven years before. Compare "Essay on Sheep, by Robert R. Livingston, published 1809," with that of Humphreys, dated Boston, August 25th, 1802. With these facts before us, we need not be at a loss to determine to whom the credit of the first importation is due. L. G. O.

WEST CHESTER, Pa.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.—The following certificate was brought to this country by a family of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian emigrants, who settled in Chester county, Penn., in 1729. J. S. F.

That Widow Thompson and her sons James, Moses, and John, and her daughter Martha, liv'd in this Congregation several years, and behaved themselves orderly, were admitted to y^e Lord's Table; and now designing to transport themselves to America, they leave this free of any publick scandal, and we recommend them to y^e care of any Christian Society, where y^e Providence of God may determine them, is certified at Derg, this 23^d day of May, 1729, by

NEH. DONALDSON, *Min.*

QUERIES.

BOOKS DEDICATED TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—In a private journal of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, it is stated that in November, 1775, Messrs. Norman & Bell, of Philadelphia, published and dedicated to the Continental Congress, a neat edition of "Swan's Designs in Architecture," and furnished each of the members with a copy. Has any reader of the *H. M.* seen a copy of the book? What other works have been dedicated to the Continental Congress? A list of such works, will, I think, add an interesting item to our bibliographical history.

W. I. D.

SYDNEY SMITH'S EIGHTEEN MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.—The following is from Geo. Augustus Sala's "Journey due North; or Notes of a Residence in Russia." Page 153, alluding to the bad roads in that country, he says: "Our shops, our horses' legs, our boots, our hearts, have all been benefitted by the introduction of MacAdam; and the eighteen modern improvements mentioned by Sidney Smith can all be traced, directly or indirectly, to the time when it fortuitously occurred to the astute Scotchman (where his *Life and Times*, in twenty volumes?) to strew our path with pulverized granite."

Can any reader of the *Magazine* inform us where we may find in Sidney Smith's works the enumeration of modern improvements? B.

"COMMERCIAL CONDUCT OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK."—Can you inform me as to the author of the work of "The Commercial Conduct of the Province of New York Considered, and the true interest of the Colony attempted to be shewn, in a Letter to The Society of Arts, etc. published by the Society, in 4to, New York, 1767." pp. 20? C. B. N.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1860.

MAJOR NOAH—THE TRANGRAM.—Soon after Major Noah's death, it was announced that he had left Memoirs of his Life, which would be published by his family: Has the design been abandoned, or only postponed?

Major Noah resided in Philadelphia, where he was a journeyman picture-frame maker. He derived his military title from one of our militia regiments (I believe "the bloody 84th"), and while here was one of the authors of a periodical in the style of the *Salamagundi*, called the *Trangram*, by Christopher Crag, his Grandmother, and Uncle. One of the other writers was Alexander S. Cox, Esq., a son of Trench Cox, and a young lawyer—dead for forty years or thereabouts. Who was the third writer?

I am informed that there were but three, each taking the part of one of the supposed writers. In one of the numbers is a very amusing account of the visit of Jeremy Corsica (Jerome Bonaparte), to Bangalore (Baltimore), and of his marriage there. The recent death of the noble bigamist has given fresh interest to the subject.

PHILADELPHIA.

W. D.

EARLY PRINTING IN VIRGINIA.—In the catalogue of American books in the British Museum, there is the following title:

"VIRGINIA. The Loyal Address of the Clergy of Virginia. [A Poem.] Single sheet. Fol. Williamsburg: Printed for Fr. Maggot, at the Sign of the Hickery Tree, in Queen Street. 1702."

Thomas says, in his "History of Printing," that he had not seen any thing from a Virginia press earlier than 1729; and that the first printing there which he had been able to discover, was done by William Parks, at Williamsburg. Can any one give any information about Fr. Maggot, or in regard to any printing or printer in Virginia previous to 1729? S. F. H., Jr.

WORCESTER, MASS.

CHRISTIAN ŒCONOMIST.—VERBUM SEMPERITERNUM.—I have a pamphlet, the title-page of which reads as follows:

| The Christian Œconomist | Translated from the | Original Greek | Of An | Old Manuscript |

Found in the Island of Patmos | Where St. John wrote his Book of the Revelations. | New Haven | Re-printed by T. and S. Green. |

Also a small book about 1½ by 2 inches, the cover and several sheets from the middle and end of which are missing. The title-page reads:

| Verbum | Scipiternum, | The third Edition | with Amendments | Providence: | Printed and Sold | by John Waterman, | at the Paper Mills. | It is dedicated by J. Taylor. | To His | Illustrious Highness | William | Duke of Gloucester, | Knight of the | Most Noble Order | Of the Garter. |

It seems to be a summary or abstract of the Bible. Neither of these have a date. Can any of your readers furnish them?

HARTFORD, CONN.

W.

CHIRIQUEI VASES.—Alvaro Alonso Barba, in his "Art of Metals" (Eng. ed., 1674, p. 5), mentions earthen vessels made at Nata, in Panama, which, when moistened emitted a pleasing odor. Has this property been observed in any found at Chiriqui?

Q.

REMARKABLE UNANIMITY.—By the official statement of the recent vote for State officers in Rhode Island, it appears that there were 23,341 votes cast for Secretary of State, all of which were for Hon. John R. Bartlett. Has there been another instance in this country where so large a vote has been unanimous?

BOSTON.

REPLIES.

YOUNG AMERICA (vol. iv., pp. 195, 217).—Mr. Browne, of N. Y., has a broadside of one hundred and eleven lines, printed mostly in italics, and entitled—"LINES sacred to the Memory of the late Major-General JOSEPH WARREN, who fell in the Battle at Charlestown, fighting gallantly for his Country," of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

"Dying Patriots now we sing,
Jointly touch the highest string;
Jointly all your Pow'rs devote,
Blow for them the highest Note.
Earth can nothing greater boast,
Dying Patriot is her most;
Heav'n can nothing greater know,
E'en where fires seraphic glow,
Worthy such of angel's Praise,
Such should have divinest Lays.

"Fair America is blest,
Hence arose our welcome Guest;
She such Sons shall never want,
Nor shall Tyrants such e'er daunt.
Scorching Flames, and Fields of Blood,
All shall work their greatest Good.

Slav'ry clanks her chains in vain,
Despots there shall never reign:
Yet fair Liberty shall stand,
Yet shall sway that happy Land;
Yet her godlike Sons shall rest,
Of their Birthrights still possess.
They the World throughout shall save,
They shall make the Timid brave.
Tho' their present Peace is marr'd,
Tho' their future struggle hard,
Britain's Sons, degenerate grown,
For their Folly yet shall mourn.
Griev'd their ancient Sires look down,
Curse their measures, give a Frown,
Swear the Glory is transferr'd,
YOUNG AMERICA's preferr'd;
Heav'n is fixt her ardent Friend,
She shall see a glorious End;
Long in Bliss her Sons shall reign,
Till their native skies they gain;
Join Orchestras, chant AMEN!" }

* * * * *
At the bottom are the initials "B. B.," and the date, "Providence, July 27, 1775." C.

VINE PLANTING IN VIRGINIA—BOLLING OF CHELLOW (vol. iv., p. 19, 218).—In the July number of the *Historical Magazine*, I notice a very interesting account by "W. R.," of the Bolling family, given by way of answer to the inquiry of "S. J." (who has, unfortunately, not lived to see the reply). The manuscript volume alluded to, illustrates curiously enough the manner in which much of the valuable literary matter in our country is undergoing destruction. This work of Col. Robert Bolling, of Chellow, which was written, and some of which was published before the Revolution, and which thirty years ago was loaned in Baltimore to the editor of the *American Farmer*, has now found its way to Worcester, Mass., where it was rescued by a young man connected with a book-store, from the hands of a pedlar on its way to the paper-mill to be ground up. The book, containing 250 pages of very clear chirography, is in an excellent state of preservation—not a leaf being torn.

WORCESTER, MASS.

S. F. H., Jr.

"LETTERS TO A PROVINCIAL BASHAW" (vol. iv., p. 217).—There is, in the Massachusetts Historical Society's library, a 4to pamphlet of eight pages, entitled "Address to a Provincial Bashaw. A Poem. By a Son of Liberty. Boston: 1769." The Provincial Bashaw was Governor Francis Bernard. Is not this the work alluded to by President Adams, and about which "C." inquires?

WORCESTER, MASS.

S. F. H., Jr.

ROBERT FEKE (vol. iii., p. 348, vol. iv. p. 20).—The family of Fecks, in the town of Oyster

Bay, Long Island, to which Robert Feke, the painter, belonged, seem to be descended from Henry Feke, who settled at Lynn, in 1630, was admitted as a freeman, May 14, 1634, and about 1637 removed to Sandwich, from which he was a representative to the General Court, in 1643 and 1644. He had a daughter, Elizabeth, who on the 24th of March, 1654, married John Dellingham. Henry Feake, about two years after this, removed, apparently from matters connected with religion, to Newtown, Long Island, settling at Mespat [Savage "Genealogical Dictionary," vol. ii., p. 150. Riker's "Annals of Newtown," p. 26. "Historical and Genealogical Register," 1849, p. 93; 1850, p. 257. Henry Fekes is mentioned as one of the first settlers of Dorchester. "Hist. Dorchester," pp. 38, 52].

The Robert Feke alluded to in the *Hist. Mag.*, vol. iv., came probably with Winthrop, and in October, 1630, asked to be admitted a freeman, which he was, May 18, 1631. Between that and January, 1632, he married Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Winthrop, a daughter of Thomas Fones of London. He was a representative at the first General Court, and also in 1635 and 1636, and lieutenant in 1635. He lost his reason some years prior to his death, at Watertown, February 1, 1663. [Savage, *ubi supra*.]

The Feake that was one of the purchasers of Greenwich, in 1640, though called Robert [Trumbull's "Connecticut," p. 118], was, more probably, Henry, unless we may suppose that Robert intended to take part but was prevented by his health.

Henry Feake did not find much religious freedom, on Long Island, in those days. Stuyvesant issued stringent enactments against the Quakers; and in 1658, Tobias Feake, son of Henry, and sheriff, presented a protest against the governor's measures. He was the mainspring of the opposition, and on him fell the weight of Stuyvesant's indignation; he was degraded from office and fined 200 guilders, with the costs of the proceeding, the only alternative being exile. The family of Tobias is now extinct; but from another son, John, a somewhat numerous progeny have descended.

John Feake was a very earnest member of the Society of Friends, and, so far as any one can be said to be so, a preacher among them. He was buried in the Quaker cemetery at Westbury; and according to their custom, without a tombstone or ought to tell his age or the time of his death, although the records may give these particulars. His son Robert became a Baptist and a preacher, and the anecdote mentioned in the *Hist. Mag.*, vol. iv., p. 20, if founded, must refer to John Feake, the Quaker, and his son Robert, the latter of whom died at the old homestead, now

called Meadowside, April 1, 1773, aged 89, and is interred beside Captain John Underhill, on a beautiful hill, overlooking the Sound. According to Thompson, he continued in the exercise of the ministry till 1740. He had three sons: Charles, from whom are descended Mr. Daniel Feeks, and his sons John D., and William, the present occupants of the old homestead; Robert Feke, the painter; and Henry, whose descendants settled in Westchester county.

The house at Meadowside formerly contained a number of family portraits executed by Robert Feke; but they all perished when the house was destroyed by fire, about ninety-two years since, prior to the Revolution. The only piece of this early New York artist, now preserved in the family, is the portrait of a little girl painted on a panel. It does not bear his name, but has written on the back, apparently an old direction, "To Robert Feke, at Mr. Judea Hayes, in New York." It would seem likely from this, that he resided in New York also, and that portraits by his hand, may exist in some old family there.

For information not derived from printed works, I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Feeks, who asks a line from J. F. F., and S. F. J. G. S.

CLAUDE DE LA TOUR (vol. iii., pp. 221, 315).—Claude de la Tour, seems to have come about 1607 to Acadia with M. de Poutrincourt, Sr.; the son, according to the following letter must have been employed when very young, by De Poutrincourt. The Sieur de Biencourt was about the same age as young La Tour, and on his father's death must have succeeded him. When did he die? Did he take the name of Potrin-court? It is not easy to answer.

The name of the La Tours was Turgis; St. Etienne and La Tour were added in consequence of the ownership of fiefs, so called. When they came to America, they seem to have been poor, though gentlemen. There is in the Imperial Library a factum of Monsieur d'Aulnay, composed during his long law-suits against Charles de La Tour; in this factum it is pretended that Claude Turgis had been reduced to the condition of a mason at Paris, when he set out for Acadia. This seems to be one of those exaggerations sometimes employed by advocates in their pleadings.

Charlevoix gives the details of the attack on the fort at Cape Sable, by the elder La Tour.

David Kirk and his brothers in 1627, seized about eighteen French vessels, in which they found one hundred and thirty-five pieces of artillery intended to succor Port Royal, in Acadia and Quebec, under the command of M. de Lockman, and took M. (Claude) de la Tour, father of M. de la Tour (Charles Amador) governor of said Port Royal, whom they took with the said ves-

sels and cannons to England." (Memoires des Commissaires du Roi, vol. xi., p. 276).

After 1628, the Company of a hundred associates entered into all the rights of De Monts and Poutrincourt, and May 19, 1632, conceded to the Commander De Razilly, the river and bay of St. Croix, with the adjacent lands; in 1634 the same company granted to Claude de Razilly, brother and heir of the commander, Port Royal, Sable Island, and La Heve. In 1642, all these ports were sold by Claude de Razilly to Charles de Menou, Seigneur d'Aunay Charnisay, Sept. 6, 1646. Treaty at Boston between Menou d'Aunay and the English. (Query: Is not Marie, given by Holmes, a corruption of Menou?)

1647. *Jan'y* 8.—Mr. de Charnisay appointed governor and lieutenant-general of the king, in Acadia.

1651. *June*, 24.—The Sieur de Charnisay and his son, the Sieur d'Aunay being dead, the Sieur de la Fosse is appointed to exercise the functions of governor of Acadia till M. d'Aunay's children come of age.

1650.—The Sieur de Borgne, Rochelle, merchant, acknowledged by Jane Molin, d'Aunay's widow, as a creditor to her husband for 260,000 francs, for which he had a mortgage on all the goods of Aunay in Acadia.

1635. *January*—The Company of a Hundred Associates granted to the Sieur Charles de la Tour, the fort and habitation of La Tour, with five leagues on each side, and ten deep.

1636. *Jan'y* 15.—Concession of the habitation called "Le vieux logis à Pentagouët."

1638. *Feb.* 10.—Letter of the king to Mr. D'Aunay de Charnisay, making him lieutenant-general of the coast of the Etchemins, that is, from the middle of Baie Française to Canceaux.

1647. *Feb.*—Mr. D'Aunay appointed governor and lieutenant-general of Acadia, from the St. Lawrence to Virginia, and "dans toute la profondeur des terres."

1651. *Feb.* 27.—Sieur de la Tour made governor and lieutenant-general in all Acadia.

1651. *Sept.* 23.—Sieur de la Tour restores Fort St. John to Jane Molin, widow of D'Aunay.

1656.—Cromwell grants Acadia to La Tour, Temple and Crown. Memoir of the Sieur Charles de St. Estienne de la Tour, and his sisters Mary de St. Estienne, widow of Jacques le Borgne de Bellisle, Anne de St. Estienne, wife of Jacques Muis d'Entremonts, and Marguerite de St. Estienne, widow of Abraham Muis de Plainmarais, children of the late Charles de la Tour, lieutenant-general for the king in Acadia, and of Jane Molin, their mother, widow by her first marriage of Sieur d'Aunay Charnisay, and of Anne Melançon, widow of James de St. Estienne, residuary legatees of Mary de Menou de Charnisay, canoness of

Pousay, sister on the mother's side of the said St. Estiennes de la Tour, as king to be maintained in possession of Fort La Tour, on St. John's river; Fort St. Louis, or Port La Tour; the place called "Le vieux logis à Pistacouët," &c.

1703. *May* 20.—Decree granting to the La Tours "born and of all time residents in said province of Acadia, the place called "Le vieux logis vers le cap Sablé, with three leagues on each side; Port La Tour with four leagues on each side; the fief and seignory of Port Royal, with *moyenne et basse justice*; the Seignury des Mines, with *haut moyenne et basse justice*.

The census of 1688, made in Acadia, gives:

At St. John's River, the Sieur Martin de Repentigny, aged 79, married to Jane de la Tour, aged 60. (She was probably Jane Molin, widow of La Tour.)

At Cape Sable, James de la Tour, aged 25, his wife Mary (Ann) Melançon, aged 18; James Muis, Sieur de Pobomcoup, aged 27, and his wife Anne de St. Etienne de la Tour, aged 22, and three children; Abraham Muis, and Margaret St. Etienne de la Tour, aged 21, and two children. In all at Cape Sable, 15 souls; 16 guns; 7 acres under cultivation; 15 head of cattle.

At Port Royal, Alexander Le Borgne, Seigneur of the place, and Mary St. Etienne de la Tour, aged 32, and four children.

The family of Le Borgne de Bellisle and Marie de la Tour, still exist; and several families at Isle Verte trace their origin to this couple.

J. B. F.

PAWNEE SLAVES (vol. iv., p. 183).—In the letter-book of an old mercantile house, I find the following, showing that Indian slaves were procured from Boston, at that time:

NORTH CAROLINA, July 5, 1716.

To Mr. (name omitted in copy), Boston:—Having this opportunity, have consigned to you some Pitch, Pork, &c., which dispose of for my best advantage, and lay out the Nett proceeds in likely young Indian Slaves, not under 12 or over 20 years of age, and send them to me by the first opportunity.

Mr. Stobo, your acquaintance, hath had 2 Negroes here for a long time. I gave him an account of them by the first opp'y I had for Boston, and wish to know what he designs to do with them—One is at the Governor's, the other with me. I would send them to him by this Vessel; but having no orders, doubted if they miscarried, it would be my loss. If he intends to sell them here, I will give him as much as any one, either in Corn, Pitch, or pay in Boston. If he wants it in Corn, I will give him 900 bushels—if some disaster happens not to our crops—and keep it

for him till the middle of March. If he take it in Pitch, I will allow him for them 85 bbls., and he may have his pay in Nov'r; and if he should like his pay in Boston, I will allow him £85 in Mr. Borland's hands, or Mr. Oliver's or Mr. Winstead's, who are responsible merchants there. Understanding you are my countryman,* I have presumed to consign this small matter to you. G. P.

Mr. P., the writer, was a member of the Council, and at one time governor *pro tem*.

Other letters show that negro slaves were frequently procured from that quarter; and in one the merchant in Boston wrote to say, that as there had been no arrival of slaves from Africa for some time, and the market was quite bare, he therefore took the liberty to send some *Indians* instead, which he hoped would answer the same purpose.

I inquired whether the result of this experiment was known, and there was pointed out to me the descendant of one of the Indians and a negro wife, the sole remnant of that importation.

He retained somewhat of the Indian features and hair; and the negroes felt more in awe of him than of their pure negro fellow-laborers. This progenitor was the only one of the Indians who did not seek his red brethren; and they were so uncontrollable as to be better spared than retained. S. M.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS AMENDMENTS (vol. iv., p. 150).—The Convention for forming the Constitution was appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the Congress of the Confederation passed Feb. 21st, 1787. The convention assembled on the second Monday in May, 1787, and when fully organized, embraced a representation from all the States except Rhode Island. The Constitution was adopted on the 17th of September, of the same year, was signed by all the members present from the twelve States represented, and was ratified by the conventions of the several States, as follows:

By the convention of

Delaware,	Dec. 7, 1787
Pennsylvania,	Dec. 12, 1787
New Jersey,	Dec. 18, 1787
Georgia,	Jan. 2, 1788
Connecticut,	Jan. 9, 1788
Massachusetts,	Feb. 7, 1788
Maryland,	April 28, 1788
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788
N. Hampshire,	June 21, 1788
Virginia,	June 25, 1788
New York,	July 26, 1788
North Carolina,	Nov. 21, 1789
Rhode Island,	May 29, 1790

* Scotch.

The States of North Carolina and Rhode Island at first refused to ratify the Constitution. In the former State the convention assembled July 21st, 1788, and was dissolved, "after adopting," says Curtis, in his "History of the Constitution," "a resolution declaring that a bill of rights and certain amendments ought to be laid before Congress and the Convention that might be called for amending the Constitution, previous to its ratification by the State of North Carolina."*

In Rhode Island, the General Assembly instead of calling a convention, directed the Constitution to be published and circulated; and in Feb., 1788, referred its adoption to the voters in their town meetings. In March of the same year the Constitution was rejected by an overwhelming vote. Out of little more than 4000 legal voters in the State, 2708 voted against it, and only 232 in its favor, a large number of the friends of the Constitution indignant at the course of the General Assembly in referring the question to the people, refusing to vote.†

Both of these States, however, afterwards adopted the Constitution, but not until after the organization of the new government in 1789, as is seen in the dates of ratification. Of the original thirteen States, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, and Maryland, adopted it without amendments. Massachusetts, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, recommended amendments for the first Congress which should assemble under the Constitution.

According to article seventh, the ratification of the conventions of nine States being sufficient to establish the Constitution, and the ratification of the State of New Hampshire, the ninth in order, having been received July 2d, 1788, Congress took measures for carrying the new system into operation. An act for that purpose was passed the 13th September of the same year. The new government went into operation on the 4th of March, 1789.

At the Congress which at this time assembled in the city of New York, there were proposed, on the 25th September, 1789, to the State legislatures, twelve amendments to the Constitution, which, if ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, were to be valid as parts of the Constitution, according to article fifth. Ten of these amendments were finally adopted by the requisite number of States. The eleventh amendment was proposed March 5th, 1794, at the first session of the third Congress, which met in Philadelphia, and was declared in the message of the president dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of States. The twelfth

* Curtis, vol. ii., p 597.

† Ibid., ii., 602.

amendment, which was proposed December 12, 1803, at the first session of the eighth Congress, which met in Washington, was adopted by the requisite number of States, in 1804, according to a public notice of the Secretary of the State, September 25, 1804. J. P.

Obituary.

THE HON. JOHN H. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, died suddenly on the 9th July, at his residence in Rome, in that State. Mr. Lumpkin was born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, June 13, 1812. He was educated at Franklin and Yale colleges, served for some time as secretary in the Executive Department of Georgia, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1834, was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, in 1838 he was solicitor-general of the Cherokee circuit, and he was a representative in Congress from Georgia from 1843 to 1849, and re-elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress. He also held the office for three years of judge of the Cherokee Circuit Court, and that of judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

We are called upon to-night, says the *Boston Transcript*, of July 30, to report the death of the venerable Hon. JONATHAN PHILLIPS, of this city, which event took place at his residence in Mount Vernon-street, yesterday. For nearly sixty years Mr. Phillips has been prominently and honorably identified with Boston; and his liberality has brought new lustre to a family name that has ever been associated with education, benevolence, and religion in New England. The deceased was the son of William Phillips, Esq., lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts for several terms.

Jonathan Phillips was born April 24th, 1778. He was for many years in the dry-goods and hardware business. He was in the Legislature many years, and served in both the Senate and House of Representatives to great acceptance. In 1818 Harvard College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him, and the title was worthily bestowed. He married Rebecca Salisbury, daughter of Samuel Salisbury, Esq., September 30th, 1805. From this union sprang five children, all of whom are dead but one son, who is named for his grandfather Phillips. Mrs. Phillips died March 13, 1828. The second wife of the deceased was Mary Magee, daughter of James Magee, Esq.

Mr. Phillips was a very warm intimate personal friend of the late Rev. William Ellery Channing, D. D.; and some of the writings of the latter on the Slavery Question were addressed to Mr. Phil-

lips. The last time, we believe, the deceased took a personal part in public matters, was to preside at the meeting in Faneuil Hall, called on account of the murder of Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., in 1837.

While his public benefactions were generous, his private munificence is known to have been great for many years. He was the largest contributor in Boston in aid of the Arctic expedition, which has just left our shores. His recent donation of a chime of bells to the religious society with which he has long been connected (Rev. Dr. Gannett's), is fresh in public remembrance. He contributed ten thousand dollars toward the erection of the Music Hall, and also gave ten thousand dollars to the Boston Public Library.

The deceased was the oldest living descendant of the Rev. George Phillips, of Watertown, Mass., the first of the name in America, who came to New England with Governor Winthrop in the *Arabella*, in June, 1636. He came from Norfolk, England, and was a graduate of the ancient University at Cambridge.

At his residence in Waverley Place, New York, June 16, at the age of 65, JOSEPH BLUNT, well known by his political and literary connections. His career is thus noticed in the *Tribune*:

Mr. Blunt first made himself felt and known when he wrote on the Missouri question in 1820. Shortly thereafter he gave in the *North American Review* an article on the Laybach Circular. The vigor of this production brought him into intimate acquaintance with leading national men, John Quincy Adams, especially. Mr. Blunt was a fervent Protectionist, and espoused, especially, the cause of Mr. Adams. When the Whig party was formed, Mr. Blunt became an earnest member of it from the start, and acted variously and effectively in its administration. He was, too, one of the first members of the Republican party, and drew up the original resolutions, or platform, of the first Republican State Convention at Saratoga, in 1854. Mr. Blunt declined the Commissionership to China, offered him by President Fillmore. He held the office of district-attorney not long before his death. He took an active part in politics to the last.

Mr. Blunt's private correspondence includes letters from public men during a long period. His writings of a political character sometimes took the form of newspaper articles. He edited, also, for a number of years, *The American Annual Register*, a well-known publication in its time. Mr. Blunt was unmarried. He leaves two brothers, well known here, who, as well as the late Nathaniel B. Blunt, have occupied public positions of honor.

At New York, July 28, Mrs. JOANNA BETHUNE, widow of the late Divie Bethune, and mother of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, in the 92d year of her age. The following notice of this venerable lady, whose name is familiar to those who take an interest in benevolent undertakings, as well as to a large circle of friends, appeared in the *New York Evening Post*, of Aug. 9:

"She was born at Fort Niagara, in the year 1768. Her mother was Mrs. Isabella Graham, a Scottish lady, whose life, by Dr. Mason, has had an immense circulation, both in this country and in Great Britain. In 1789, Mrs. Graham removed from Edinburgh, where she had a flourishing academy, to New York, and opened a school under the patronage of General Washington. She was assisted by her daughters: one of them is the subject of this notice. In 1796 Miss Graham married Divie Bethune, a successful merchant of this city, no less distinguished for his liberality than for his eminence in the commercial world. Of Mr. Bethune it is related, that before any Tract Society was formed in this country, he printed ten thousand tracts at his own cost, and distributed many of them himself; that he also imported Bibles for gratuitous distribution; and that he established, and during several years supported, at his own expense, a Sunday-school in this city. In the lady whom he married he found an efficient associate in these benevolent undertakings. They almost immediately engaged with several others, in forming a society, the object of which was to send missionaries among the Indians—the first missionary society properly organized in this country. In 1796, at the house of Mrs. Graham, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, was organized, and Mrs. Bethune made second directress.

"There were then no Sunday-schools in the city. Mrs. Bethune formed with her mother the plan of teaching the children of these poor widows, a service in which they engaged the voluntary assistance of young ladies. Out of this grew the New York Orphan Asylum, which was established in 1806. Mrs. Bethune, as treasurer, managed the finances with great judgment and success; pledged in critical emergencies the credit of her husband, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing the society in possession of a handsome building and grounds. With Mrs. Hoffman and her mother she superintended personally the education of the inmates till proper teachers could be obtained.

"About the year 1812, Mrs. Graham, with Mr. and Mrs. Bethune, established the first Sunday-schools in this city. In this they soon obtained the co-operation of many, and the Female Union for the Promotion of Sabbath-schools was formed, which numbered seven or eight thousand pupils,

and issued many publications, until at length it was absorbed into the American Sunday-school Union, of which it became a branch. During the last war with Great Britain, she united with other ladies in establishing an Economical School, with a view of supplying work to poor families. About the year 1827 she became much interested in the Pestalozzian method of instruction, and by her efforts infant schools were opened. For these she wrote or edited books and composed hymns; and in one of them, near the Five Points—the worst neighborhood of the city—she employed herself as teacher.

"A life so active and useful, was fortunately prolonged. She reached and passed beyond the age usually named as the limit of human life, in the perfect possession of her mental and bodily faculties. She had, however, lived, in her activity and usefulness, several lives in one. Her cheerfulness was as great as her activity, her conversation was vivacious and playful, and she was a delightful companion to the young. She had a remarkable faculty in conveying instruction in such a manner as to interest the learner, and took great delight in the exercise of this faculty. She had an excellent understanding, cultivated by a careful education, and great practical sagacity in carrying out the numerous plans she formed. Her literary productions were creditable to her talents; they were limited, we believe, to the editing of her mother's Letters and Correspondence, and to the composition of the little works for children which we have mentioned."

MR. JOSEPH GALES, one of the oldest of American editors, died July 21, at his country-seat, "Elkington," near Washington City. "Mr. Gales," says the *N. Y. Evening Post*, "has been known for years as one of the editors and proprietors of the *National Intelligencer*. His father, a printer, bookseller and editor, of Sheffield, England, emigrated to this country when the subject of this notice was but seven years old. Mr. Gales edited a paper at Philadelphia, but removed to North Carolina, where, in 1841, he died.

"Joseph Gales was educated at the University of North Carolina. He was engaged as a reporter on the *National Intelligencer*, in 1807, a few years after the removal of that journal from Philadelphia to Washington. In 1809 Mr. Gales purchased the establishment from its proprietor, and in 1812, his wife's brother, Mr. William Seaton, joining him, the firm of Gales & Seaton was formed, under which the *Intelligencer* has since been conducted.

"Mr. Gales was one of the first to report in full the speeches in Congress, and among others, he reported Webster's celebrated reply to Hayne. At the time of his principal labors Mr. Gales and

his partner, Mr. Seaton, were probably the ablest short-hand writers in the country. Mr. Gales preserved all his reports, filed away in careful order, including many which were never written out, and, consequently, never published. Among these are speeches by Calhoun, Randolph, and other prominent senators during the administrations of the earlier presidents. Mr. Gales was accustomed occasionally to decipher and publish some of them in the *Intelligencer*. The historians of our country may find in his collection some valuable documents.

"For nearly ten years he has written nothing, though he has frequented the office till within a week of his death, which occurred July 21, 1860, in his 75th year."

MISS ANN FLEET, whose death was announced in our paper, at the advanced age of 89 years, says the *Boston Transcript*, of July, was daughter of John Fleet, and the last of a name that for many years was honorably connected with the printing business in Boston. Her grandfather was Thomas Fleet, who came from England in 1712, and soon after established himself as a printer in "Pudding lane," now Devonshire street. He was the putative father of the celebrated "Mother Goose's Melodies." In 1733 Fleet became proprietor and publisher of a newspaper called the *Weekly Rehearsal*—which name two years after he changed to the *Boston Evening Post*. It was conducted by him and his two sons Thomas and John, who succeeded him, till 24th April, 1775, when it was discontinued. The other branches of the business were continued by his successors until 1808. In 1744 Thomas Fleet purchased the estate at the northerly corner of Washington and Water streets, and from that place the *Evening Post* was issued for upwards of thirty years.

Notes on Books.

Occasional Productions; Political, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous, including, among others, A Glance at the Court and Government of Louis Philippe, and the French Revolution of 1848, while the author resided as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at Paris. By the late Richard Rush. Edited by his executors; with a copious index. Philad.: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1860. 8vo, pp. 535.

This comprehensive title-page is the index to a pleasant supplement to the author's popular

"Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London." In addition to the enumerated topics, it contains a reprint of his sketch of "Washington in Domestic Life," derived from a series of letters to Colonel Lear, which were placed in his hands. A few copies of this, well known to historical inquirers, were published in 1857; the writer subsequently made some additions in manuscript, which are now first given to the public. These include three letters of Washington to Lear. One of these, dated March 30, 1796, is a letter of condolence to his secretary on the death of his wife; another, dated July 31, 1797, addressed to the same person, is so brief that it may be quoted. It was written from Mount Vernon to Colonel Lear, somewhere in the neighborhood:—"Dear Sir, I am alone at present, and shall be glad to see you this evening. Unless some one pops in, unexpectedly, Mrs. Washington and myself will do, what I believe has not been within the last twenty years by us,—that is, sit down to dinner by ourselves. I am, yr affectionate,

"G. WASHINGTON.

"MR. TOBIAS LEAR."

Both these letters are given in the publication before us, in *fac-similes* of the originals. The political portion of the volume consists of a letter referring to African Slavery and the Compromise Act of 1850, a speech at Philadelphia, the same year, on the Union, and two letters to Mr. Treseott, of South Carolina, on public and diplomatic subjects. The readers of Mr. Rush's previous sketches of English life, will welcome two interesting letters to his wife, in 1837, when he was engaged on his mission to secure the Smithsonian Fund, descriptive of Grove Park, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon, and a Christmas at Hagley, the seat of Lord Lyttleton. In a note it appears that Washington Irving's sketch of rural scenery in England, was written after rambling about the grounds of this spot. The account of the affairs at Paris, introducing Louis Napoleon on the stage, is a timely contribution to the political history of the times. The volume is well edited and carefully indexed with a good portrait of the diplomatic author, at the age of forty.

Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society.
Vol. I. Hartford: Published for the Society, 1860. 8vo. 332.

THIS very handsome volume opens the series of publications of the Connecticut Historical Society. The thirteen papers given range over two centuries, from 1638 to 1758, and are:

I. Rev. Thomas Hooker's Letter to Governor Winthrop, 1638.

II. Abstracts of two Sermons by Rev. Thomas Hooker, 1638-9.

III. Trial of Ezekiel Cheever before the New Haven Church, 1649.

IV. Letter from Governor Winthrop, respecting the Charter, 1662.

V. The People's right to Election, by Gershom Bulkeley, 1689,—reprint.

VI. Her Majesty's Colony of Connecticut vindicated, 1694,—reprint.

VII. Roger Wolcott's Journal at the Siege of Louisburg, 1745.

VIII. Connecticut officers at Louisburg.

IX. Papers relating to the Ticonderoga Expedition, 1775.

X. Major French's Journal, 1776. (An English Prisoner.)

XI. Col. Daniel Putnam's Letter relative to Bunker Hill.

XII. The Public Seal of Connecticut.

XIII. Correspondence with the British Government 1755—1758.

A Grammar of the Maskoke or Creek Language.

To which are prefixed Lessons in Spelling, Reading, and Defining. By H. F. Buckner, a missionary under the patronage of the Domestic and Indian Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention; assisted by his interpreter, G. Herrod, Superintendent of Public Instruction, &c., Micco Creek Nation. Marion, Ala.: Published by the Domestic and Indian Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 1860. 12mo, 139 pp.

The Gospel according to John. ὁπῶνkv herachanichw yuten, oksumkvli irkinvkv, H. F. Buckner (Ichwhonvvnv), inyvsikv G. Herrod, &c. Marion, Ala.: Published by the Domestic and Indian Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 1860. 24mo, 190 pp.

Maskoke Hymns; original, collected and revised, By H. F. Buckner, a Baptist missionary, and G. Herrod, interpreter. Marion, Ala.: Mission Board, 1860. 32mo, 160 pp.

THESE contributions to aboriginal literature by Mr. Buckner, are a proof of his zeal and industry. The Grammar will be an acceptable boon to the students of the Muscolgee dialects. The notation employed, is based on that already in use, and requires study to avoid error. A few new letters have been introduced by Mr. Buckner; the vowels sounds are: *a*, as in father; *e*, like *e* in me; *i*, for *i* in pine, where *ai* would seem preferable; *o* to represent *o* in no; *o*, for *o* in not; *u*, for *oo* in fool; *e*, for *oo* in foot; *v*, for *u* in hut; *r*, has the sound of *hl* or *thl*. The grammatical explanations are clear and simple; and the author has introduced some useful comparisons of Creek and Chahta words, that will facilitate investigation.

Memoir and Official Correspondence of Gen. John Stark; with notices of several other officers of the Revolution. Also, a Biography of Capt. Phineas Stevens, and of Col. Robert Rogers; with an account of his services in America, during the "Seven Years' War." By Caleb Stark. Concord: G. P. Lyon, 1860. 8vo, 495 pp.

THIS neat volume by a grandson of the hero of Bennington, prefaces the correspondence by a modest memoir, more a compilation from acknowledged sources, than an attempt to transform the subject of the memoir into a mere ideal. The sketches of the other officers come in appositely in connection with the memoir and correspondence. It is interesting to compare the narrative of Thomas Mellen, given at page 66, with that of Col. Warner, in our present number.

Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the years 1857—8. Volume IV. Madison: J. Ross, 1859. 8vo, 508 pp.

THIS new volume of the enterprising Society of Wisconsin, is of great interest, and contains much matter on the Indian tribes and early settlement. Child's and Baird's Recollections, Brunson's Early History, the Commercial History of Milwaukee, Papers on the Stockbridge, Mohegan, and Brothertown Indians, and on the Death of Tecumseh; with an article on the Man-shaped mounds, and some documents on the boundaries of the State, and the exact latitude and longitude of the chief cities, are the more important. All are not of equal value or research; but the short-comings are well guarded against by the competent editor, L. C. Draper, Esq.

A Vindication of the Government of New England Churches, and the Churches' Quarrel Espoused; or, a Reply to Certain Proposals. By John Wise, A. M., Pastor of a Church in Ipswich. 4th edition. Boston: Congregational Board of Publication, 1860.

THE first edition of this work, appeared in 1715. It has had a controlling influence on Congregationalism, and is recognized as authority in courts of law, so that it has become to no inconsiderable extent a historical monument in the annals of New England theology, life, and ideas.

The author a native of Roxbury, Mass., graduated at Harvard, in 1673, and died at Ipswich. April 8, 1725, aged 73.

The present edition is very neatly printed.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

A NEW edition of "The Annals of the Olden Time in New York," is in preparation by the venerable author, John F. Watson, who is now on a visit to the city for the purpose of completing the arrangement of his materials, &c.

THE HISTORICAL EXPEDITION—WEYMOUTH'S VOYAGE.—During the summer of 1859, at the suggestion of Rufus K. Sewall, Esq., of Wiscasset, author of the "Ancient Dominions of Maine," an exploration of the coast of Maine was projected, for the purpose of deciding the long-pending dispute as to which of the rivers of Maine was visited and explored by Capt. George Weymouth, in his famous voyage of 1605, the initial point in the history of New England.

The claims of the Penobscot, the George's and the Kennebec Rivers, have been urged with zeal and ability by various writers in our State and elsewhere. Dr. Belknap, in former times, Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Brodhead, and others of wide historic renown, together with Messrs. McKeen, Willis, Sewall, Ballard, Prince and Cushman, of our State Historical Society, have written on this subject; and it occurred to Mr. Sewall that an examination, by scientific men, of the coast itself, and a careful tracing out of the courses, distances and localities described in "Rosier's Narrative of Weymouth's Voyage," would throw light on the subject, if not fully solve the doubts hanging over the question.

On application to Prof. Bache, the superintendent of the Coast Survey, he laid the matter before the United States Government at Washington, and obtained leave to place the steamers employed in this service at the disposal of the Maine Historical Society, the chief direction being left to Mr. Sewall. Lieut. Wilkinson, of the Corwin, and Lieut. Alexander Murray, of the Bibb, were directed to co-operate in this work; but it was found impracticable, last year, to carry out this expedition.

The design was to engage in this service at an early day this year, and the 18th of July was named for this purpose, that being the day (July 18, 1605), when Weymouth returned to England with the five native savages he had decoyed on board his ship.

The expedition sent to Labrador to observe the eclipse has, however, prevented that to Monhegan; and the loss of the steamer Walker, adjourns it indefinitely.

As soon as arrangements can be made, the Maine Historical Society will call a meeting at some convenient spot in the vicinity.

THE executors of the Rev. Theodore Parker, are authorized by Mrs. Parker to say that nearly all the books would be presented to the city according to the terms of the will, amounting to 16,000 or 17,000 volumes, and appraised at \$20,000, and that they would be ready for removal by the first of December next.

A "HISTORY of Taunton," is in course of preparation by Samuel L. Crocker, Jr., Esq., now of Boston.

THE "History of the Town of Gloucester, Cape Ann, including the Town of Rockport, by John J. Babson," 1860. xi. 610 pp., has appeared.

THE second volume of "Palfrey's History of New England," has appeared.

THE sale of the so-called "Crowningshield Library," in London, met great pecuniary success. A copy of the voyages known, from the name of the editor, as the "Collection of Hulsius," originally published in separate parts, in various languages, in the same way with the more famous collection of De Bry, sold for £335; the large-paper copies of Dr. Dibdin's works, brought respectively, "Bibliomania," £9; "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," 7 vols., £57; "Bibliographical Decameron," 3 vols., £21 10s.; "Library Companion," £3 8s.; "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," 2 vols., £7 2s. 6d.; "Northern Tour," 3 vols., £14 5s. The copy of Lord Bacon's "Advancement in Learning," with the Autograph and MS. notes of King Charles I., sold for £34; but it is decidedly questionable whether it ever saw "Boston, U. S.;" and a copy of Caxton's "Chronicles of England," 1480, sold for £180. It is a fair instance of the value of a little knowledge and insight into books, that the copy of the "Advancement of Learning," just mentioned, had been turned out of the British Museum Library as a duplicate, and was most likely sold for a few shillings, by some official ignorant of the delicate Italian hand of the Stuart.

THE "Reliquary," an historical magazine, has been commenced in London, by J. R. Smith.

MR. MICHAEL HENNESSY, N. Y., is preparing a life of Matthew Cary, and would be thankful for any of his letters.

MR. J. G. SHEA is engaged on "Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi," from Cavelier 1687, to Guignas' voyage to Lake Pepin, and the foundation of Fort Beauharnais there.

C. B. NORTON is preparing a "History of the Norton Family."

THE
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[No. 10.]

General Department.

THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS.

Notes on the Date of Pocahontas' Marriage, and some other Incidents of her Life.

Read before the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society.

BY WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, ESQ.

THE date of this event, though of little historic importance, yet as a mere point of history, as well as for other reasons, is not wholly devoid of some curiosity and interest. Although the most incontestible authorities exist whereby to fix it, it is yet singular that an error in regard to it has been so often reproduced as to seem, now, almost imbedded in history. Almost all authorities concur in referring it to *April*, 1613. Stith says "it was in the beginning of April, 1613" (p. 130); Beverley says, "Pocahontas being thus married in the year 1613" (p. 28); Howison has "1613, early in April;" Sims (p. 335), "Spring of 1613;" Hilliard, in Spark's Biography, "beginning of April, 1613 (vol. ii., p. 371); and Campbell, so late as the present year (1860), says "early in April, 1613" (p. 109).

Yet it is demonstrable that it took place about the 5th of April, 1614.

These writers, doubtless, reposed on the authority of Smith. But I will show, hereafter, that he was, probably, under no mistake, and only seemed to have been, by the (probably accidental) misplacing of a marginal note.

About *the time of her capture* there can be no room for mistake. We have the letter of Capt. (Sir Samuel) Argall himself, its date June 1613, in 4 Purchas (p. 1764, *et seq.*). It is there stated that he sailed from England "23rd July, 1612;" arrived in Virginia "17th Sept.;" visited Smith's Island "beginning of Nov.;" went to Pembroke River "1st of December;" returned to Jamestown "1st January" (necessarily 1613); "arrived at Point Comfort 1st February;" returned to Pembroke River, 17th March, "thence to Patowmeck; captured "Pohahuntis" by treachery; departed with her "13th of April" for Jamestown, and delivered her to Gen. Gates;—again departed in

his shallop for discovery, "the first of May;" returned to his ship "May 12th, 1613" (in margin), and was then when he wrote, "June 1613," waiting for a "wind," to go on his "fishing voyage." There is nothing known to me, anywhere, in conflict with any statement of this letter; but it is entirely in accord with every date and statement come down to us from that period.

We have, then, *the date of Pocahontas' capture* fixed a little before, and her delivery at Jamestown a little after, *the thirteenth April*, 1613. Of course her marriage to Rolfe could not have occurred *the "first," the "fifth," the "beginning,"* or *"early" in April*, 1613.

All agree that she was "*long*" a prisoner before her marriage.

Let us, then, follow the accounts of her, and learn *how long*. The original authorities (and there could be none higher), are Governor Dale, and Raph Hamor, secretary of the colony, and the Rev. Mr. Whitaker. Capt. Smith but compiles from them. Dale succeeded Gates as governor *in February, or March*, 1614, when the latter returned to England (4 Purchas, p. 1773; Stith, p. 132); and in a letter, under date of "18th June 1614," sent to England by Capt. Argall (in 4 Purchas, pp. 1768–9), says, "Sir Thomas Gates having embarked himself for England. * * * I put myself into Capt. Argall's ship * * and went into Pamunkee River, where Powhatan hath his residence * * with me I carried his daughter, who had been long prisoner with us." After sundry delays, "came one from Powhatan, who told us * * that his daughter should be my child and can dwell with me," &c. He then proceeds:

"Powhatan's daughter, I (had) caused to be carefully instructed in the Christian religion, who, after she had made some good progress therein, was, as she desired, baptized, and is since" (*i. e.*, since her baptism) married to an English Gentleman," &c.

The marriage, therefore, was, by this authority, between March and June, 1614.

Accordant is Master Whittaker's letter (the minister at Jamestown), dated also "*Virginia*, 18th July, 1614," ("True Discourse," p. 59; 4 Purchas, p. 1768). "Sir, The Colonie is much better. Sir Thomas Dale, our * * Governour, * *

hath brought them" (our enemies) "to seeke for Peace of us, which is made. * * But that which is best, one Pocahontas or Matoa, the daughter of Powhatan, is married to an honest and discrete English gentleman, Master Rolfe, and that after she had openly renounced her country idolatry, professed the faith of Jesus Christ, and was baptized, which thing Sir Thomas Dale had laboured a long time to ground in her."

Next, and fullest, is the authority of "Raphel Hamor, the younger, late secretarie in that Colonie," under Dale (True Discourse, p. 3). Hamor sailed for Virginia, with Sir Thomas Gates, in June, 1609 (4 Purchas, p. 1734); suffered shipwreck with him on the Bermudas, and arrived out May 1610 (4 Purchas, p. 1743); accompanied Governor Dale in his expedition to Pamaunkee, March, 1614; was afterwards "employed to Powhatan," May 1614 (Dale's letter, in 4 Purchas, p. 1769) and returned to England with Argall, June 1614. His "True Discourse" was written directly after his return to England. (See his address "to the Reader," where he speaks of the Colony as under the command of Governor Gates and Governor Dale "three years and more." Gates took charge of the Colony in August, 1611). His account of the capture of Pocahontas is almost absolutely the same with Argall's own, except a little fuller, perhaps, and except a trivial variation as to the lapse of time, after her capture, before Powhatan sent in the seven Englishmen, and which his writing, as he says he does ("to the Reader"), "*without notes, but in memorie*," sufficiently accounts for; but which variation only goes more certainly to fix the marriage after April 1613. After stating that a message had been sent to Powhatan to acquaint him with the capture of Pocahontas, he proceeds thus: "He (Powhatan) could not, without long deliberation with his council, * * resolve upon any thing, and * * we heard nothing of him till three months after * * he sent us seven of our men * * and word that whensoever we pleased to deliver his daughter, he would give us satisfaction * * 500 bush. of corn, and be for ever friends with us. * * We returned him answer * * that his daughter was very well and kindly intreated, and so should be however he delt with us, but we could not believe the rest of our arms were stolen or lost, and till he returned them all, we would not by any means deliver his daughter. * * This answer, as it seemed, pleased him not very well, for we heard no more from him till in March last, when with Capt. Argall's ship * *, Sir Thomas Dale * * went up into his own river * * and carried with us his daughter." &c.

Now observe, this is written in 1614, just after Hamor's return to England, in June of that year. When was that "*March last*" but (according

entirely with the date of Governor Dale's expedition, as fixed above by the Governor's own letter) *March 1614*?

His account proceeds more circumstantially, and more clearly, than Gov. Dale's, but in entire accord with it, and is that of an eye-witness, or as he calls himself, "*Ocular testis*;" and as it is at once original and entertaining, as well as curious and rare, I give it in full.

"He introduces his "True Discourse" (p. 3), on the "firme Peace that hath been so happily concluded," by "inserting," as "in no whit impertinent" thereto, "the indeavors of Captain Argall," viz.: his visit to Iapazeus at Pataomecke, and capture there of "Pukahuntus,"—following it with an account of Governor Dale's expedition to, arrival, and proceedings at Pamaunkee; and continues as follows:

"Higher up the river we went, and anchored neere unto the chieftest residence Powhatan had, at a town called Matchcot, where were assembled (which we saw) about 400 men, well appointed with their bowes and arrowes to welcome us; here they dared us to come ashoare, a thing which we purposed before, so ashoare we went, our best landing being up a high steepe hill, which might have given the enemy much advantage against us; but it seemed, they as we, were unwilling to begin, and yet would gladly have bin at blowes, being landed, as if they had no show of feare, they stirred not from us, but walked up and downe, by and amongst us, the best of them inquiring for our Weronaunce or King, with whome they would gladly consult to know the occasion of our coming thither, whereof when they were informed, they made answer that they were there ready to defend themselves, if we pleased to assault them, desiring neverthesse some small time to dispatch two or three men once more to their King, to know his resolution, which if not answerable to our request in the morning if nothing else but blood would then satisfy us, they would fight with us and thereby determine our quarrell, which was but a further delay to procure time to carrie away their provisions; nevertheless, we agreed to this, their request, assuring them till the next day by noon, we would not molest, hurt, nor detain any of them, and then before we fought, our Drums and Trumpets should give them warnings, upon which promise of ours, two of Powhatan's sonnes being very desirous to see their sister who was there present ashore with us, came unto us, at the sight of whom, and her welfare, whom they suspected to be worse intreated, though they had often heard the contrary, they much rejoiced, and promised that they would undoubtedly persuade their father to redeem her, and to conclude a firme peace forever with us; and upon this reso-

lution the two brothers with us, retired aboarde, we having first dispatched two Englishmen, Maister John Rolfe and Maister Sparkes to acquaint her Father with the business in hand; the next day being kindly intreated, they returned, not at all admitted Powhatan's presence, but spake with his brother Apachamo, his successor, one who hath already the command of all the people, who likewise promised us his best endeavors to farther our just request, and we because the time of the yeere being then Aprill, called us to our business at home to prepare the ground, and set corne for our winter's provision, upon these terms departed, giving them respite till harvest to resolve what was left for them to doe, with this promise, that if final agreement were not made betwixt us before that time, we would thither return againe and destroy and take away all their corne, burne all the houses upon the river, leave not a fishing weire standing, nor a canoa in any creeke thereabout, and destroy and kill as many of them as we could. Long before this time a gentleman of approved behaviour and honest carriage, Maister John Rolfe, had bin in love with Pocahontas, and she with him, which thing at the instant that we were in parlee with them, myself made knowne to Sir Thomas Dale by a letter from him, whereby he intreated his advise and furtherance in his love, if so it seemed fit to him for the good of the Plantation; and Pocahontas herselfe acquainted her brethren therewith, which resolution Sir Thomas Dale wel approving, was the only cause he was so milde amongst them, who otherwise would not have departed their river without other conditions.

"The bruit of this pretended marriage came soon to Powhatan's knowledge, a thing acceptable to him, as appeared by his sudden consent thereunto, who some ten days after sent an olde oncle of hers, named Opachisco, to give her as his deputy in the church, and two of his sonnes to see the marriage solemnized, which was accordingly done about the fift of April, and ever since we have had friendly commerce and trade, not only with Powhatan himself, but also with his subjects round-about us; so as now I see no reason why the Collonie should not thrive apace."

These are the only original sources of correct information in regard to the capture, detention, baptism, and marriage of Pocahontas, known to me, and, I think, conclusively show that she was kidnapped at Patowomeek in April, 1613, was detained "long" in captivity, was taken to Pamunkee in March, 1614, brought back to Jamestown about 1st of April, was then baptized, and was married to Rolfe "*about the fift of April,*" *one thousand six hundred and fourteen.*

It is, perhaps, of little importance to show how the common mistake originated; but by the light afforded by these *excerpta* from the original authorities, it is not, I think, difficult. The source of the mistake is probably found in Smith's "General History" (the edition of 1626, is the one before me). p. 113. Smith is reciting from, and *abridging*, Hamor's "True Discourse." The year of Sir Sam'l Argall's arrival out in Virginia, is correctly given in his margin, 1612; but he goes on, *under the same marginal year*, to give an account of Argall's expedition to Patowomeek, and kidnapping of Pocahontas, which, as we have seen above, took place, not in 1612, but in the spring of the *following year*, 1613. There then follows, in Smith (still re-writing and abridging Hamor's "Discourse"), an account of both Argall's and Dale's expeditions, but without the dates,—"*April 13,*" of the former, and "*March last,*" of the latter,—which fix the years; and opposite the account of the marriage in Smith, is this marginal note:

"The marriage
of Pocahontas
to Maister
John Rolfe.

1613

Sir Thomas Smith,
Treasurer.

Now, the marginal dates in this compilation from Hamor, have reference to the Treasurership of Sir Thomas Smith, and they are not found in Hamor's work. But the text of the original authorities conclusively shows that the date just cited—1613—belonged to the commencement of the account of Argall's expedition as given on the previous page of Smith, and was, doubtless, by some accident or inadvertence, printed where we now find it. Seeing the date, 1613, *after the marginal notice of Pocahontas' marriage, and opposite the paragraph in which is the account of it*, with nothing to excite distrust, and, quite possibly, with no means of collating the original accounts, and thus correcting the error, our earlier historians naturally adopted the date thus seemingly given by Smith as that of the marriage, and have been followed by later ones, without examination.

The omission by Smith ("Gen. Hist." p. 115) of the introductory sentence to Hamor's account of the latter's mission in "May" to Powhatan, has served to seemingly separate, and widely disconnect the date of the latter event from that of the marriage; and, accordingly, all the histories, while they assign (erroneously, as before shown) Pocahontas' marriage to 1613, assign, rightly, Hamor's mission to 1614. That sentence is as follows: "I purposely omitted one thing in the Treatise of our Concluded Peace, wherewith I

intend to conclude my discourse, * * * and this it is." Hamor then proceeds with the account of his visit, as compiled from him in Smith and all the other histories, and plainly and inevitably connects it with the "Peace" of which he has been treating (p. 11 *et seq.*); which Peace (the immediate fruit of Pocahontas' marriage) was concluded, as above shown, recently before the dispatches of Gov. Dale and Mr. Whitaker, *June 18th, 1614*. In a word, Hamor's Mission was in the May following the April of Pocahontas' marriage, and immediately before the June of Hamor's return to England, 1614. (See "True Discourse," p. 37.)

Strachey's reference to Pocahontas' marriage, demands a special notice. Superficially examined, it might seem to warrant the idle and hasty theory of a prior marriage to that with Rolfe, which has been built upon it; but read aright, as I conceive, it is essentially consistent with the accredited accounts of that event.

In Strachey, continuing his somewhat high-flowing account of the "Great Emperor," Powhatan, occurs this paragraph:

"He was reported by the said Kemps, as also by the Indian Machumps, who was sometyne in England, and comes to and fro among us as he dares, and as Powhatan gives him leave. * * * I say that they often reported to us that Powhatan had then lyving twenty sonnes and ten daughters, beside a young one by Wiganuske, Machumps his sister, and a great darling of the king's; and besides younge Pocahunta, a daughter of his, using sometyne to our fort, in tymes past, nowe married to a private capitaine, called Kocoom, some two years since."—(*Strachey's Historie of "Travaile into Virginia, Hakluyt edition of 1847, p. 54.*)

If the marriage of Pocahontas, here spoken of, were so referred to as to make it necessarily a different one from that to Rolfe, and totally irreconcilable with the idea of its being the same, it would be simply incredible—at least without a weight of testimony of the most conclusive character. A new and interesting fact, in regard to a period written of by many contemporaneous pens, of a nature to be known to all, and not likely to be suppressed or omitted by any, cannot be accepted as true unless so supported. But in the case of such a fact, affecting the central and capital figure of her day and country, and one so directly connected with an important historical event (that of restoring peace, and assuring safety to the English colony), recorded by several contemporaneous writers—impossible to be unknown to them—and being known, inconceivable to have escaped some notice or comment—the total silence of all contemporary and posterior history in

respect to it must be decisive against it, without such irresistible testimony.

Governor Dale, who seems to have taken the greatest interest in Pocahontas, and in whose family it is not improbable she passed her captivity—Parson Whitaker—Raph Hamor—Sir Samuel Argall—and Rolfe himself—who all wrote of her at the same period as Strachey, and much more fully and specially, both then and afterwards; who were all at Jamestown with Strachey during his whole stay there, and who all manifest the greatest respect and regard for her—that the circumstance of a prior marriage of so important a personage (of the time and place) should have been known to Strachey and not to them, or, if known, should have challenged no notice or remark from them, is simply incredible.

The report of one or both of the Indians, if their testimony could be made applicable to this fact (which I shall show it cannot be), would not weigh a feather against the total silence of all these gentlemen under the circumstances stated; while it may not be amiss in this connection to note—to have such weight as it should in estimating the value of this whole Indian report of Strachey's—that Kemps, one of the reporters, is described by Smith ("Gen. Hist.," p. 84), as one of "the two most exact villaines in all the country." Throwing their testimony out, the statement considered as of a prior marriage would remain wholly unsupported; and I submit, that such a statement, of no writer, however respectable, could be received as any proof whatsoever of such a fact, but be set down, rather, to the adoption by him of some idle rumor, or to some now inexplicable misapprehension or mistake.

I think his book affords much reason to suppose that he gave a too ready ear to reports, and such, especially, as were of an unfavorable cast in regard to his aboriginal neighbors. For while there is nothing intemperate, or even harsh, in his account of them, they are certainly seen in a somewhat less favorable light in it than in any contemporary work. Nor is it surprising. Strachey arrived in Virginia in 1610, at the moment when by the joint influences of disease, famine, and Indian massacres following on Smith's departure in 1609, the colony had, in a few months, dwindled from six hundred, to sixty persons, and was on the eve of extinction. Hostile relations with the Indians continued through the whole of his two years' stay. He could have had, therefore, but limited opportunity of personal observation, and none to see the harsher features of their war-character softened by those milder lights of peace in which they were seen by both Smith and Hamor. It is observable, too, that almost the whole of his book relating to the country and its people, that is original, consists of these verbal

reports he picked up at Jamestown from his Indian informers, of whom one, "who came to dwell there" (Kemps), it being a time of war between the Indians and the colonists, may be reasonably held to have been a deserter from his tribe. The rest is but a wholesale recasting (and, I believe, without acknowledgment), in new and more ambitious forms, and, as he doubtless conceived, in more classic moulds, of Smith's earlier history—but with much loss by this transfusion, as I think, of the terseness, raciness, and picturesque of the original, without any compensating gain. Where he has departed from Smith, he seems usually unsupported (as in his new names for Powhatan and Pocahontas)—and at times misled (as in regard, for instance, to Powhatan's age).

Now, it may be that the case before us is another instance of his having been misled by erroneous information. But there is no occasion, I conceive, for such an assumption. Strachey's account is susceptible, I think, without forcing, of being brought into harmonious reconciliation with the other uncontroverted accounts of the same occurrence.

The meaning of the clause giving rise to the doubt, manifestly turns on the chronological value of the words "now two years since."

In determining this, it may be noted that Strachey went to Virginia with the purpose of writing a history of the colony, and of what transpired there, and did write *there* his "Observations," which he purposed, however, "to detain in the shadow of darkness," till he could "deliver this perfect," &c. He makes this statement, in England, in 1612, (Introd. p. xxi.) His book, therefore, is this *perfecting* of those "Observations," and to some extent, doubtless, a transcript of them. Such, evidently, is the beginning of the paragraph (p. 53) preceding the one above quoted, where he says, "Of his women there is said to be about some dozen, at *this present*," &c.—proceeding to give their names, as received from Kemps, in their *then* order of precedence; but as this precedence was capricious and constantly changing (p. 54), so "*this present*" could only have been written originally when the information was received, viz.: in *Virginia*. And as Strachey arrived in Virginia, May 1610, and must have left early in 1612, at latest (for he published two books in England that year, and made some progress in a third), we may assume the information in question, which is amongst the earliest of his "Observations," to have been received by him in 1611, if not 1610, and then noted in his "reminiscencer."

So the first part of the paragraph above quoted at large is, obviously, in the *then present* tense, *when he was in Virginia*, and recorded these

reports, and not *the time present when he rewrote them in England*. The phraseology there used,—"*comes to and fro among us as he dares*, and as Powhatan *gives him leave*," is impossible to have been employed originally after Strachey returned to England, and is evidently transcribed from his "Observations" as written in Virginia. Was the *close of that paragraph*, also, *then* written? and, if not, when was it written?—for on this depend the value and meaning of the statement of Pocahontas' being "some two years since married."

He began to write the book, as now published, in the year 1612, as stated by his editor in note (p. 24), (confirmed by the dates pp. 24, 130, which I have verified); and the statement made, p. 29, that "(well near) six years," (as originally written) had then elapsed since the settlement of Jamestown (April, 1607), shows it must have been late in that year.

His "Second Book" was begun to be written in 1613, for then (p. 140), "six years" *had* elapsed from the settlement of Jamestown.

The alteration of "six" (years) to "11" (from the settlement of Jamestown), on page 29, was necessarily made in 1618.

His Dedication to Sir Francis Bacon as "Lord High Chancellor," to which office Bacon was not appointed till 4th January, 1618, was necessarily also written after that date.

It thus appears that portions of the book, as now published, were written when the author was in Virginia, and that it did not pass finally out of his hands before 1618.

Strachey *might*, then, have written the clause in question at any time between 1610 and 1618. Was it written in his original notes made in Virginia, 1610–11?

Now, referring Strachey's "Nowe married * some two years since," to two years immediately before Kemp's report to him (1610 or 1611) we are brought, at latest, to 1609, perhaps 1608. How old was Pocahontas in 1609? Smith in his "True Relation," London, 1608, says she was, when he was a prisoner of Powhatan (fall of 1607), "a child of tenne years old;" though afterwards, in his "Gen. Historie," London, 1626, he speaks of her as being, at the same period, "a girl of twelve or thirteen." Taking the former account, she would have been in the summer of 1609, under twelve years old, and under fourteen taking his later account. Accordant with Smith's first account, is Strachey's. He speaks of "Pocahuntas, a well-featured but wanton* young

* It is presumable that Strachey used this term in one of those more innocent significations, of "wandering" or sportive,* usual, about the time he wrote, with the more refined and educated minds. (Unless, indeed, the father's pet-name for his little darling, "Pocahontas," which may signify "little wanton" (Strachey, p.

girl, Powhatan's daughter, sometimes" (*i. e.*, heretofore, as formerly used) "resorting to our Fort, of the age *then* of eleven or twelve years." Now, Pocahontas is said never to have been seen at Jamestown ("our fort,") after Smith left there, which was Michaelmas (*i. e.*, September), 1609, till her capture in 1613 (*of course Strachey never saw her*), and the war of massacres that instantly ensued upon Smith's departure, and continued up to the very peace (of which her marriage in 1614, was the harbinger and guarantee), renders that statement next to certain. If, then, when she resorted to the fort, which must have been in 1608-9, she was eleven or twelve years old, there is entire accord between Strachey and Smith's first account, that she was ten in 1607—and the story of her marriage in either of those years (which were the two years preceding the Indians' report to Strachey) is simply preposterous.

Again, when "reported" by Kemps, she is spoken of as "*The yonge Pocahontas.*" This

14), may have suggested the word). Thus, Milton's "wanton ringlets" of our first mother, Eve—and Shakespeare's "little wanton boys swimming on bladders"—and Bacon's houseful of children, one or two of the eldest respected, and the youngest made wantons,—where impure associations would almost desecrate the text. And this supposition is confirmed to almost certainty by the context of the passage where it is found, which connects her with childish sports. Yet, on the mere strength of the employment of this phrase, and of the statement following it, that Pocahontas, at the age of eleven or twelve, went naked, according to the customs of her tribe, and engaged in the natural pastimes of children (itself, by the way, a hearsay statement, for Strachey never saw her), there have not been wanting natures gross enough to blow their deflowering breath over a character that, from childhood to the grave, has been perfumed by the admiring praise of all that knew her. Smith, himself the theme of a hundred applauding pens, reported her, while yet a child, the "Nonpareil" of her country; by which title Worthy Master Hamor saith, too, introducing her as the "delight and darling" of Powhatan, "her fame hath even been spread in England"—Gov. Dale, the most knightly of Virginia's early governors, found in her a beautiful nature not unworthy his efforts still further to adorn; she was welcomed by one of the purest of its ministers (Rev. Alex. Whitaker), into the bosom of the Christian Church, and seems to have extorted, by the mere force of her rare excellence and happy dispositions, against the urgency of many strong dissuading considerations, the true and tender homage of an honest and discreet English gentleman, on whose character not a stain, or an aspersion, is known ever to have been cast; while, by the testimony of Purchas,—himself an applauding eye-witness,—she carried herself, when in England, so becomingly in the new and difficult paths she was treading there (and which soon terminated at her early tomb), as to approve herself altogether worthy of the many distinguished attentions of which she was the object, and of that universal respect which waited on her while living, and was paid to the "godly memory" which, dying, she left behind her.

term was very applicable, if applied to her in 1610 or 1611, as a girl of some twelve or fourteen years of age, but would have been inapplicable, and strangely misapplied to a woman already two years married! I think it is clear, therefore, that Strachey's "*yonge Pocahontas*" of 1610 or 1611, of whom his Indian informers made report, was not then a wife of two years' standing, nor a wife at all; and the clause in question was not written in his original "Observations" made in Virginia.

As, therefore, this clause must have been written at a date posterior to the first part of the paragraph, and might have been written at a time that would authorize the supposition of an intended reference to the historical marriage of 1614, and thus reconcile it to all other accounts, it would itself justify the hypothesis of its having been written at that time. But if it appear that, in point of fact, Strachey had the work under his eye (quite possibly may have re-written the whole of it, preparatory to publication), at the time when the addition of this clause would show an intended reference to the marriage to Rolfe, the hypothesis of its having been then introduced into his narrative would be strengthened almost to certainty. Now, the Ashmolean MS. passed from his hands, probably in 1616; for he could not have written later than that, and, very probably, then wrote the Dedication of it to Sir Allen Apsley, "Purveyor to His Majesty's Navie Royall," whose title, as such, ceased in 1616, being merged in the higher one of "Lieutenant of the Tower," an office to which he was in that year appointed (Strachey, "History of Trav-aile," Introduction, p. xxii.); and the likelihood is, that reviewing it before it passed from his hands, the news of Pocahontas' marriage, some two years previous (April, 1614), had reached him by some imperfect oral report, that may account for the mistake of the name* of the person to whom she was married, or Kocoom may have been Rolfe's Indian name.

It aids this hypothesis to observe: 1, That you may seek, I believe, in vain, through all the writings of the time for the term "Captaine" applied to an Indian; 2, that "Weroance" is said by Strachey (p. 51), and by some other (I think Smith, but cannot now turn to the passage), yet

* Mistakes and liberties with the names, are, of all errors, perhaps, the most common. Thus Hamor speaks of "Apachame," (p. 10), which is evidently the "Opochankanough" of all other writers. Purchas, p. 1726, writing from Smith's "Written Notes," has "Kemps and Kincock," while Smith has it "Kemps and Tus-sore;" ("True Travels," 1819, p. 224); or Strachey may have had the same authority for calling Rolfe "Kocoom," as for calling Pocahontas "Amonate," (Strachey, p. 111), or Powhatan "Ottaniack" and "Mamantowick,"—viz.: some Indian reporter.

more emphatically, to be the only Indian title "for all Commanders;" and lastly, That the marriage of the great emperor Powhatan's "dearest daughter" to a "private Captain" or Weroance, would be extremely improbable, if not, indeed, incredible. My conclusion, therefore, is, that the above paragraph after the word "past" was written early in 1616, and was intended to refer to Pocahontas' marriage to Rolfe two years before, viz.: April 5th, 1614.*

As "in no whit impertinent," as Master Hamor might say, to the foregoing discourse, I take leave to insert a few observations on the doubt that some have been forward, recently, to cast on the truth of Capt. Smith's story of his rescue by Pocahontas. The justification of this doubt is rested on Smith's omission to notice it in the account of his capture and detention among the Indians first transmitted to England in 1608. Now, what strikes one at the outset is, that this hypothesis only removes one difficulty to create a greater; for it would seem easier to account for the omission in the first case, than for the imputed falsehood in the last. For, abstracting the question from all surrounding considerations, and viewing it by the light of probabilities alone, I submit that it is more probable, and more just, to suppose that there existed a sufficient motive for omitting to state the occurrence in the first and briefer account, than to assume the unproven existence of a dishonoring motive to account for the falsehood gratuitously imputed to the statement subsequently given.

Still it may be conceded, that the omission referred to is calculated to attract notice, and, perhaps, create a certain distrust, were there not, in truth, many and notable considerations strongly militating against the admission of so harsh an imputation as the rejection of Smith's often reiterated statement of the fact, would necessarily enforce.

1st. It would be hard to parallel, by a single other case, the extent, variety, or emphasis, of the laudatory notices by friends, in every station of life (and, in numerous instances, by the companions and eye-witnesses of his exploits), of Captain Smith and of his history—anno, 1624—after the substance of it had been long before the public, and all of it, as well as his own character, long seen in the censure of all the cotemporary accounts then, or now, known; and in the face of that cotemporary envy and enmity,† which,

* This is very ingeniously presented by a writer in the "Virginia Historical Register," under the signature of "Philo."

† Edward Maria Wingfield, first president of the colony, is an instance. The value of his translation of Smith may be judged from the fact, that the injustice of it seems to have been one of the chief causes of his (Wingfield's)

as the common lot of the great, he did not wholly escape; and at a time too, when many yet lived to rectify or expose any misstatement or perversion of so much of what he wrote as was known to others as well as himself, and which there were some abundantly willing to do, if it could have been done successfully, but which none ever attempted. And in all these testimonials, Smith's high "honor," "truth," and "piety," form the burden of the verse, and are extolled by his host of friends and comrades, as, perhaps, were never man's virtues praised before.

2dly. While there is no reason to claim, or to suppose, that his history is free from some garniture of that extravagance and liberal embellishment which seems to have been the habit and taste of his time as regards books of travel, and to have been received without prejudice to their character for authenticity—(of which Strachey's "Dreadful Tempest," the manifold deaths whereof are to the life described, and copious discourse on his "wrack" on the Bermudas, given (says old Purchas, p. 1733), in "Rhetoricke's Full Sea and Spring Tide," may serve as a specimen)—I, yet, do not remember an instance of any confutation, or contradiction, of any important fact stated by him; while instances of confirmation are innumerable. Thus, his account of his reception by Powhatan in 1607 "Genl. History," p. 48), finds its general corroboration in Hamor's account of *his*, in 1614 (Hamor, p. 39); and one of the very strangest of his stories, that of his seizing the Indian chief by the beard, in the presence of hundreds of his warriors, with but a handful of his own men about him, is distinctly confirmed by several who witnessed it; whilst his description of Virginia, not only in its larger features, but in its details, is an instance of accuracy and conscientious caution, among the most extraordinary of which we have any example.

3rdly. If we are to apply the rule of rejecting all that Smith wrote after his publication of 1608 (concerning the country and people of Virginia, and the incidents and chances that befell him there prior to that date) which is not to be found in that publication, we must reject the greater part of the earliest history we have of the colony, and the whole story, almost, of the detail

degradation from the presidency; that a fine of £200 (which Smith put into the public treasury) was imposed on him for the slander, by a jury of the colonists; that his book of vindication of himself, and of impeachment of Smith, and addressed by way of appeal to the company in England, seems to have been wholly unheeded by them, and is dismissed by the respectable Purchas with no further notice than this significant marginal note: "I have also Mr. Wingfield's notes of these affairs, but would not trouble the reader here with things more than troublesome."—4 Purchas, p. 1706.

of his capture and seven weeks' detention by the Indians—a story full of strangeness, indeed, and wonder, but neither incredible nor unnatural; and which, in many of its parts, stands confirmed in the light of after events.

4thly. Again, the several accounts of the saving of Smith's life, are none of them incompatible with that of its having been also saved by Pocahontas, or with one another. They refer to different instances where his life was imperilled. Thus, he once saved his life by using his guide as a shield; another time it was saved by an Indian he had been kind to; it was again saved by Opechankano from his sense of Smith's seeming supernatural knowledge. I know no references to his life being saved from imminent peril in 1607, but these; and none of them are inconsistent with the account of his subsequent rescue by Pocahontas.

5thly. Pocahontas' constant visiting of the colony, till Smith left it—her frequent and friendly interventions on behalf of the colonists, more or less fully confirmed by other pens than Smith's, in particular instances, and I believe nowhere contradicted, but entirely consistent with all other accounts and notices of her (as her saving the life of the boy Spelman ("Gen. Hist."), and that of Richard Wyffin (p. 80), which seems to be the direct statement of Wyffin himself),—would all seem to show that she indulged sentiments of particular interest towards Smith, and are in entire keeping with her alleged intercession for him.

6thly. Her—as yet a young girl—being sent by her father to intercede with Smith for the liberation of Indian captives, directly after his (Smith's) liberation,—would it not seem to imply some peculiar and strong ground of claim on her part to his grateful recognition?—and does not Smith's reference of his clemency to these captives, expressly and exclusively to *her solicitation*, confirm the probability that such ground really existed, and the discharge of these captives appear but as the natural requital of it? What more probable ground could there be, than the one afterwards disclosed of her having saved his life? and where is the wonder of, and wherefore then discredit, her having interceded to save Smith's life, who often, it appears, saved the lives of others?

Why did he not earlier disclose it? I admit it is a question easier asked than answered; but the inability to furnish an explanation, is very far from warranting a deduction that there is none. May it help to furnish a solution to consider that in 1607, Smith was under suspicions of those then in power (wrongful and groundless, as afterwards shown, indeed, but not the less real), of intending to "usurp the Government, murder

the Council, and make himself King" (Dr. Studly in 4 Purchas, p. 1706); that he had just previously been long "restrained" a prisoner, and degraded from the council;—that, ridiculous as the idea would now seem to us, it would not have been ridiculous at that day, and might even have been fatal to Smith, as confirmatory of those suspicions, for the impression to have had a plausible support of a possible alliance between him and the Indian emperor's daughter?—which very project, indeed, for all his caution, was actually among the charges specially laid against him by his enemies, the year after, when he returned to England (R. Potts, in 4 Purchas, 1731); and the known silly flutter, occasioned long afterwards in the court circle of England, by Rolfe's marriage to Pocahontas, will show that we should not be too hasty in refusing all weight to this conjecture. Seeming proof, too, for some extraordinary caution on the part of Smith, is furnished by his publishing his "Newes from Virginia" under a feigned name, and by its manifest abstinence from topics affecting the government, and governors, of the colony; whilst it should not be unnoticed that the "Newes from Virginia," as published, did not embrace all that Smith wrote (see the first editor's note); and we do not, therefore, know what was omitted, or wherefore omitted. But if no reference to the fact of his life having been saved by Pocahontas, were embraced in what he then wrote, and if the consideration suggested influenced the omission, the same consideration would account for his continued silence on the subject while he was still seeking employment in Virginia at the hands of the company in London (as we have good reason to suppose he was), up to the time of Pocahontas' marriage; and it was but shortly after that event, that the statement of his having been rescued from death, through the intervention of Pocahontas, was first made public, in his letter to the queen.

NATHANIEL CUTTING'S JOURNAL OF AN EMBASSY TO ALGIERS IN 1793, UNDER COL. DAVID HUMPHREYS.

(Concluded.)

He has not been permitted to land here. From all the circumstances, there is room to suspect that the purport of the packet which Mr. Chapman has conveyed to Algiers, was to obtain Algerine commissions, and thus give Mr. ———, his employer in Virginia, a pretence for capturing the vessels of such nations as have not a treaty of peace with the Regency of Algiers. Perhaps the American Indianmen were his object—perhaps the richly-freighted Brazil ships. The whole commerce of America is at a risk!

Returns of expresses from Malaga and Cadiz, inform that the news of the Algerines being gone into the Atlantic, is promulgated; and, that several American vessels that were on the point of departure, have been thereby prevented from sailing.

Oct. 11.—Mr. Chapman called on Col. Humphreys, to-day; gives the same account of himself as before related. He is an Englishman by birth, but has sailed out of Virginia several years; says he conversed with several of the American prisoners at Algiers, and that the number of American captives now at Algiers is reduced to ten—two having died recently from the plague.

Oct. 13.—The Spanish boat which Col. Humphreys had engaged to cruise in the strait, with an American on board, returned into port this morning, and utterly refuses to go out again, although his contract was for fifteen days. He reports that there is an Algerine zebeck constantly cruising in the straits; in the daytime he keeps on the Barbary shore, and at evening back of the Rock, where he lays with the view of intercepting any American vessel that may attempt running out of the Mediterranean.

Oct. 14.—A schooner arrived this morning, after a narrow escape from the zebeck back of the Rock. The vessel belongs to Ebenezer Parsons, of Boston, N. E., and the captain's name is Gooch.

In consequence of the dangers of seizure of our papers and persons, and on account of the weather, we have concluded to send our chartered brig (the Postillion), now under Swedish colors, as a neutral nation, to Alicante, in Spain, there to wait until our arrival by land.

Called on Sir Robert Boyd for permit to pass through the lines; this being etiquette that is strictly observed, at present, with respect to any person who wishes to pass from Spain to Gibraltar, or *vice versa*. We took leave of Gibraltar at 1 P. M.; quartered with Major Lyon, on our arrival at St. Roque. After taking coffee, the Major conducted us to the house of the General Commander in Chief of the Spanish camp before Gibraltar. He received us very politely; and when he understood that we were Americans, he immediately burst into an eulogium on Gen. Washington. After saying many handsome things, he declared that it chagrined him exceedingly to reflect that, now being old, he must die without having seen Washington, whom he considered as one of the greatest characters who had ever lived. Being informed that Col. Humphreys had been one of his aids-de-camp, had resided with him some time—with him after he had resigned the command of the army and retired to private life, and that they now corresponded together, he took fresh occasion to say civil

things; and, at parting, said he must give the Col. one embrace for Gen. Washington, which he did, and begged him to mention it in his next letter to that exalted character—the hero, and the brightest ornament of the age.

Oct. 16.—Prepared at 4 A. M., to proceed on our journey towards Malaga—a rough, uncultivated country—the land much broken—the soil in most places of a good colour, but very stoney; keep along the coast, generally in sight of the sea. Our first stage at Estipona, six leagues from St. Roque; the inhabitants subsist mostly by fishing. In this short distance of six leagues, I observed eight crucifixes put up to denote the places where persons had been robbed and murdered. On the road, we have noticed vast numbers of sheep feeding, almost wholly black—say fifteen-sixteenths of them. At our next stage (Marvella), we found ourselves better off for lodging, and had mattresses given us on the brick floor of the little dirty room over the stable. The next day our route continued along the coast until we reached Benamina; and in the valley in which it is situated we found some fertile land, and the only spot we had seen that day fit for the human race to inhabit. Innumerable herds of horned cattle and swine were spread over this small tract; the fields appeared to have borne a crop of Indian corn. They do not plant the corn in rows, nor hill; single stalks grow up promiscuously, and, what we could see, produce only one ear on each stalk, and that small.

Within about a league of Benamina we struck off from the sea-coast a little, and entered a narrow and dangerous defile, through which we ascended the ruggedest mountains I ever saw. Benamina is a small sequestered village situated near the summits of some of the highest mountains hereabouts. One small spot on a declivity, just before we arrived at the village, is prettily cultivated: mostly covered with olive trees. I suspect that the large house which appears on these premises is a convent; but our guide, almost as stupid as his mules, could give us no information concerning it. After refreshing ourselves with some cold roasted fowl, we pursued our route to Malaga. The soil and cultivation appear better. Plenteous streams of water fertilize and beautify the country as we approach the city. One has a view of Malaga at three leagues distance: at about two leagues there is a neat, pleasantly situated village; and the inhabitants seem to have some idea of the advantages arising from the conveyance of water through their grounds, and have, accordingly, conducted some of the abundant rills that flow from the mountains, through their streets and gardens. The only manufactories we have noticed on this route, was one of paper, and a common pottery.

We arrived at Malaga about 7 o'clock. The guide took us to a low, dirty posada, *alias* tavern, where we expected to be obliged to pass the night in the midst of noise, dirt, and filth; but fortunately we repaired immediately to the house of Mr. Murphy, the American consul, who called at a lodging-house on the north side of the public walk, where we found better accommodations, and had our baggage conveyed thither.

Oct. 18.—Mr. Murphy came and breakfasted with us, and at 11 o'clock accompanied us to pay our respects to the commandant, who received us with great politeness. He is an old man, who reminds us of the soldier in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," who "Shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won;" so this old veteran told us at how many sieges and in how many battles he had acted a conspicuous part, &c., &c.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

NO. II.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOSIAH BARTLETT WITH PRESIDENT WEARE, OF N. H., RELATIVE TO THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE N. H. GRANTS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Josiah Bartlett to the N. H. Delegates in Congress.

KINGSTOWN, June 29th, 1775.

GENTLEMEN: This Colony chose Deputies who met in Congress at Exeter, the 17th day of May last, and agreed to raise 2000 men for the common Defence of the Colonies, which men are now chiefly raised and are at Medford, under the command of General Nathaniel Folsom. The cost of raising so many men, purchasing provisions, Blankets, &c., &c., you will readily see to be a very Difficult task for so small a Colony, and without any money to begin with. We have wrote to you and to the Congress on the situation of our affairs, but receiving no Directions, we have ordered and are now striking off for the present Emergency 10050£. S: M: in notes of hand, on the credit of the Colony, to be paid within 3 years, with six per cent. interest. If some Resolve of the American Congress were published, giving such Notes a Currency, it would be of great service.

We are anxious to know the Result of your Deliberations in order to know how to conduct the affairs of the Colony, which at this time are in great confusion, the people not suffering any affairs to proceed in the usual form and no other being adopted. The Ships of War already stop and seize all vessels laden with Provisions, Salt, or Molasses, which very much distress the Eastern Parts. They have destroyed Fort W^m. and

Mary, and have this week taken the Guns and carried them to Boston, except 8, that were brought from Jerry's Point, some time ago. The General Court met the 4th of May—did no business—were adjourned to the 12th Instant, when the Governor laid before us Lord North's famous plan of accommodation, on which nothing was or will be acted, without Directions from the American Congress. The Assembly now is adjourned to the 11th of July.

Previous to the adjournment Col. John Fenton (who you may remember was chosen as a member for Plymouth, by the King's writ, without the consent of the Assembly), made his appearance in the House, tho' he had for some time before kept on Board the Man-of-War in the Harbour. The House took into consideration his election, and vacated his Seat. The people of the town, greatly exasperated at his conduct, obliged him to Surrender, tho' he had taken shelter in the Governor's House; and he has since been kept under Guard. The Governor* and his Lady went off that evening to Capt. Cochran's, at the fort under the protection of the Man-of-War.

Please to write us by every opportunity, and let us know as much of affairs as you are permitted. You may direct for the Congress or Committee of Safety at Exeter, one of which will be constantly sitting. We are greatly concerned about ammunition, as we have scarce any except what was taken out of the fort last winter, some of which we were forced to send to our Western frontiers, and some to the army before Boston. We hope some plan is laid for bringing it in to the Southern Colonies, for New England is so guarded that there is but little hope of getting it in here.

JOSIAH BARTLETT.

President M. Weare to Josiah Bartlett.

EXETER, July 3d, 1775.

SIR: I have Receiv'd your favour of the 27th May, and am glad to hear that you have got through the fatigues of a Long journey, and safely arrived where not so much exercise of the Body, tho' perhaps more of the mind, may be necessary.

I am greatly obliged to you for letting me know that the President,† thinks himself neglected that I do not return answers to his letters, and for the favourable excuse you made on my behalf. And the excuse you made was indeed the truth of the case: his letters were covers to resolves of Congress to be laid before the General Court or Com^{tee} of Safety, which I have ever

* John Wentworth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire.

† Of Congress—at the date of this letter, Henry Laurens.

done as soon as I receiv'd them—and expected their Direction what answers to return. And being invested with no more power than other members, may have been (perhaps over) cautious of writing any thing by way of answer, and in hopes that I should have something more to write than barely to acknowledge the Receipt of the letters. I must acknowledge the propriety of what he says, that answers ought to be Return'd, and have been uneasy that it has not been done. Shall for the future acknowledge the Receipt of his Letters, if I have nothing further to write. I had some time past wrote him an account of all the letters I had receiv'd, which it seems had not reach'd him, but I hope has before now.

I could wish our plan of Government might be mended with respect to Executive matters, but from what at present appears to be the sentiment of the Convention appointed for forming a new Plan, who have once met on the business, I think there is little prospect of it. No Governor and no Executive branch, distinct from the legislature, seems to be the prevailing voice; but I have not time to give you a more particular account, perhaps in my next I may.

There were but three of our members from Grafton County at the Convention. There are great strivings among them, and arts used to keep them from uniting in this State, and to induce them to Join with Vermont, or set up for something (I know not what), among themselves. We hear they design to apply to Congress for something, which if they do, you will know more perhaps of what they complain of and what they would have than I do.

Inclosed you have the Request of the Committee of Safety for you to apply to Congress for a grant of a sum of money for this State, which I doubt not you will use your endeavour to obtain. Our Treasury is so often empty, that occasions much difficulty; the money bro't in by the large taxes we have laid, has been chiefly of our own emissions, which cannot go out again. The Board of War have occasion for large drafts for supplying our men with necessaries, and large sums wanted for Raising men, paying them advance pay, travel money, &c.: as you are well known.

There is one thing more that I would mention: there is sometimes wanted a Commission with Instructions, &c. for fixing out an armed vessell, and there is not a Blank Commission left in the State. Should be glad if you could procure some to be sent.

President Weare, to Josiah Bartlett.

EXETER, July 18th, 1778.

SIR: On the 4th Instant I wrote you by the Post, and in my letter inclosed a Request of the

Committee to you to apply to Congress, for a Grant of some money to be sent to this State, as the demands on our treasury are so great that it is frequently exhausted. I wish to hear from you by the first opportunity whether you have received my letter, as I have sent several letters by the Post to the President which I find by his last letter to me he had not Receiv'd, which is very unlucky for me who am so much in arrears in answering his letters: but hope he may have received them before now, or I shall scarce know what apology to make to him. I hope also you have received the letter I wrote you. I congratulate you on the victory obtain'd by Gen. Washington over the enemy on the 28th June. Gen. Clinton has as yet got nothing to boast of.

I have nothing very material to acquaint you with from hence, except the proceedings in the County of Grafton. A number of towns have joyn'd themselves to Vermont, and have been receiv'd by them as a part of their State, and they are appointing officers, Courts, &c., which is likely to make the utmost confusion and trouble among the People there and in this State, and will probably give some trouble to Congress before the matter is settled. I suppose the General Court of this State when they meet in Augt. next, will think it necessary to enquire into the affair, get a full state of the facts and take such measures as may be tho't advisable. I shall endeavour, as far as I can, from time to time to give you such information as I can obtain, respecting that or any other matter.

Please to give my Compliments to Mr. Wentworth. I would have wrote to him, but it is so difficult for me to write, that I hope he will excuse it, but will not on that account omit writing to me, as there may be opportunity.

I am, with great Esteem and Regard,
Your obed^t Hum^l Serv^t
MESHECH WEARE.

HONBLE. JOSIAH BARTLETT, Esqr.,
Member of Congress,
Philadelphia.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

BY DANIEL HENSHAW OF BOSTON.

Extract from a paper entitled, "*Reminiscences of Characters and Events in Western New Hampshire*," read before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Sept. 7, 1859.

AND now that we are in Hanover, let us go to college, and see what we can find in old Dartmouth worthy of remark. It should be considered the most important, the most interesting object of notice. It has been the *alma mater* of many among the brightest and most useful orna-

ments of our country, both in church and state; and, there is reason to hope, it *will* be of many more to come. Our numerous colleges may be the means, under God, of saving our country. Chief Justice Ellsworth, when returning from a foreign mission, and passing through Massachusetts, in 1802, was asked by a Revolutionary patriot his opinion as to the permanency of our government. Pointing to the house of worship and schoolhouse, near by, he said, "While you see *those* buildings well filled, and the institutions to which they belong well supported, there is no danger." Thank God, and Judge Marshall, and Daniel Webster, our colleges are out of the reach of political profligacy and caprice.

Our New England colleges may well be our pride and boast. They are the oldest, best endowed, most firmly established, most celebrated, and, as a whole, most numerously attended, of any in the land. It is generally admitted that the permanency of our free institutions depends upon the general diffusion of intelligence and correct information among the people, and that *these* depend on our seminaries of learning. Some of you present may remember the trial of that all important question relating to the independence of our *colleges*, which took place before the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1819, and was then finally decided, forty years ago last February. It was one of the most momentous decisions ever made in this country, and may be considered a new era in the literary world. It was an occasion of the greatest, the happiest, and most successful effort of Webster's life. Webster's speech against Hayne produced more excitement and drew together a greater company, as such party antagonisms always do; but it was not attended with a title of the importance or benefit of this. But *Webster* was not entitled to the *whole* of the glory of this glorious result, nor to *all* the fame of this famous speech; he had the benefit of the great ability, extensive knowledge, and untiring industry of Jeremiah Smith, and, I believe, of Jeremiah Mason, most powerful aids; without which he could not have made the display he did of deep research and profound and varied and extensive knowledge of the subject.

Let us spend a moment on the origin and consequences of this college controversy. It is surprising what great events may be traced to small beginnings. For several years before this important decision, in 1819, there had been an old, inveterate, incurable, and constantly increasing opposition between the professors and the president of this institution, owing, to what they considered his assumed sovereignty, together with his selfishness, flattery, and deceitful means of sustaining himself in power.

It is generally known that Col. John Wheelock,

the then president of the college, was the son of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, the old founder and first president; that on the decease of the father in 1779, after having been president ten years, the son, who was a graduate of the first class in said college, succeeded to the presidency, and continued in office from 1779 to 1815, a period of thirty-six years, the longest term by four years of any college president in New England.* President Holyoke, of Harvard College, was president thirty-two years. This President Wheelock seemed to consider himself as having a *right* to the presidency by *inheritance*, and exercised power accordingly, till the opposition brought matters to a crisis in 1815, when President Wheelock, being of the then prevailing politics of the State, by a sort of *coup d'etat*, or "*per auctoritatem mihi commissam*" college authority, transferred the government of the college to the government of the State, which State of New Hampshire, under this new *State's right*, undertook to "change times and laws," and to change the good old original name of "Dartmouth College" to that of "Dartmouth University," and to appoint a president, he (President Wheelock), having resigned his office and power into their hands; "and other enormities the State of New Hampshire then and there did, against the peace and dignity, and in evil example to all other States, in like cases to offend." But the professors waxed pugnacious, and would not lay down their weapons of rebellion, but took issue.

Thus it was a house divided against itself; two sets of government going on at the same time, and the war raged for several years, a large majority of the students siding with the professors. It was a dreadful state to be in—*two college governments going on in opposition several years!* I remember hearing a college student say that one of these professors (Ebenezer Adams), a stout, strong, resolute man, slept with his clothes on eleven nights in succession!

The action or case was first brought before the State courts of New Hampshire, and decided in favor of the State against the college. It was then carried up to the United States Court, and there the former judgment was reversed. Had it been decided that a State had a right to control a college, and take the government and appointment of the officers into its own hands, the colleges would have been virtually destroyed. They would have been subject to all the changes of the political parties of the State; and instead of the able, learned, and long-continued professors and officers as now connected with our colleges,

* The venerable Dr. Nott, of Union College, has held the presidency of a college the longest term, we presume, of any in this country, having been elected in 1804.

these officers would have been removed and their places filled with little, time-serving, incompetent politicians. Men really qualified for college offices would not have been found willing to accept. The old trustees and professors, therefore, who stood out in the case against this attempted glaring innovation, and were the means of preventing its consummation, were entitled to great credit for their moral courage and perseverance. Indeed, they were well known to be men of great moral worth.

Ebenezer Adams, one of these professors, was a native of New Ipswich, graduated in 1791, with high honors; was then the distinguished principal preceptor of Leicester Academy for fifteen years; then at Portland, one year; at Exeter Academy, two years, and entered a professor at Dartmouth College in 1809, and continued professor till 1833, twenty-four years, when he resigned, and died in Christian faith, in 1841, aged seventy-six. He was a man of natural ability and energy, of exemplary piety, and of large acquirements, and universally respected.

Rev. Zeph. Swift Moore, D. D., another of these professors, was a native of Warren, formerly Western, Mass.,—though when a child his parents moved to Vermont,—graduated at Dartmouth with high honors, in 1793; studied divinity in Connecticut; settled in the ministry at Leicester, Mass., in January, 1798, where he continued an able, faithful, successful, and much beloved gospel minister, till elected a professor of Dartmouth College, in 1811. He continued there till 1815, when he was elected president of Williams College, and then moved to Williamstown, and entered upon the duties of his office, in which he continued until the establishment of Amherst College, in 1822, when he was elected its first president, which office he accepted, and moved to Amherst in 1822, and died there in 1823, aged fifty-two. He was early elected a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1816, at Williams. He was a man of profound learning, extensive knowledge, and lived a remarkably uniform and exemplary Christian life.

Rev. Dr. Shurtleff, another of the professors, continues in office, which he has held many years.

Of President Wheelock there were different opinions respecting his ability and character. Of his habit of flattery there were many anecdotes. One only, and that known to be true, will now be given.

I fell in company, about the year 1813, with an intelligent and well-appearing young man by the name of D——, son of a worthy and respectable lawyer of Keene, who, as the conversation turned

on college, said he had, several years before, for some impropriety been *expelled* from Dartmouth College. Having afterward concluded to study medicine, he went to attend the medical lectures at Dartmouth College. President Wheelock, rightly supposing that he should find several of his college pupils, called at their place of meeting, and while one and another were shaking hands with him, Mr. D——, not wishing to show any resentment, or old grudge, also presented himself and offered his hand, which the president took, but putting his face near, and looking D—— in the face, said, "I don't recollect your name, sir." D—— replied, "My name is D——. I was here at college a few years since." "O, I do recollect you now," said the President, "I recollect you perfectly well; and I remember when you graduated, and" (solemnizing his tone) "allow me to say, *you did yourself great honor on that occasion!*"

D—— said, although the joke was at his own expense, it was too good to be kept. He had as much as he could do to avoid laughing outright.

BARON STEUBEN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRANSACTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Wayne Papers.

To Richard Peters, Pres't of the Board of War:

A FEW days after my Junction with the Marquis, at Richmond we rec^d the news of Lord Cornwallis's being on his march for Virginia about the same time also I rec^d a letter from General Greene desiring me to press the Levy of the Recruits of this State to assemble as many as possible, especially the Cavalry and to join him with them without delay. This letter was dated the 1st of May and I immediately communicated it to Governor Jefferson and the Marquis in the Council Chamber at Richmond.

The draft had before this been put off till the month of March, this therefore was just the time when the Counties should have been delivering their quotas about 300 men were however all that was yet collected—They were at Manchester, badly armed and worse clothed.

The place of rendezvous had been at Chesterfield Court House—the Barracks had been burnt by the Enemy and the situation was no longer proper for the purpose—I mentioned therefore to Government the necessity of fixing on some place less exposed where we might collect the Recruits, equip and form them, and with the consent of the Marquis, Albemarle Barracks was agreed on for the place.

As the Governor had said that those Counties which had militia in the field could not proceed

to draft, I asked him to what number would amount the Recruits from those Counties who were not so circumstanced—he informed me, about 1500 men—At this conference the Marquis was present.

I determined therefore that the 300 men already collected should march immediately to Albemarle to be clothed and equipt for the field—that the other recruits should join them as they came in from whence they might as circumstances might require either join Genl Greene or the Marquis. Orders were accordingly given to Major Poulson who commanded them to march there by the way of Carter's ferry.

The day after I rec^d a letter from Col. Davis Commissioner of War for the State in which he represented to me the impropriety of having the Barracks for a place of rendezvous, from the difficulty of transporting provisions there, and the total want of wood within some miles of the place, besides that the Barracks were he said destroyed—he pointed out the Forks of James River as the most proper place many of the articles for equipping the troops were already there and he promised to make every necessary arrangement for the reception of the troops at that place—Upon this I joined the Marquis at Wilton and he having no objection that place was fixed on, and the Marquis desired me to repair there to hasten the Equipment of the 1500 recruits we expected and who were to join Genl Greene or the Marquis, as circumstances might render most proper.

I was much surprised to find on my arrival at the Fork that no more than 40 men had come in and a great number of them unfit for the service the whole naked and badly equipped and the number diminishing every day by desertion and sickness—they were also without arms and it was with difficulty I could arm them with the arms which came from Philadelphia.

Whilst I was thus occupied, Lord Cornwallis crossed the River and the Marquis retreated up the country.

The principal part of our Continental Stores were on the South side of James River at Prince Edward, Halifax and Charlotte Court Houses; those of the State were dispersed every where, a great part of them were at the Fork, by order of the Governor. The Marquis's retreat induced me to represent to Col. Davis and Mr. Ross agent for the State the necessity of removing them high up in the mountains. I told them that circumstances would govern my movements and that the troops were by no means destined to guard the stores. In fact great part of the stores were removed and the inclosed ment of their Clothier will shew that those which by the negligence of their own Civil officers remained

and were destroyed were very inconsiderable.

Such was the situation of affairs the 2^d June when I rec^d a letter from the Marquis dated at Raccoon ford on the Rappahanock 80 miles from the place where Lord Cornwallis then was and as far from me.

The same night I rec^d intelligence that the enemy were at Goochland Co^t Ho. moving up—this indicated an intention against me, but as the intelligence was not exact or positive I only repeated my order for moving the remainder of the Stores and collected all the boats on the river above and below, in order to cross should there be a necessity for it. At five o'clock next morning Major Call of Washington's arrived, and informed me that the enemy had divided their force in two parts, one of which had taken the route by Louisa Court House, and the other by Goochland Court House, that he had seen both columns on the march and with difficulty escaped falling into their hands. This destroyed every doubt of their intention. I therefore immediately ordered the Baggage of the troops to cross to the South side of James River; I placed a picket of 80 men on the point opposite which I expected Cornwallis would soon appear, in order to draw our attention whilst Simcoe crossed the Rivanna above us to catch us between the two Rivers. I marched the Battalion on the road by which the enemy must come and formed them about two miles from camp where I remained till the Baggage had crossed. I then left a picket of 50 men on the road and crossed with the remainder of the Battalion.

The same day arrived General Lawson and informed me that he had 250 militia whereof 15 were horsemen who had arrived on the other side of the River. I ordered them to join the recruits who were then reduced to 420 men, as will appear by the returns signed by Col. Garkins and sent to Governor Nelson.

That evening Col^t Davis arrived to secure the State stores—in which I gave every assistance I could—I unloaded the waggons of the Reg^t and sent them to bring away the Stores; but this business was very illy executed by the State officer.

The morning of the 4th I sent Lient. Verdin of Armand's Corps with 4 Dragoons up the road the enemy must arrive by himself and party fell into their hands,—about ten o'clock I rec^d intelligence that the enemy were within 4 miles of the point of Fork, on which I sent Mr. Fairlie my Aid to call in the Piquets, which he did, but himself was taken prisoner.

About noon, being on the Bank of the River, we perceived the enemy as we afterwards learnt—Simcoe with 4 or 500 Horse, supported by Tarle-

ton. Cornwallis was opposite Elk Island, about six miles below.

As an instance how much dependence might be placed on the men I had the honor to command—when the Enemy first appeared, they fired one shot from a three pounder, and a picket of 50 men I had at the landing left their post, and it was with much perswasion and threats that myself and my Aid brought them back—

Contrary to my orders and requisitions a number of Canoes were still left in the North Fork, and consequently fell into the enemy's hands and besides, both Rivers are fordable at many places. I, therefore determined to retire towards Willis's Creek, which I did as soon as it was dark.

I sent back an Officer to observe the movements of the Enemy, who reported that by 5 in the morning the enemy had already constructed two Rafts, each capable of crossing from 80 to 100 men, and that they had thrown a Bridge across the North fork, by which their communication was opened with Lord Cornwallis, then opposite to Elk Island.

I have already observed that all our Continental Stores were at Prince Edward, Halifax and Charlotte. I did not see what could hinder the Enemy from detaching a sufficient Body to disperse my force and render themselves masters of those stores. I thought it absurd to be making a brava-do with a small number of bad troops against such a force, whilst the Marquis being near a 100 miles off, could make no diversion on that side. I therefore gave orders for dispersing the stores in such a manner, that only part could fall into the enemies hands in any route they could take, and sent off three officers successively to acquaint the Marquis of my situation. I wrote circular letters to the different County Lieutenants to call out their militia, and leaving General Lawson at Charlotte Court House, I marched the Batⁿ of recruits over Coles' ferry on Staunton River—here I assembled all the Boats on Staunton and sent an officer to Gen^l Sumnor to collect what force he could and join me.

Gen^l Lawson's militia were yet hardly 500 when I was advised, that the Marquis and Gen^l Wayne had formed a junction—on this intelligence, without waiting for orders, I advanced in four days to Carter's ferry, where I rec^d the first letter from the Marquis since the 3^d June—in this he desired me to join him if possible which I did the 18th at Col^l Dandridge's, with 408 recruits and about 500 militia.

It might be remarked, that these 408 Recruits are all that have been raised of 3000 which the Assembly Voted in February last.

THE KING'S ARMS TAVERN, NEW YORK.

In August, New York lost one of her few historic buildings. One by one, every edifice that is hallowed by patriotic reminiscences, falls before the engrossing march of commerce. There is scarcely one now standing to which we can call the attention of the stranger, as a monument of the past. All speaks of the prosperous present.

Yet the building, No. 9-11 Broadway, known of late years as Atlantic Garden, might well have been spared; for it was the cradle of the New York struggle for liberty—our Faneuil Hall, worthy of being preserved, like that honored pile in Boston, or Independence Hall, in the city of Brotherly Love.

William J. Davis, Esq., in Valentine's "Manual of the Corporation," for 1854, p. 442, gives this sketch of its history, from which all subsequent writers seem to have borrowed, and we therefore insert entire.

"The precise period at which it was erected cannot at this time be determined with any certainty. The style of its architecture, however, being a mixture of Dutch and English, adopted soon after the conquest of this province by the latter power, leaves but little doubt of its being, at least, one hundred and twenty-five years since it was built. The structure is of wood, with a front of small yellow bricks, imported from Holland, two stories high, with a steep lipped roof, covered with shingles in front and tiles on the rear. The garden originally extended to the river, which flowed along the west side of Greenwich-street. On the south it was bounded by a lane, which divided it from the adjoining garden.

"This house is among the very few that have escaped the levelling progress of improvement, or the insatiate power of conflagration, having encountered the fires of 1776 and 1845, without sustaining any injury. The preservation of this old house should be the desire of every New Yorker, connected, as it is, with so many incidents of the Revolution. From its windows was witnessed the first overt act of rebellion committed in the colonies.

"The garden, as at present, has always been a place of popular resort; and the first account that we have of its being used for public purposes, is found in Parker's *Post Boy* of 27th May, 1762, which, to show how things were managed in those days, is given in full:

"This is to give notice to all ladies and gentlemen, Lovers and Encouragers of Musick. That this day will be opened by Messrs. Leonard and Dineval, Musick Masters of this city, at Mr. Burne's rooms, near the Battery, a publick and weekly concert of Musick. Tickets four shillings.

"N. B. The Concert is to begin exactly at

8 o'clock and end at 10, on account of the coolness of the evening. Nobody will be admitted without tickets, nor no money will be taken at the doors.'

"The house was not known as the King's Arms Tavern, until 1763, when a Mrs. Steel, who had previously kept a house of the same name in Broad-street, opposite the Exchange, which had been the most noted tavern in the city for thirty years, removed to this house, in May, of that year, and is thus announced in the same newspaper:

"Mrs. Steel, Takes this method to acquaint her Friends and Customers, That the King's Arms Tavern, which she formerly kept opposite the Exchange, she hath now removed into Broadway (the lower end opposite the Fort,) a more commodious house, where she will not only have it in her power to accommodate gentlemen with conveniences requisite as a tavern, but also with genteel lodging apartments, which she doubts not will give satisfaction to every one who will be pleased to give her that honour.'

"Already were heard the mutterings of that storm, which was soon to burst over the land. The design of the parent country to tax their colonies, had aroused the people to avert the impending danger and a refusal to receive the stamped paper was determined upon. The stamps arrived on the 23d of October, 1765, and McEvers, the stamp distributor, being intimidated by the firm and energetic action of the people, refused to receive them. They were then taken from on board the ship and lodged in the fort, for safe keeping, by order of Gov. Colden. The colony of New York had not made many open demonstrations of hostility to the law; yet the Sons of Liberty had pledged co-operation to their brethren abroad, and were determined not be outdone in any act of zeal, in defence of their constitutional rights.

"On the 31st of October, the day before the law was to take effect, a large meeting was called at this house, then kept by Burns, at which a large concourse were assembled, and resolves were passed to enforce opposition to the distribution of the stamps, and to form associations to discourage the importation of goods from Great Britain, until the act was rescinded. The resolves were approved by a large majority of the meeting, and two hundred merchants subscribed to them. A committee of correspondence was appointed, consisting of those stanch Liberty Boys, to wit: Isaac Sears, John Lamb, Gershom Mott, Wm. Wiley, and Thomas Robinson. Thus this old building has the honor of having had the first meeting of disobedience to the acts of the mother country held within its walls.

"New York, at this time, was the head-quar-

ters of his Majesty's American army, under the command of General Gage, who made this house his residence, being contiguous to the fort, which had been repaired and strengthened. The next day after the meeting had been held, being the 1st of November, the day on which the law was to go into effect, in consequence of handbills having been posted upon various parts of the city, two companies appeared about seven o'clock in the evening, who acted as if by concert. One company proceeded to the fields, where they erected a gallows, on which they hung an effigy of Colden,—in his hand, a stamped paper; at his back, a drum; on his breast, a label; by his side they hung a figure to represent the devil, with a boot (Bute) in his hand. The other company, with another effigy, seated in a chair, paraded the streets, and having met the first company, they both proceeded to the fort, which was shut, the sentinels placed, and the cannon on that side pointed towards the town. The populace then broke open the governor's coach-house, and taking the coach out, they dragged it to the Bowling Green, and reduced it and the effigies to ashes under the very muzzles of the guns.

"This violent demonstration on the part of the people, had the desired effect. No terms would be listened to but the immediate delivery of the stamps to the custody of the mayor. To this the governor and council agreed, taking the following receipt:

"Received of the Honorable Cadwallader Colden, Esq., his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York, seven packages containing stamped papers and parchments, all marked No. 1, James McEvers, J. M. E., New York, which I promise in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New York, to take charge and care of; and to be accountable in case they shall be destroyed, or carried out of the province.

"Witness our hands,

"JOHN CRUGER, *Mayor*.

"Witness:

"L. F. CAREY, Major to 60th Reg.,

"JAMES FARQUHAR."

"On the 6th of May, 1766, the news of the repeal of the stamp act was received and was the occasion of great rejoicing. Another celebration was had on the king's birthday, under the auspices of Gov. Moore. The governor, council, military officers, and the clergy, dined at the King's Arms.

"From this time nothing of importance seems to have occurred in connection with this house, until the overthrow and destruction of the leaden statue of the king, which had been placed in the centre of the Bowling Green. It was pulled down on the night of the 9th of July, 1770, by a

party under the leadership of one Belden, assembled for the purpose in the garden of the King's Arms. The statue was taken to Connecticut and cast into bullets by the family of Oliver Wolcott.

"On the escape of the traitor, Arnold, from West Point, he made this house his headquarters; and it was from this garden that Sergeant Champe intended to make his celebrated attempt to abduct the traitor, in accordance with the plan matured by Washington. The palings which Champe loosened, so as to make no noise in the removal of them, were on the south side, running along the lane of which we have spoken, and which led down to the river. Here a boat was in readiness to receive them and convey them across the river, and there deliver him (Arnold), to Maj. Lee, to whose legion Champe belonged. Here is his own account of the affair, as related by him after the war, to the British captain in whose company he enlisted on escaping into the city:

"If I were to attempt to make you feel any portion of the excitement under which I labored during the period of my sojourn in New York, I should utterly waste my labor. My communications with spies was necessarily frequent; yet they were carried on with a degree of secrecy and caution, which not only prevented your people from obtaining any suspicion of them, but kept each man from coming to the knowledge that the other was in my confidence. Of the political information which I forwarded to Gen. Washington, it is needless to say much. It was so complete that there scarcely occurred a conversation over Clinton's dining-table—there never arrived or departed a ship, a regiment, or an individual—there never was formed a plan, nor a plan abandoned, of which I did not contrive to obtain an accurate report and to transmit it to headquarters. But it was the project for seizing Arnold mostly which deeply engaged my attention. Several schemes were brought forward and rejected for that purpose, till the following, which but for an accident, must have succeeded, was matured.

"The house in which Arnold dwelt, was situated, as you doubtless recollect, in one of the principal streets of the city, while its garden extended on one side along an obscure lane, from which it was separated by a close wooden rail fence. I found that every night, before going to bed, Arnold was in the habit of visiting that garden, and I immediately resolved what to do. Working after dark, I undid a portion of the fence, and placing it up again so nicely, that no cursory examination would have sufficed to detect the spot where the breach had been made. I warned my associate that he should provide a boat on the Hudson, manned by rowers in whom he could trust, I then furnished myself with a gag and ap-

pointed a night when my confederate should be admitted within the garden, so that we might together seize and secure our prey. Every thing was done as I wished. Major Lee was informed of the state of our preparations and directed to come down with spare horses, and an escort to a spot on the river which I named. How often have I regretted since that I should set thus deliberately about the business! By heavens! there occurred twenty opportunities of which, had I been less anxious to accomplish my purpose, I might have availed myself. But I permitted them to pass; or, rather, I felt myself unable to take advantage of them, because I had judged it imprudent to have less trusty agents too often on the alert. So, however, it was to be.

"Time passed, and now a few hours only intervened between the final adjustment of the details of our project and its accomplishment. Lee was on the stir—was willing to hazard all—the boat's crew was provided, and their station pointed out.

"It was our purpose to seize Arnold unawares, to thrust the gag in his mouth, and placing each of us an arm within that of our prisoner, to hurry him through the most unfrequented of the streets to the quay. We were to represent him as a drunken soldier, whom we were conveying to his quarters, should any person meet or question us,—and by God, the deed was done, but the traitor's star prevailed. That very morning an order was issued for the immediate embarkation of the legion, and I was hurried on board the ship without having had time so much as to warn Major Lee that the whole arrangement was blown up.

"Thus ended one of the most romantic adventures, from its inception to its final close, which the annals of the Revolution record.

"May that old house and its garden remain as a memorial to commemorate those scenes of trial through which Washington, under the guidance of Providence, so successfully brought the American army."

The wish here so patriotically expressed was not to be realized. The venerable edifice where the merchants of New York met to resist the Stamp Act, whence the Sons of Liberty issued to defy the myrmidons of England, to level the last leaden statue of the last royal ruler of the land, to meet his soldiers on Golden Hill, deserved to stand, but it had become of too great pecuniary value. Sold at auction for \$91,000, it passed into the hands of the Hudson River Railroad, who are about to erect a depot on its site, now that they have levelled it to the earth.

The work of demolition disclosed few memorials; a few old English halfpence, being about all.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Monthly meeting, Thursday, June 7, 1860. The President, Gen. J. Spear Smith, in the chair.

After the reading of the record by the Secretary, the Librarian announced donations to the library, recently received, from Prof. George Tucker, Mass. Historical Society; State Department of U. S.; Essex Institute; Am. Antiquarian Society; Am. Association for the Advancement of Science; Ulster Co. Historical Society.

The following gentlemen nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members: N. E. Berry, J. Wheelwright, John C. King, Rev. Dr. R. Piggott, Matthew H. Howe, Joseph H. Rieinan, R. K. Hawley, P. H. McGill, Jno. M. Bolling.

Rev. Dr. Morris, from the library committee, proposed interrogatories as to the disposition of the books of the miscellaneous library, upon the removal of the Society to its new apartments in the Peabody Institute.

Some difference of opinion on the subject having appeared during its discussion, it was referred for consideration and report to a committee of five, who were directed to report in October.

A paper was then read by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, consisting of a translation from Father's Kircher's "*Mundus Subterraneus*," arguing in favor of a Pericyclosis of the ocean.

Adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Aug. 3d.*—Mr. Colburn, Vice-President, called the meeting to order shortly after four. The Secretary having read the report of the previous meeting, Mr. Davenport exhibited a proof of the certificate of membership, which was approved.

Mr. Colburn called the attention of the members to some fine specimens of rare coins, among which were a Carolina halfpenny, and a "Castorland" half-dollar, in gold. At five the meeting adjourned.

Sept. 7th.—Mr. Colburn took the chair at quarter-past four. The Secretary read his report and distributed the certificates of membership among the gentlemen present.

Mr. Colburn announced donations of coins from Mr. Stearns, a member of the Society, and from Mr. Brock, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Fowle, also made donations. The thanks of the Society were voted to all these gentlemen.

Mr. Wiggin exhibited some Chinese paper-money, and Mr. Pratt some beautiful and interesting foreign medals. Considerable discussion took place on these and other subjects, and the meeting adjourned.

N. E. HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held yesterday afternoon at their room, No. 13 Bromfield-street, the President, Almon D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

The Librarian, Mr. Trask, reported that seven bound volumes, thirty-three pamphlets, thirty-three newspapers, and seven sheets—broad-sides, had been presented to the library during the last month.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. John Ward Dean, stated that he had received letters accepting membership from the following gentlemen: John Tuckett, of London, England; Rev. Thomas O. Rice, of Charleston, S. C.; and Charles C. Moreau, of New York city; as corresponding members.

The Historiographer, Dr. Palmer, read a biographical sketch of Andrew Johnnot, a resident member of the Society, who died in Boston, the 20th August, 1860, aged 76 years.

The President then communicated a letter he had received from John Barstow, of Providence, in which was inclosed a certificate of two shares of the Boston and Providence Railroad stock, which he presented to the Society, "to be held as a permanent investment; the income to be expended as the Society may think proper."

Mr. William Reed Deane then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., for his generous donation of two shares of the Boston and Providence Railroad stock; and that as a testimonial of our gratitude for this gift he be hereby constituted a life member of the Society.

Resolved, That in compliance with the wishes of the donor, the Society will hold the property permanently invested, and expend only the annual income.

Resolved, That till the Society otherwise order, this income shall be used for binding and repairing books belonging to our library.

Rev. Elias Nason then read an exceedingly interesting and amusing paper on the Ancient Psalmody of New England, in which he gave a succinct history of church music from the first settlement of the country down to the close of the eighteenth century, concluding with a biographical sketch of the life and musical talents of William Billings, who was the founder of the present system of church music, and through

whose instrumentality the practice of "deaconing" out the hymn, line by line, was discontinued.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Nason for his interesting paper, and a copy was requested for publication.

Geo. G. Smith, Esq., made some remarks upon the American character, and the peculiarities of the Church Music of New England, and concluded by moving that Rev. Mr. Nason be requested to continue his history by a paper on the church music of the early part of the present century, to be read before the Society at a future time; which motion was adopted.

Remarks relative to the paper read were also made by Col. Samuel Swett, and Prof. Abner Morse.

After the transaction of some private business, the meeting was dissolved.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Stated Meeting, Wisconsin, May 1st, 1860.* Seventeen members of the executive committee present,—Hon. Simeon Mills in the chair.

Twenty-three letters were read from various persons, returning thanks for membership, and tendering or promising contributions.

On motion of Dr. C. B. Chapman, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the city council, and trustees of the Baptist church, with reference to rooms for the use of the Society, and report at the next meeting of the executive committee.

Messrs. Dr. Chapman, Judge Atwood, and Ellis, were appointed such committee.

June 22d, 1860.—*Stated Meeting.* Seventeen members of the executive committee present. Hon. M. M. Davis, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair.

Judge Atwood, from the special committee on rooms for the Society's use, reported that the rooms now occupied in the Baptist church could be considerably enlarged without increase of rent, and would then be of far greater capacity than the room in the City Hall, and on less rentage; and while thanking the common council for their kind offer, recommend that the interests of the Society will be best subserved by enlarging the rooms at present occupied by the Society. After some discussion, the report of the committee was adopted; and the committee on Library and Fixtures was, on motion of Hon. D. J. Powers, directed to execute a lease for the rooms proposed to be occupied by the Society for one year from July 1st, 1860, and properly fit up said rooms.

On motion of Hon. J. Y. Smith, the arrangement with the Librarian to catalogue the Library

and arrange newspaper files, was continued for the remainder of the year, upon the same conditions as for the past six months.

Richard Edwards was chosen an honorary member, J. W. Jefferson, an active member, together with several corresponding members; when the meeting adjourned.

Aug. 7th.—*Stated Meeting.* Thirteen members of the executive committee present. Hon. George Ilyer in the chair.

Thirty letters were announced as having been received since the last meeting.

The committee on Library reported that they had made the extension and improvements of the Society's rooms as directed at the last meeting, rendering the present accommodations large, light, airy, and convenient; and also reported the lease of the rooms in two different forms, one of which, No. 2, was re-referred with instructions of a slight change.

F. H. Firmin and Wm. Gennet were appointed to serve temporarily on the auditing committee; that committee, through their chairman, S. G. Benedict, reported several accounts for books, rent, freight, and repairs, which were allowed. S. V. Shipmen was elected a life-member of the Society, and several corresponding members were also chosen; after which Prof. J. D. Butler, of the State University, read an interesting paper on *Cohorns*, a copy of which was requested for the archives of the Society. Adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

TRAVELLING EIGHTY-THREE YEARS AGO.—In the Pennsylvania *Evening Post*, published in Philadelphia, for September 4, 1777, is the following advertisement:

"A person wants to go to Boston and would be glad of a place in a chaise or wagon going there, or if only half the way on that road, and a genteel-price will be given. Any this will suit will be waited on by leaving a line with the printer."

THE PHILADELPHIA VETERAN HOUSE.—In Mr. Moore's "Diary of the Revolution" (vol. i., p. 479), is a description, extracted from Upcott, of an establishment which that writer calls the Veteran House, founded in Philadelphia, for the suppression of vagrancy. The writer should have called it the Bettering House; by which name the Philadelphia Almshouse, situated in Spruce-

street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, was frequently known until its destruction, about twenty-five years ago, on the erection of the new almshouse beyond the Schuylkill. W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

LETTER TO DR. DAVID TOWNSEND, 1780.—The following is part of a letter written to Dr. David Townsend, of Boston, an army-surgeon throughout the Revolution, and at the date of the letter Senior Hospital-Surgeon in the Northern Department. The very high character of Dr. Townsend, lends great weight and authority to the letter.

S. SWETT.

ALBANY, 24th October, 1780.

Although Arnold's defection (for your early information of which I return you my thanks) did not in the least derange matters in this quarter immediately, yet, in its train of consequences it felt its baleful influence. Irruptions from the North, of which our newspapers have given you—it will not convey an adequate idea to say imperfect, a d—d false account, will do better—were, if we may believe our information, a part of the great and nefarious scheme, a failure in the success of which cost André his life. As you may not, probably, have had a circumstantial account of the proceedings of the enemy in our quarter, a succinct narrative, will not, I imagine, be disagreeable.

Our first alarms were from the northward. Major Carleton with 650 British, 200 Tories, and 150 Indians, appeared the beginning of the month, unexpectedly, at Fort Ann, a small picket round Cheshire's house, garrisoned by Capt. Sherwood, with sixty men. He surrendered upon summons, after viewing their troops, and having permission from Carleton to count them. Various are the opinions of the propriety of his conduct. Those who think it proper to make it a subject of dispute, must reflect, he had but eight rounds of ammunition a man, and scarcely any provisions.

From thence they proceeded to the main road leading from Fort Edward to Fort George. The main body advanced towards the latter of these places, having first sent a detachment down the west side of the river, which destroyed the houses, &c., as far as Fort Miller.

Chipman, who commanded at Fort George, unapprised of their strength, detached his whole garrison, fourteen excepted, to give them battle. They obeyed their orders; fought gallantly, and were literally cut to pieces. The garrison next capitulated, and Carleton returned over Lake George.

By accounts last night received he was in Hubberton.

Scarcely had Carleton's expedition been perfected, when we were alarmed with an account that Schoharie was in flames. It was too true; Sir John Johnson, with about 800 British, royal Yorkers, Tories, and Indians, had reached the place unperceived. They destroyed 74 houses, 77 barns, 3 grist-mills, and all the grain and cattle of the country. Maj. Wolsey, who commanded there, turned out and killed three or four of them, but was obliged to retire. From thence they followed the Schony creek and made the Mohock river, at Fort Hunter. Proceeding westward along its banks, they laid waste the country to Fort Rensselaer, nearly; crossed the river, and made for Stone Arabia, great part of which they destroyed.

Col. Browne with 230 men turned out to oppose them; he was ambuscaded, and forty-five, including five river men were killed; this was in the morning. Near night General Rensselaer with the militia of Claverack, Albany, and some State levies under Col. Dubois and Maj. Dunscotin, came up with them. They had by this returned to the banks of the river. As heavy a fire as that at Bemis's commenced, but so irregular, and at such a distance that no execution was done. The militia, from a timidity too natural to such troops on their first appearance in action, could not be brought up.

(The remainder of the letter is lost.)

NOTE ON MAJOR CARLETON.

Carleton, Sir Guy, b. 1724. Married, 1772.

“ Thomas, lieutenant-gov. of New Brunswick, younger son of Sir Guy.—(Burke's “Peerage.”)

It is certain that Thos. Carleton, lieutenant-col. 29th reg't of foot, 1776 (full general, 1803), was not the son of Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester; and it seems probable that he was, as Campbell calls him, in his “Annals of Tryon County,” his nephew, and son of Lt.-gov. Thomas.

The only Major Carleton in the British army in America, 1776–80, was Christopher, probably brother of Lt.-col. Thomas, and in same regiment (29th).

Losing errors in his notice of a Col. Guy Carleton, as there was but one Guy above the rank of lieutenant in the army, at that time.

Campbell gives the termination of Sir John Johnson's invasion, which was most disastrous and disgraceful to our arms, as he might easily have been captured with his troops. Col. Browne, one of the most distinguished officers of the Revolution, was slain in the affair. He was of Sandersfield, Mass. A long time before Arnold's treason was known, he denounced him as a scoundrel, and dared him in vain to resent it.

FECUNDITY—LONGEVITY.—Can any of your readers cite a more extraordinary case of fecundity (in America), than the following, mentioned by Ramsay? (Hist. S. C., vol. ii., p. 415):

"Mrs. Easley, of Greenville district (S. C.), now living (1809), has been the mother of 34 live-born children; though she has never had twins but twice."

Dwight ("Travels," vol. i., pp. 339-40) mentions a rare case of longevity and multiplication. "Until the erection of the dam across Connecticut River," he remarks, "perhaps no town in New England, was healthier than Northampton. One specimen both of longevity and multiplication, in a single family, deserves to be recorded: A married pair of the name of Clark, had eleven children. One died, if I mistake not, in early life. Of the remaining ten, four lived to above ninety, three above eighty, and three above seventy. Six of these were sons; and lived each with the wife of his youth more than fifty years. The youngest son died in the ninetyeth year of his age. At the time of his death, there had sprung up from the original pair, 1145 persons; of whom 960 were then living." J. F., Jr.

NEW ROCHELLE, August, 1860.

BUFF, A COLOR (iv., pp. 87, 147).—The expression "To stand Buff," for to "stand firm," which occurs in Hudibras's epitaph:

"And for the good old cause *stood buff*,
'Gainst many a bitter kick and cutt."

alludes to the thick leather jerkin which served as a defence. As the leather used for this jerkin was of a tawney hue, the word buff came to denote a color ("buff-colored"); hence it acquired, as an adjective, the sense it now commonly bears in English, and which is peculiar to our language. This acceptance of the word is, however, of no great antiquity. The earliest writer from whom it is cited is Goldsmith; and it is not even mentioned in Johnson's Dictionary. We may, therefore, conclude that the phrase "blue and buff," for the colors of the whig party, does not ascend beyond the middle of the last century.—*London Notes and Queries.*

MRS. DAVID WRIGHT'S GUARD.—Mrs. Wright, and several other patriotic women in Pepperell, Mass., at the beginning of the Revolution, formed themselves into a company, which was known as "Mrs. David Wright's Guard." A few days after the battle of Lexington, it was expected that Leonard Whiting, of Hollis, N. H., a noted tory, would pass through Pepperell to Groton, and a number of noble women, partly clothed in their absent husbands' apparel, and armed with muskets, pitchforks, and such other weapons as

they could find, collected at the bridge over the Nashua River, between these two towns, now known as Jewett's Bridge. They elected Mrs. Wright as their commander, and resolved that no foe to freedom should pass that bridge. Soon Whiting appeared. He was immediately arrested and searched; and dispatches from Canada to the British in Boston were found in his boots. He was taken to the house of Solomon Rogers, in the neighborhood, and there detained, securely guarded by the women over night. He was afterward conducted to Groton, and the treasonable correspondence was forwarded to the Committee of Safety. Mrs. Wright had named her son, born in 1774, "Liberty." It had, then, just died; but, to perpetuate the noble sentiments she entertained, she gave the name to another son, born three years later.

FORMS OF COMMISSION, OATH, AND DISCHARGE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

Commission.

The Delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, to Adam Martin, Esquire: We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you the Captain of a company, in the 6th Regiment, commanded by Col. Learned, in the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defence of American Liberty, and for repelling hostile invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders, as Captain. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or committee of Congress, for that purpose appointed, or Commander-in-chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attest: CHAS. THOMSON, *Sec'y.*

Oath of Allegiance.

I do acknowledge the United States of America to be Free, Independent and Sovereign States,

and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great Britain; and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear that I will, to the utmost of my power, maintain and defend the said United States against the said King George the Third, his heirs and successors, and his or their abettors, assistants and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of Captain, which I now hold, with fidelity according to the best of my skill and understanding.

ADAM RODE.

Sworn before me, Camp at

VALLEY FORGE, May 15, 1778.

THE BARON DE KALB, Mjr.-Gl.

Discharge.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ.,

General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States of America.

These are to certify that the bearer hereof, Christopher Queen, Private in the 7th New York Regiment, having faithfully served the United States six years, and being enlisted for the War only, is discharged from the American Army.

Given at the head-quarters the 8th of June, 1783.

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's command.

J. TRUMBULL, Jun., *Sec'y.*

Registered in the Books of the Regiment.

J. H. WENDALL, *Adjutant.*

REV. DR. EWINGS.—In the "Republican Court," is the following sentence:

"Dr. Ewing, a divine of eminence, and provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was the minister of his day, until he had some personal difficulty respecting his seminary, when he abandoned the Presbyterian and attached himself to the Episcopal church."

Dr. Ewing was my grandfather. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, for forty-two years. He was pastor when he died, as well as provost. He never had a difficulty with the trustees of church or university; but died beloved by all of them. Never resigned, and never turned Episcopalian.

H. HALL.

PHILADELPHIA.

PETS DE RELIGIEUSES—DOUGH NUTS.—The London *Notes and Queries* (2d S., vol. ix., pp. 90, 187) has several articles on the Pets de Religieuses. They are, if I am not mistaken, the same thing that we in this country call doughnuts. See the word in Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms."

J. G. S.

THE SECOND BAY PSALM BOOK.—A correspondent of the London *Notes and Queries* (2d S., vol. ix., p. 218) says:

"In looking up at the Museum, lately, the *Metrical Psalms of Francis Rous*, I came upon an anonymous version, bearing his name on the title, in a modern hand; but a very slight examination satisfied me that the compilers had too hastily adopted this authority, when they pasted it into the catalogue as the work of that famous republican; and it cost me but little more trouble to identify the coarse, little tome in my hands as the second edition of the *New England Psalm Book*.

"The title is:

"The whole Book of Psalmes, faithfully translated into English Metres: whereunto is prefixed a Discourse declaring not onely the Lawfulness, but also the Necessity of the Heavenly ordinance of Singing Scriptures' Psalmes in the Church of God,' &c.

"Imprinted 1647. 12mo, preface six leaves. The Psalmes, pp. 1-274; on last pages, 'An Admonition to the Reader, containing directions as to singing and Tunes.' And, thinking my little discovery may interest our transatlantic friends visiting the library, I subjoin the necessary directions to enable them without trouble to see and handle this relic of the 'Pilgrim Fathers.' Pressmark, 3434a, Rous (F.), Psalmes, 1647.

"Another word about this old *Psalm Book*:—Mr. Holland, in his '*Psalmists of Britain*,' regrets that he can only incidentally introduce into his work the name of Francis Quarles. When the Bostonians had decided upon a Psalm Book of their own, it would appear that they sought assistance from the poets of the mother country; and the following satisfactory evidence that Quarles responded to the call, I extract from a little book in my possession, entitled *An Account of Two Voyages to New England*, 1674. The author, John Josselyn, under date 1638, says on his arrival in Massachusetts Bay:

"Having refreshed myself for a day or two at Noodle's Island, I crossed the Bay in a small boat to Boston, which then was rather a small village than a town, there being not above twenty or thirty houses, and presented myself to Mr. Winthorpe, the Gov'n., and to Mr. Cotton, the Teacher of the Boston Church: to whom I delivered from Mr. Francis Quarles, the Poet, the translations of the 16, 25, 51, 88, 113, and 137 Psalmes into English Meter for his approbation,' &c.

"Unless it can be proved to the contrary, it may therefore, be assumed that, to the extent above indicated, this respectable old poet had a hand in the *American Psalter*."

CURIOUS INSCRIPTION—HERCULES COUTTS.—

The following is a copy of an inscription on the

ancient tombstone lately brought to light in the course of the extension and repair of Immanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware, now in progress. The stone was under the floor of a pew, on the left-hand side of the eastern gable of said church, the spectator facing it. The inscription was copied by Samuel Guthrie, Esquire.

It appears by a deed recorded in the Roll's office, in and for New Castle county, Delaware, that *Hercules Coutts* was a merchant, as was his brother James, a member of the Assembly of the "Three Lower Counties on Delaware" in 1704.—Appendix vol. 1st, Del. Laws, p. 47.

August 22, 1860.

Quid Rogitas viator nostri?

HERCULEM COUTTS,

Montis Rosar in Magna Britannia natum

[Illic qui hanc]* apud Novum Castrum coloniam

* * * * * indefatigabile [duravit]

* * * * * decoravit

Post * * * * * hujus Comitatus obita munia

tain Civilia quam Militaria

Febre et Dysenteria Currentus

Inmaturé Fatis concecit

xxx. Sep. die

A. D., MDCCH.†

F. S.

THE MONUMENT AT WYOMING.—We find the following in the *World*, and hope that our friends in that vicinity will make it incorrect.

"In an inclosure of the ground stands the monument, where the bones of the slain *are said* to be buried. You may imagine what our various emotions were when we approached a spot sacred to many brave hearts; but whatever solemn and patriotic sentiments we possessed, they were entirely dissipated and succeeded by those of grief, pity, and we must say, as a true American, of *contempt*. This monument is truly a blot on the fair history of Wyoming. Owing, as I afterwards learned, to a disagreement in appropriating the funds collected, it has never been finished, and stands unprotected and abused, a fit monument of the want of interest and enterprise. The four tablets of white marble containing the names of the wounded and slain, are marred and defaced beyond forbearance. You can read in close connection with brave men, the names of all the Polly Marias, Mary Anns, the Tom, Dick, and Harrys, the world ever thought of. On inquiring for the bones of the slain, we were coolly informed "that they had been usually kept in the barn over the way, but somehow they were scattered

* The words in brackets are so indistinct as to be very uncertain, and the entirely illegible ones are expressed by asterisks.

† 1707.

around considerably." Some had been stolen as relics, some were in P—, and others in K. We could not but cry shame, shame, for the want of love to those who purchased so dearly the liberty and peace enjoyed by the people of Wyoming. We inquired if no steps had been taken to render it a fit place for the bones of the slain and prevent it from being profaned by visitors. The answer pleased us. One dear old man, long since "gone to rest," alike beloved in the circle of friends and the church, a resident of a neighboring State, was struck with the neglect and sacrilege daily committed on the grounds. He proposed the 3d of July, as a fit day to celebrate the anniversary of the battle. That a committee should also be appointed to keep the place in order.

"The day arrived, was appropriately observed by speeches, songs, toasts, &c.; but, I am sorry to say, since the moving spirit has left, no one has attempted to reorganize the meeting."

CELEBRATION AT SEEKONK.—A feature of great interest to the lovers of antiquity at the recent Seekonk historic celebration, was the exhibition of two relics of Philip's war, of which Seekonk or Rehoboth, was the all-important scene. The first blood shed in that memorable warfare, was within the limits of the town of Rehoboth; and the last of Philip's brave warrior leaders was captured there by the intrepid Capt. Church.

One of the articles referred to was a time-worn chair, dignified by the appellation of "King Philip's Chair," attached to which is this traditional story:—In 1676, the year of the burning of the town by the Indians, a party of them set fire, about dark, to the house of Preserved Abell, ancestor of Capt. Caleb Abell, and seated themselves around the fire to enjoy the conflagration. One of the Indians brought out of the house this chair, which is a large arm chair, for the chief to sit in, who is said to have been Philip. On leaving the house to pursue their murderous and devastating work, an Indian threw a firebrand into the chair, which consumed the bottom, but left the huge frame, only scorching the parts to which the bottom is attached. It is said that while Philip was on good terms with the English, he was in the habit of frequently visiting this family, and that this chair, which was the "big armed-chair of the house," was always brought forth as a mark of distinction, for his seat. "This is all tradition," says Bliss, the chronicler of Rehoboth; "but it is currently believed, and the existence of the chair and its appearance give it title to credence."

The other interesting relic of the old Indian war is an iron stewpot, in excellent preservation, which is reputed to have been used by Philip, and

was captured by Capt. Church. It has descended in the family through several generations, and is now the property of Mr. W. B. Blanding.

The church where this celebration was held, probably bears one of the oldest records of any religious society in New England. It is identified with the first settlement and subsequent civil history of the town. A colony which constituted the majority of the church at Weymouth, Mass., with their pastor, Rev. Samuel Newnan, purchased the lands at Seekonk and removed there in 1642. They had been already several years established as a church in Weymouth. Newman was called the founder of the town, which he named Rehoboth, "for the Lord hath made room for us," and he was the first pastor of its people. His name occupied a distinguished and honorable place among the colonial divines. He preached for twenty-one years in Rehoboth, and died in 1663. The other pastors who have preached in this church are as follows: 1663, Rev. Zachariah Symmes, "forty pounds a year and his diet;" 1666, Rev. John Myles; 1666, also, Rev. Mr. Burkle; 1668, Rev. Noah Newman, son of the founder; 1679, Rev. Samuel Angier; 1692 or 1693, Rev. Thomas Greenwood; 1721, Rev. John Greenwood; 1759, Rev. John Carnes; 1766, Rev. Ephraim Hyde; 1785, Rev. John Ellis. A long series of church difficulties occurred at this period, which seriously disturbed the harmony and progress of the town. 1802, Rev. John Hill; 1824, Rev. James O. Barney, the present pastor. For two hundred and sixteen years this society has maintained its existence, with an average period of *eighteen years'* labor of each of its pastors. A portion of the communion service presented in 1674, is yet preserved.

In the course of the excellent historical address delivered there on the 4th of July, by P. L. Newman, Esq., he said that the ancient town has given birth to seven towns and fragments of three or four others; and the old mother town, instead of a log-thatched church and thirty families, has in fact now thirty-eight churches and thirty thousand inhabitants. He then referred to the eminent men who were born and have lived there. Wm. Blackstone, the first white inhabitant of Boston, here lived and died. Roger Williams built his cabin here. Here was shed the first blood in King Philip's war. The first mayor of New York, two centuries ago was born and died here. Benjamin West, the great philosophic astronomer, was a native-born son of Seekonk, and in the Revolution, large contributions of men, money, and spirit were freely paid to the common cause. He also claimed for Seekonk the honor of having produced, within its limits (by Rev. Samuel Newnan, its founder), the first full Biblical Concordance ever issued in English.

AN AUTHOR FORGETTING HIS OWN WRITINGS.—A circumstance has recently transpired, which is interesting as showing the forgetfulness of the late Mr. De Quincey toward his own writings. It is well known that the first collection of his works was made in this country, and that the edition prepared here became the basis of an English edition afterwards issued under De Quincey's own supervision. Some years ago, in his researches among old magazines and reviews, the American editor, Mr. Fields, discovered a paper entitled "The Traditions of the Rabbins," which, from internal evidence, he attributed to the pen of Mr. De Quincey, and accordingly wrote requesting him to acknowledge or disown it. Mr. De Quincey replied, disclaiming the authorship of the paper. The editor, notwithstanding, convinced that it was his, incorporated it in the American edition, where it has since remained. In the last volume of the English edition, recently published, the paper appears,—a virtual acknowledgment on the part of the lamented author, whose last work was to prepare this volume for the press, that his first judgment was wrong, and that "The Traditions of the Rabbins" was a forgotten work of his earlier years. (In every case but the one we have just stated, it is the public which forgets, and not the author.)

COL. BENJAMIN TALLMADGE.—A prominent object of your work is to collect and preserve scattered and fugitive facts of historical value for future use: it is desirable that none should find a place in it which is incorrect. In your August number (vol. iv., p. 248), in a communication signed J. L., it is stated, that Col. Benjamin Tallmadge of Litchfield, was an aid to Gen. Washington during the most of the war. This is a mistake. Col. Tallmadge was a highly respectable officer during the war of the Revolution, and for sixteen years was a member of Congress from the State of Connecticut; but he was not for a day the aid-de-camp of Gen. Washington. I was from early life well acquainted with Col. Tallmadge, and have often conversed with him in regard to his military services, and am entirely sure of the correctness of what I state in contradiction of the above statement of J. L.

D. S. BOARDMAN.

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF BUNKER HILL BATTLE.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, says:

"In the course of his last Fourth of July oration Mr. Everett said that in all probability no man was now living who took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Since then it has been discovered that one Mr. Ralph Farnham, a resident of this town, now in the one hundred and fifth year of his age, was present during the engagement,

though he took no prominent part in it, having only enlisted the day before. He served, however through three campaigns, and this day I have listened to his descriptions of Washington, Putnam, and other Revolutionary heroes, and to his account of the surrender of Burgoyne, of which event he was an eye-witness.

"Notwithstanding his age, the old gentleman's memory is very retentive. In fact, all his faculties are unimpaired, save that he is slightly deaf, though not so as to annoy him. He stoops slightly, but steps firmly, eats heartily and sleeps soundly, and to all appearance may yet live for many years. I have seen many men of eighty much more aged in appearance. His habits are very regular. He always rises at 5 A. M., and insists on fetching wood to light his own fire. He passes the day in walking about, and in reading a good deal—with the assistance of a pair of spectacles one hundred and sixty years old, which belonged to his father. It would be charity if some kind friend would send him a new pair, suited to an aged sight.

"In 1780 the old gentleman built himself a log cabin in the wilderness, on the site of the snug little farm-house in which he now resides with his son and daughter; and four years later he brought a wife to reside with him in the clearing he had cut out of the forest with his own hands. During his early residence here, the woods were much infested with bears, and on one occasion he killed a moose-deer which weighed eight hundred pounds. The old man is very religious, and he prays aloud morning and night. He has been for eighty years a member of the Free-will Baptist church, and has voted for every president of the United States, and hopes to vote for the next, and the next after that. It is very interesting to hear him talk, and he is very fond of talking to a good listener."

THE FAMILY OF HUGH PETERS, THE REGICIDE.—The *London Notes and Queries* in its Gleanings from the Records of the Treasury, gives the following petition:

The case of Elizabeth Barker (widow), daughter of Hugh Peters.

"That her said father being seized of a small estate, some real and some personall, both here and in New England, did on the first of Novr., 1659, by his deed in writing, grant all his said estate to his said daughter Elizabeth.

"That in ye year 1660, the sd Hugh Peters, being condemned and executed for High treason, and the said Elizabeth, soon after her father's death having petition'd to King Charles the 2d, in Councell, his Majesty was pleased to order the goods of her said father to be restored to her.

"That, notwithstanding the forfeiture of the said Hugh Peters, his estate in New England wch consisted in some small parcells of land of an inconsiderable value, was never seized for the crown; and the said Elizabeth, by reason of her then ignorance, as well as great grief, having omitted to mencon the same in her petition, some persons there taking advantage thereof, and of the absence and poverty of y^e sd Elizabeth, have entred into the same, and are still in possion thereof, tho' they derive noe title thereto, either from the Crowne, or from her said father or her self, but are ready to compound with her if they may be secure therein.

"The said Elizabeth being very poor, having been a widow many yeares, and having had a constant charge upon her of 8 children, 3 of wch in the last war died in his Majestie's service, and the rest being incapable to afford her a maintenance, and she being altogether helpless, her hard circumstances rendering her a fitt and just object of her Majestie's clemency; and therefore prays, her Royall letter to Collonell Dudley, Govoro of Boston Colony, to pass a patent to her for the said lands formerly her father's."

Some of our readers in Boston may give the result of this application.

USE OF LIQUOR AT FUNERALS.—The following charges against an estate, in Taunton, Mass., serve to show how a funeral among the "upper ten" was conducted a hundred years ago:

April, 1761.	£	s.	d.
Coffin of Capt. Tisdale,		7	
Nine pair of gloves,		18	
To drink expended at funeral, ...	1	2	6
To digging grave,		3	
Mourning bestowed on the widow,			
One black neckcloth,		3	9
One veil,		4	6
One pair black leather gloves, ..		3	

It would seem from the above, that the "mourners drank to drown sorrow;" for, to satisfy their demands, more money was expended for drink than for the coffin or any other article purchased for the funeral.

The furnishing of intoxicating liquors to mourners and all who attended at funerals, was practised till within a comparatively recent date; and it is within the memory of some now living, that an old lady in Assonet village became so completely disguised with drink as to utter the profane wish for a funeral every day. E. W. P.

IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, Philadelphia, is a piece of the old soapstone step of the State House, with this inscription: "A piece of the step upon which the Secretary of Congress stood when he read the Declaration of Independence to the People, July

4, 1776." A writer in the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* calls attention to the fact that it rather conflicts with history, as the Declaration was not read in public on the 4th, and never read aloud to the people by Thompson at all; and when so read on the 8th, was not read from the steps, but from an old observatory, by Col. Nixon.

"THE BLOCKADE OF BOSTON," a Farce, by General Burgoyne.—The "Historical Record of the 52d Regiment," just issued in London, gives the following anecdote of the first representation of this Farce—though after all, the Blockade of Boston proved to be any thing but a farce.

"The late General Martin Hunter, who had then been promoted to a lieutenantancy in the 52d, relates the following episode in his journal of this period: During the winter, plays were acted at Boston twice a week, by the officers and some ladies. A farce called the 'Blockade of Boston,' written by General Burgoyne, was acted. The enemy knew the night it was to be performed, and made an attack on the mill at Charlestown, at the very hour the farce began; they fired some shots, and surprised and carried off a sergeant's guard. We immediately turned out and manned the works, and a shot being fired by one of our advanced sentries, a firing commenced at the redoubt and could not be stopped for some time. An orderly sergeant standing outside the playhouse door, who heard the firing, immediately running into the playhouse, got upon the stage, crying out, 'Turn out! turn out! they're at it, hammer and tongs.' The whole audience, supposing the sergeant was acting a part in the farce, loudly applauded, and there was such a noise he could not for some time make himself heard. When the applause was over, he again cried out, 'What the devil are ye all about? If ye won't believe me, by J—, ye need only go to the door, and there ye'll hear and see both.' If the enemy intended to stop the farce, they certainly succeeded, as the officers immediately left the playhouse and joined their regiments."

WASHINGTON AT TRENTON.—Three of the choir of young girls who, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton, in 1789, on his way to New York, to assume the Presidency, and strewn his pathway with flowers, still survive. One yet lives in Trenton; one is the mother of Senator Chestnut, of South Carolina; and one, Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May county.

LETTER OF JOHN FITCH.—In "*The Independent Gazette*" of March 31, 1789, we find the following, from John Fitch, the inventor of the

steamboat, which proves that he not only had to contend with the sneers of the vulgar, but the opposition of men of education and influence:

"TO MESSRS. GEORGE CLYMER and THOMAS FITZSIMMONS:

"GENTLEMEN,—I think proper to tell you that I have felt the full force of all your endeavors to injure me, in the State which has sent you to Congress; but, notwithstanding every exertion you, as members of Assembly, have been able to make, my rights in Pennsylvania remain yet unshaken. The attempt made by you, Mr. Fitzsimmons, to introduce a bill into the House, to take them by surprise, and was purposely intended to hurt me, was treated by the House as it justly deserved, and you were not permitted to deliver it to the Speaker. The active and unnecessary part which you, Mr. Clymer, took to endeavor to get another law passed, that was intended to ruin me, you will be mortified to have it known to the world that you failed in your design, but I think I ought not to suffer it to pass in silence. You are now going to Congress, and wish to have it known to your fellow-citizens, that I deem you my professed enemies on this subject, and that you will leave no stone unturned to hurt my interest with that honorable body.

"JOHN FITCH.

"PHILADELPHIA, 28th March, 1789."

"A GREAT HISTORICAL ENTERPRISE."—A project, with the above heading, was transferred to the columns of the *Daily Advertiser*, a few days since, from the *National Intelligencer*, which is certainly deserving of consideration, although susceptible of a more economical and a much easier mode of execution than the one proposed.

It was suggested that the publication of a general Index to all the documents in the English archives referring to the American colonies, might be secured, if twenty of the Historical Societies in the United States would each subscribe for fifty copies of the work, to be comprised in twenty volumes, one volume to be delivered annually at an annual expense of \$125 for the fifty copies, making the total cost of the fifty sets to each Society, \$2,500. The writer does not consider it probable that these subscriptions can be obtained, but if each of the Societies expected to contribute to the fund, would imitate the example of that of New Jersey, and obtain for its own State an Index to its own documents, the end would be accomplished much more speedily and at comparatively small expense.

The last volume of the "Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society," an octavo of over 500 pages, is a publication of precisely the character of the one proposed, so far as New

Jersey is concerned, being an Analytical Index to the colonial documents of the State in the different State-paper offices of England, chronologically arranged, with additional matter referring to the like materials for its history known to be on this side of the Atlantic, supplied by the editor, the corresponding secretary of the Society. This Index was obtained through the intervention of Mr. Henry Stevens, now attached to the British Museum, at an expense of five or six hundred dollars; and the cost of an edition of 750 copies was between seven and eight hundred dollars more. The expense of publication has already been nearly reimbursed to the Society from sales of the work; its corresponding institutions have all been supplied gratuitously; and the valuable contents of the volume, from its wide distribution have become more known and more serviceable, than if they had formed part of an extended and expensive work calculated only for the shelves of public libraries.

Two or three of the States, through their Historical Societies or legislatures, have procured similar information respecting their documents. New York, as was befitting her wealth and importance, some years since procured copies of hers, and has laid the American historian under great obligations by printing them for the benefit of all; and the papers of the day announce that a gentleman is on the way to England in behalf of Virginia, to secure her share of the historical treasures which for long years have slumbered in the English archives, comparatively unknown.

The time has passed when for reasons of State the English government might have objected to throwing open their sealed receptacles to the people of America; and it is certainly the duty of at least the original States to take the necessary steps to secure whatever they contain bearing upon their early history. The liberality manifested by a few gentlemen in New Jersey to bring about so desirable a result in reference to their own honored commonwealth, might with propriety be followed in all the States where similar steps have not been already taken. G. P.

BLUE HEN'S CHICKENS.—We have seen many explanations of the phrase above quoted, and many times have been asked as to its origin. A gentleman of this city, of Revolutionary ancestry, gives us the following as the *real* origin of the term. The facts, we believe, are gleaned from private notes of the Revolution, now in his possession.

From the Note-book of a Revolutionary Officer.

The first Delaware Regiment when reviewed

by Congress, at Philadelphia, was acknowledged to be the stoutest and best looking, as well as the best disciplined of any in the army. Their conduct at Long Island, in their first action against Howe, obtained for them a high reputation—they were the last that maintained their ground against the enemy, and when they could stand no longer, being surrounded by far superior numbers, every other part of the field being lost, they fought their way, made a good retreat and brought off several prisoners. The chief honor of the day on this occasion was ascribed by the regiment to the spirited conduct of Captain Jonathan Caldwell, of Kent; for the colonel was absent, and the lieutenant-colonel and major were men of no previous experience—so that by consent, as it were, Capt. Caldwell, who had been an officer in the last war, and was a man of daring and undaunted spirit, was admitted chiefly to command the regiment.

The colonel, Hazlett, being afterwards killed at Princeton, and the lieutenant-colonel and major having resigned, the command of the regiment was offered to Capt. Caldwell; but President McKinley having offended him in the manner of doing this, he refused it, left the regiment, and retired to private life.

The command of the regiment then devolved on David Hall, and such continued to be the spirited conduct of the officers and men, that they preserved their distinguished and superior character throughout the war. Adams, Stevens, and Holland, all brave officers, as well as Col. Hazlett, at different times fell in the field of battle. Hall, Pope, Kirkwood, Patton, Vaughan, McKennon, Jacquett, Wilson, Learmonth, Cox, and in short almost every officer in the regiment, distinguished themselves in the course of the war; and such was their reputation, that Gen. Sullivan, who had often had the regiment under his command, declared in Congress, in the year 1781, that they were far superior to any other corps in the army, and this was literally true.

Caldwell, who was very popular in the regiment,—for it was conceded by all that its high state of discipline was owing to his exertions,—was exceedingly fond of cock-fighting, the popular amusement of those times, and not only boasted, but really had the best breed of game in the country. So that when officers were sent on recruiting service to enlist new men in order to fill vacancies caused by death or otherwise, it was a saying, that they had gone home for more of Caldwell's game-cocks; but as Caldwell insisted that no cock could be truly game unless the mother was a Blue Hen, *Blue Hen's Chicken*, took the place of game-cock.—*Delaware State Journal*, July, 1860.

AN HISTORICAL PLATE.—A few days since, a curious and interesting plate, about 10 inches in diameter, was shown us, having on its centre a view of the Landing of the Pilgrims, Dec. 22, 1620, with a representation of the engagement between the Boxer and Enterprize, Fulton's first steamboat, and the inscription—AMERICA, INDEPENDENT, July 4, 1776. WASHINGTON. BORN, 1732. DIED, 1799—around the sides. It is made of blue earthenware, and is said to be rare.

PHELIPEAUX AND MACHAULT, GOVERNORS OF CANADA (vol i., p. 150).—The error referred to in our first volume, is explained in the recently published "Collections of the Montreal Historical Society," p. 121. Charles Francis de Machault, captain in the navy, was governor and lieutenant-general of the French West Indies from 1702 to 1709, the date of his death, and was succeeded by Raymond Balthazar Phelipeaux, who remained in office till his death at Martinique, in 1711. The error was in putting them in Canada, instead of the West Indies.

THE ASIA'S ATTACK ON NEW YORK, 1775.—On the night of the 23d of August, 1775, when the Liberty Boys of New York, aided by the students of Columbia College, were removing some cannon from the Battery to a more secure retreat, they were fired upon by the guns of the Asia, then lying in the harbor. In giving an account of the affair, Almon's *Remembrancer* presents us with the following extract of a letter, from New York, dated Aug. 28, 1775: "The captain of the man-of-war behaved like a —, in attacking the town in the dead of the night, when it was unprepared for defence; however, the people collected on the Battery, and behaved well; we killed, according to Vandeput's own account, one of his men in the barge; he killed none of ours, only wounded three; one lost the calf of his leg, the other two were slightly wounded, notwithstanding grape-shot, swivel-shot, 18 and 24-pounders were fired."

Gordon, in his "American Revolution" adheres to the same statement.

I have never seen the name of either of the three persons who were wounded on the occasion, given to the public, but can myself answer for one out of the trio, viz.: William Weaver, Esq. This gentleman, born about the year, 1730, was the only surviving son of Samuel Weaver, who, emigrating from England to the colonies, was made a freeman of New York, in 1722. William, inheriting wealth from his father, became a prominent and influential citizen, and a leading member of the Presbyterian church, liv-

ing at the lower corner of Cliff and Beekman streets, opposite St. George's Chapel. On the night of the Asia affair, attracted by the firing, he left his residence, hastened toward the Battery, and reached it just as Capt. Vandeput had hurled upon the town a broadside of iron hail. Mr. Weaver immediately fell, struck by a ball in the calf of one of his legs, and was borne back to his house. Hostilities soon commencing, the family removed to Spankton (now incorporated in Rahway), N. J., and here Mr. Weaver, who never entirely recovered from the effects of his wound, died during the succeeding year, and was interred in the Quaker burying-ground. By his wife, Jane Coezart, he had several children, but has lineal descendants only through his third son, Henry; who, after serving his country honorably during the war, settled in 1790, at Columbia, N. W. Territory, and was better known subsequently, as Judge Henry Weaver, of Butler county, Ohio.

I. J. G.

July 31, 1860.

QUERIES.

THOMAS LYNCH, JR.—Can any one inform me of the existence of a letter of Thomas Lynch, Jr., one of the Signers, and in whose possession?

H. B.

HOME SWEET HOME.—Can you or any of your readers inform me where the tune of the popular "Home, Sweet Home," originated? I have always understood that the words were written by John Howard Payne, and was introduced by him in his opera of Clara. But in regard to the music of the above song, I am not aware of ever hearing who was the author, and would be pleased if you could inform me.

E.

DETAIL OF SOME PARTICULAR SERVICES.—Was the work entitled "Detail of Some Particular Services Performed in America during 1776-79; supposed to be chiefly taken from the journal kept on board the ship Rainbow, commanded by Sir George Collier. Printed for Ithiel Town, New York, 1835," printed from a manuscript, and is the author known?

CAPT. TAYLOR.—Was there a Captain Taylor in the Revolutionary (American or British) army, who married a Mrs. Rebecca Humphreys, and are there any issue of that marriage?

T. S.

MONTRESOR.—Can any of your correspondents tell when and where the celebrated English engineer Montresor died?

Mrs. MAJOR JAMES—MISS DEPEYSTER.—When and where did she die?

—
PORTRAITS OF LOUIS XVI. AND HIS QUEEN.—The following articles, which appear in one of our exchanges, are not without interest:

PHILADELPHIA, April 27th, 1784.

DEAR SIR: Congress are informed, I presume, that Pictures of the King and Queen of France, presented to them by his Most Christian Majesty, are now in this city at the Minister's House. They rest upon the floor, and perhaps their continuance there may be inconvenient. If at any time their removal shall be thought proper, I am assured, Councils would with pleasure place them in the most safe Room of the State House, and have the best care taken of them under the Direction of Mr. Peale.

This communication is made, that you, sir, may have the necessary information, if the Disposal of the Pictures should be mentioned. I am, sir,

Your very affectionate, humble servant,

JOHN DICKINSON.

HON. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Esquire.

Can any of your correspondents inform me what became of those portraits? We have long been aware of the history of these pictures, and have made inquiry unsuccessfully as to where they are now. Perhaps some of our friends can shed light on this subject.

In reference to the above inquiry, as to the present location of these paintings, "W. B. D.," a friend and correspondent, has sent us the following:

Extract from proceedings of Congress, held at New York, Friday, Feb. 11, 1785.

"On the report of a committee consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ellery, and Mr. Williamson, to whom was referred a letter of 29th December last, from M. De Marbois to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs give orders for a careful removal of the portraits of his Most Christian Majesty and of the Queen of France, from Philadelphia to the Hall in this city, in which Congress hold their sessions."

Pierre François Barbé de Marbois was junior vice-consul for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. You will observe that the two portraits were removed in 1785 to New York. What has since become of them I know not, but would not be at all surprised to find them in the now City Hall, of New York, with numerous other portraits, in what is called the Governor's room.

In reference to this latter suggestion we may

say that we have examined a list of the paintings in the Governor's room, City Hall, New York, and the portraits spoken of do not appear among them. It is quite likely that they were taken to Washington when Congress removed to that city. "S.," another friend and correspondent, says:

"Being at Washington a few years since, I have a faint recollection that I then heard some person speaking of two pictures presented to Congress by the French government, being saved from the conflagration of the Capitol, occasioned by the British in their visit to that city in the war of 1812, and that the remark was made at the time, that they had ever since mysteriously disappeared, and no one could tell what had become of them. Although this does not satisfactorily answer the query of yourself and correspondent, it may furnish an additional basis for further investigation. Probably, were inquiry instituted at Washington of persons resident there at the period mentioned, it might lead to some further discoveries respecting the present locality of the pictures, or their ultimate fate."

Can any reader of the *H. M.* tell?

DUTCH PSALM BOOK.—I have in my possession a book containing the one hundred and fifty Psalms of David; also six hymns. The hymns are called "The Ten Commandments, Song of Zacharias, Song of the Virgin Mary, Song of Simeon, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer." It also contains the Heidelberg Catechism and Liturgy of the Reformed Dutch Church. The title-page is wanting, and the Psalms, &c., contain 479 pp., sigs. A to Rr.; the Catechism, 145 pp., sig. A to S., and on the fly-leaf is the date January 1, 1785, accompanying the name of a former owner. To each of the psalms and hymns is affixed the music of the tune to be sung over the words of each line. The version of the Psalms is that of Tate and Brady, with some alterations. I shall be glad to obtain information as to the time when compiled, by what authority, for what church, and by whom published, and any other items concerning the book, that may be in possession of any of the readers of Notes and Queries.

NEWARK, N. J.

J. I. Y.

REPLIES.

MORGANS AND SKEPPLES (vol. iv., p. 250).—Ulrich Sower paid Robert Livingston "twenty-five bushels of good winter wheat" for his "36 Morgans of land." *Skepple* in the north, and *Scuttle* in the south, were the old names for farm-baskets—long since replaced by some modern

terms. They should not have given place so easily, as both were of good, honest parentage, claiming descent from the Teutonic, Scandinavian, and even Gaelic tongues, through the medium of the Anglo-Saxon. They are still found in slightly different forms in the Swedish, Dutch, German, and I believe, Danish languages. *Skepple* has, I think, its immediate origin in the Dutch *Schepel*, and German *Scheffel*, brought over by the Hollanders, who came with Hendrick Hudson. It was more firmly established by the importation of the English and Scotch *Skep*, *Skepp*, *Skepe*, *Skeppe*, *Skip*, *Sceppe* and *Scape*, which was a basket of wicker-work or straw, wider at the top than at the bottom, holding generally, a bushel. *Skep* is still so used in many of the provincial dialects of England. Brockett's "Glossary" says, "We have *bushel Skeps*, and *Skeps* of various sizes," but that they are almost invariably bushels, I think probable from the fact that it is the most portable size, and farmers of course find it more convenient to have their grain and seed baskets of a uniform size.

It has been only in the last twenty years that the encroachments of city refinement have driven the *Scuttle* from its home in the Virginia plantations. I have often heard my mother say that, when my father carried her home, a bride, to his patrimonial estate, and she was about, for the first time, to witness the operation of winnowing the grain, she was much astonished to hear the old servant, who had the management of it, call for the *Scuttles*, and expressed her surprise that they should measure grain in *Coal-Scuttles*. Her doubts of the cleanliness of the proceeding were removed when the wicker *Scuttles* made their appearance.

Of *Morgan*, I can as yet find no trace in any of my dictionaries; but I hope to discover it soon.

ANOTHER ANSWER.—"A *morgen* was a Dutch measure, little less than two English acres, and containing 600 square Dutch rods; a *shepel* or Dutch bushel, was nearly three English pecks."—Thompson's "Long Island," vol. ii., p. 170.

BISHOP WHITE NOT A MASON.—Bishop White was not a Mason; I have this from members of his family, and the fact is undoubted.

HARRISON.

GERMANTOWN, Aug. 27, 1860.

NOVI OR NOVÆ EBORACI (vol. iv., p. 216).—I think the word *Eboracum*, neuter, according to its termination, and so find it in dictionaries where any gender is given. In poetry either a feminine or neuter adjective might be used.

Obituary.

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, governor of Hudson Bay for many years, died at Lachine, C. E., on Friday, Sept. 7. He was for a long time connected with affairs at Hudson Bay and other places in the vicinity.

He was born in the mountainous parish of Lochbunn, Rosshire, Scotland, in or about the year 1796. When he was very young he was sent to America to take share in the contest that was then going on between the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company of Canada. Owing to his tact and plausibility of speech and demeanor, he was instrumental in bringing together the two contending parties, and forming a coalition, by which the Northwest Company retained over one-half the capital stock, and a majority of the offices in the territory for their resident associates. In a few years he was appointed governor of what is called the Hudson Bay Company's territories, an office which he held up to the time of his death.

The Hudson Bay Company was first established, and large tracts of land granted to it, that the nature and resources of the surrounding territories might be inquired into and reported upon to the English government. But not till 1836, did the company attempt to fulfil the obligations imposed upon them by the charter. In that year the directors of the company directed Mr. Simpson to make immediate preparation for the equipment of an expedition to connect the discoveries of Captains Ross and Back. He did so with such forethought and zeal, that the expedition was perfectly successful. It was under the conduct of his nephew, the late Thomas Simpson, noted in Arctic discovery.

In the midst of difficulties and dangers, for a space of three years, the expedition traced the Arctic coast of America, from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Point Barrow, and from the mouth of the Coppermine river to the Gulf of Boothia. In consideration of the services of the Arctic expedition spoken of above, her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred the honor of knighthood on Governor Simpson, and an annual pension of £100 on his nephew. This honor the governor received in 1840.

At Philadelphia, June 16, Mr. JOHN BINNS, a venerable citizen of that place. He was born on the 22d day of December, 1772, in the city of Dublin, Ireland, and sympathizing warmly with the liberal party of his native country and of England, he became connected with revolutionary movements, which led to his arrest at Birmingham, on the charge of high treason. For

nearly two years he was confined in prison for his alleged political offences. In 1801, soon after his release, he embarked at Liverpool for Baltimore, and proceeded at once to Northumberland, Pa., where, in 1802, he commenced the publication of *The Republican Argus*, which soon acquired an extensive circulation, and secured for its author great influence with the Democratic party. In 1807 he commenced, in Philadelphia, *The Democratic Press*, which speedily became the leading paper of the State, and continued so till 1824, when Mr. Binns earnestly opposed the election of General Jackson to the presidency. The popularity of the *Hero of New Orleans* was so great, that many of the subscribers of the *Press* withdrew their support. In November, 1829, after the election of General Jackson, he abandoned his editorial career. In 1854 he published an autobiography, in which the main incidents of his life are sketched, entitled "Recollections of the Life of John Binns: twenty-nine years in Europe, and fifty-three in the United States."

Notes on Books.

Nicolaus Syllacius De Insulis meridiani atque Indici maris naper inventis. With a translation into English, by the Rev. John Mulligan, A. M. New York: 1859. 4to, xviii., 105, lxiii. pp.

THIS is a remarkably beautiful work printed privately by Mr. James Lenox, and, as may be inferred, preserves from total loss a bibliographical treasure. It is an account of the second voyage of Columbus, by Nicolo Scillacio. The original is a work of such rarity that few persons have ever heard of it, and only two copies are at present known to exist. One of these, not in good condition, is in the library of the Marquis Trevisio, of Milan; the other, which is in fine order, belonged to M. Olivieri, of Parma, and was purchased with his books by the Marquis Rocca Saporiti, of Milan, from whom it passed into the possession of Mr. Lenox. Scillacio was a native of Messina, graduate and teacher at the University of Pavia, where, after his return from a voyage to Spain, in the train of Arcimboldi, archbishop of Milan, he lectured on philosophy.

His Spanish visit resulted in a friendship with a Spanish gentleman named Coma, living near the Spanish coast, who, on the return of Columbus from his second voyage, wrote to Scillacio an account of it, which the latter published in 1494, or early in 1495, probably from the Pavian press of Francisco Girardenghi.

The style of Scillacio is extremely inflated, and by no means easy to render into English. Few would be satisfied with another's translation of some obscure passage, and this renders the reprint of the original, as here given, necessary to the completeness of the tract, although Mr. Mulligan's is on the whole accurate and idiomatic, carefully prepared, and annotated where needed. Of the narrative itself, and the strange error it contains of making Columbus sail eastward instead of westward, we need hardly here attempt to dwell on at length.

In the appendix is given an account of the same voyage by Dr. Chanca, the physician of the fleet.

This is followed by a most interesting and accurate account of six different editions of the first letter of Columbus, all printed before the close of 1493, in Spain, Italy, Germany, and France, of two editions of an Italian poetical version, issued in 1493; of an edition in German in 1497, and an abridged one, in the same language, in 1522, and the Latin edition in the "Bellum Christianorum Principia" issued in 1533; and also of Scillacio's and Chanca's account of the second voyage. This is followed by an account of the relations of the the third and fourth voyages, and of the rare Italian edition of the latter.

This bibliographical account is most complete, and could have been prepared in few libraries; twenty-nine *fac-similes* of the vignettes, type, and illustrations, being given.

The portrait of Columbus in the Codice Diplomatico, Genoa, 1823, is beautifully re-engraved in the work.

Had Scillacio ever dreamed that his treatise would have ever received a dress so fine three centuries after, his idea of his literary ability would, doubtless, have transcended all bounds, and his style reached the sublimity of turgidity.

A History of Williams' College. By Rev. Calvin Durfee. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1860. 8vo, 432 pp.

THE history of an institution which owes its origin and its name to the gallant soldier, whose tomb every traveller visits, by Lake George, as he nears the Bloody Pond, possesses some general interest.

Dr. Durfee gives a biographical sketch of the founder, and of Presidents Fitch, Moore, Griffin, and Hopkins, with a chapter on the administration of each, and a second on the religious history of the college. The volume contains, also, an account of the buildings, library, and apparatus; an account of the progress of the College studies, and a description of the surrounding country.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE "Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America," by the Abbé Domenech, has appeared in London in an English dress, in 2 vols. 8vo. That the abbé is competent to give a thorough work on American ethnology and antiquities, we are far from believing, and can only view with regret the appearance of works which make the truth more hopelessly involved in confusion and obscurity.

NEW ORLEANS is about to redeem the honor of the country by erecting a monument and striking a medal to the honor of Robert Fulton. The ground for the monument has been laid apart, and the model adopted. If carried out, it will be most honorable to the ancient city.

THE second part of the third volume of the new series of the New York Historical Society will shortly be issued, and is intended to comprise a general index to the entire collections, transactions, and proceedings of the Society, affording a key to the important historical information scattered through the fifteen volumes which they have brought out under these various names.

THE "Narrative of the Canadian Exploring Expeditions," the preparation of which is intrusted to Prof. H. Youle Hind, who fills the chair of Chemistry and Geology at Trinity College, Toronto, will be an important addition to our knowledge of this continent. It will include a full report of the two expeditions dispatched by the Canadian government in 1857 and 1858, at a cost of \$60,000, for the exploration of the southern part of Rupert's Land, or the basin of Lake Winnipeg, including the country within the new crown colony of Red River, as well as the region traversed by the proposed overland route from Canada to British Columbia. Much of this large area has never before been described, or, indeed, visited by white men, until crossed by these expeditions, the second of which was under the command of Prof. Hind, and is known as the Assiniboin and Saskatchewan Expedition. Particular attention was paid to the physical geography, geology, and climate of the territory by the scientific corps; and as a practical photographer was one of the staff, the illustrations of the grand and romantic picturesque scenery, and of the ethnology of the native Indian tribes, will be very abundant. The work will probably appear this autumn (forming two volumes, octavo), from the house of Messrs. Longman.

A PORTRAIT of Professor Charles C. Rafn, the secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, has been ordered of a Danish artist, by the Hon. George Folsom, who intends to deposit it in the gallery of the New York Historical Society.

MR. MURRAY, the London publisher, announces a new work by Mr. Motley. It is a continuation of his previous history, and is entitled "The United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent, to the Death of Olden Barneveldt; with a special view of the English and Dutch Struggle against Spain, and a detailed History of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada."

THE History of Hadley, Mass., by the late Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, which was unfinished at the time of his death, is to be completed by Lucius M. Boltwood, of Amherst, from the manuscripts left by Mr. Judd.

DR. BARNEY, of Richmond, Virginia, is privately reprinting, in *fac-simile*, a few copies of Raphe Hamor's "True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia," printed originally in 1614, and will follow it by copies of other Virginia rarities.

C. B. RICHARDSON & Co. have nearly ready a *fac-simile* reprint of the "Bay Psalm book," the first English book printed in America. The edition is limited to fifty copies, many of which have been eagerly subscribed for by those who wish, at least, a *fac-simile* of a book so rare as to bring \$786.

THE same house announce a limited edition of Washington's Diaries from 1789 to 1791, edited by Benson J. Lossing, with his Journal to the Ohio, in 1753. It will correspond in size with the large-paper copies of the "Life and Writings of Washington," and to be limited to one hundred copies.

AMONG the choice books forthcoming is a fine large-paper edition of Bancroft's "History of the United States." It will be limited to fifty copies, and be got up in the very finest style. C. B. Richardson & Co. are to issue it.

MR. MUNSELL announces a "Bibliographical Account of American Family Histories," prepared by William H. Whitmore, of Boston.

A VERY limited edition of the "Relation de la Nouvelle France—1673-9," being the last General Relation of the Jesuit missions in Canada prepared for publication, has just made its appearance.

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[No. 11.]

General Department.

Extracts from "Journal of the particular Transactions during Siege of Quebec. At anchor opposite the Island of Orleans, June 26th, 1769."

[Published in the London *Notes and Queries*, from a manuscript in the possession of G. Galloway, Esq., Inverness, supposed to be by an officer in Fraser's Regiment.]

"June 27th, 1759. This morning the greatest part of the army landed on the Island of Orleans.

"Afternoon of this day it blew excessively hard, the consequence of which occasioned a great many boats sunk and staved, particularly several transports driving from their anchors and running on shore.

"28th. The remaining part of the army landed, at which a sudden gale of wind arised, which endangered the troops debarking, as also damaging the shipping greatly. More boats lost.

"29th. This morning about 1 o'clock the enemy, by favour of a N. W. wind and ebb of tide, sent down several fire ships and rafts with an intention to destroy the fleets: but the activity of the sailors with their boats and grapplings prevented any bad consequence attending thereto.

"Major Dalling's detachment of Light Infantry under arms all night occasioned to an alarm given by Capt. — of Kennedy's regiment leaving his post, and coming into camp at an unseasonable hour.

"The Louisbourg Granadiers, Major Dalling's Light Infantry, and two companys of Rangers took post on the west end of the Island of Orleans, discovered four separte encampments of the enemy (north side of the river), twixt the Falls of Montmorency and the town, being 10 miles distance, strongly fortified, being the general rendezvous called Beauport, where the enemy were constantly employed in rendering defensive from the first appearance of our fleet in the River St. Lawrence.

"This evening 6 men wounded on the west end of the Island of Orleans belonging to Amherst's and Kennedy's regiments.

"30th. Amherst's, Kennedy's, Webb's, and Fraser's regiments decamped from the west end of the Island of Orleans, embarked on board flat-bottomed boats, crossed the River St. Lawrence, and landed on the south side. Had some picquering with the enemy's Irregulars, of which they killed 4, took three prisoners, and beat the remainder off from a post they occupied opposite to Cape Diamand; after which the army took post at Point Levy, and remained quiet all night without the least molestation.

"This morning two granadiers of Whitmore's regiment were scalped, and most cruelly mangled on the east end of the Island of Orleans by three lurking Indians, who, after the murder, made their escape in their canoes to the north shore occupied by the enemy.

"July 1st. Bragg's, Lasscell's, and Anstruther's regiments, under the command of Brigadier Townshend, marched from their former camp on the west end to the east point of the Island of Orleans.

"And the Light Infantry from thence to Point Levy on our arrival — was informed that the 4 regiments posted here suffered by a cannonading from floating batteries or boats mounting 6 and 9-pounders.

"Amherst's had 4 killed and wounded, and Fraser's 12 men.

"2nd. A large detachment from the four regiments under the command of Brigadier-General Moncton, flanked by the Light Infantry, escorted *General Wolfe*, who went a reconnoitering two miles to the westward of the camp at Point Levy. Discovered a few Canadians and Indians, who fired on us from behind a bush. *None hurt*.

"3rd. Very rainy weather; nothing done; all quiet.

"4th. This morning a flag of truce was sent into town. In the afternoon another sent from town; the business not known; excessive rain and thunder, succeeded by lightening. The Light Infantry under orders of marching all this day.

"5th. Colonel Burton, with the 48th regiment and Major Dalling's Light Infantry, took post opposite the south side of the town.

"The General and Admiral (Saunders) re-

connoitered the post, and it's expected a bomb-battery will be erected there.

"6th. This morning one of Admiral Saunders's barges was taken by some canoes with armed men in them. The sailors got so near on shore that they leaped into the water and escaped, excepting one wounded man who was taken.

"Remained under arms where posted the evening of the 5th till four o'clock this evening, when we marched to the camp at Point Levy.

"At twelve o'clock this night marched to —; lay in ambush for a party of Arcadians and Micmac Indians.

"7th. Lay in a most disagreeable swamp inclosed with wood, where we discovered nothing; the men were not so silent and attentive as was wished. At 10 o'clock at night marched from here, examining all the houses as we went along, and halted at the church of Beaumont, where the men was lodged. Consisted of 300 the party, 12 miles from camp at Point Levy.

"8th. Lay in Beaumont Church most of this day. At noon discovered men walking at the border of the woods. Several partys sent out to endeavour to make prisoners. None taken. The partys brought in several sheep, hogs, fowls, &c., with a great quantity of household furniture and wearing apparel, at which conduct Major Dalling seem'd greatly offended. All the household furniture and wearing apparel deposited in the church of Beaumont, with a manifesto fixed on the church door.

"9th. Marched from Beaumont to Point Levy. On our arrival was informed that Gen. Wolfe the night before had landed on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, and to the eastward of Montmorency Falls, with the Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and most of the 2nd and 3rd brigades. The regiments at Point Levy struck their tents, and remained in the woods for 12 hours, when they encamped on their old ground, which consequently made the enemy imagine the whole were on the north shore, and gave time to *General Wolfe* to take post and fortify his camp.

"10. A soldier of the 48th regiment deserted to the enemy from his post.

"Major Dalling, with two companys of his detachment, marched to reinforce Colonel Burton. Towards evening great thunder, lightening, and rain. Little done.

"11th. Some cannonading from town.

"The enemy has changed their encampments to prevent the annoyance of a battery erected on the opposite side of the Falls of Montmorency, by putting themselves under cover of a hill, which has rendered our battery useless. But notwithstanding it's to be hoped that our engineers will use their utmost efforts to reconoitere their situa-

tion, and erect on some advantageous ground another for their amusement.

"Rafts begun this day for transporting men. They are almost the same as projected by Chevalier Folar'd, excepting some bad alterations made by — Frizer of the Royal Americans, one of the many quacks we import from foreign services. Major Dalling's detachment marched from Point Levy to the battery (erecting where the General and Admiral formerly reconoitred).

"At one o'clock in the morning of the 12th inst. was the last gun mounted. The battery consists of 5 13-in. mortars, and 6 32-pounders.

"12th. This morning the marines took post in a redoubt above the battery.

"Towards noon some boats discovered coming down the river and landing men, among whom was seen red coats. It's feared the enemy have made prisoners from General Amherst's army.

"Major Dalling's detachment to the westward of the battery (posted).

"About 10 o'clock this night opened the battery on the town, to where and from whence a great number of shot and shells were fired. None of us hurt.

"13th. Nothing extraordinary. Posted this night to the right of the battery. Neither shot or shells from either sides.

"14th. Good weather. Little done. Posted this night to the right of the battery. A few shot and shell fired from our battery, but none from town. Great cannonading to the east of Montmorency by the enemy's batteries.

"15th. Little done on this side. Fortifying the encampment to the eastward of Montmorency.

"About 12 o'clock this night Capt. Goram of the Rangers found three whale boats, which he lodged in a copse of wood, and it's thought he intends to surprize a schooner close by the town.

"16th. A very smart cannonading from town, which has been in fire most of this day. A new bomb-battery erecting to the right of the former.

"This night three ships of war were to pass the town; and after posting the men under proper cover for saving them from shot or shell, we were at length disappointed; the reason not known.

"At 12 o'clock this night, Capt. Goram set out in order to surprize the schooner aforesaid, but after padling one hour he returned to Major Dalling's post, saying he could not find it, which was pretty extraordinary as the schooner still remained in the same creek as formerly, and the distance from the shore could not exceed half a mile.

"17th. The reasons of the ships not passing the town last night is imputed to want of wind, which is just possible as there was a good breeze on shore.

"5 men killed and three scalped by the enemy to the eastward of Montmorency. Capt. Coseman of the — regt. dangerously wounded, he being fired on when placing some sentinels at an advanced post.

"A soldier of Capt. Carden's company of Light Infantry deserted to the enemy, after killing his comrade.

"A deserter from the enemy informs that they intend to attack our battery at Point Levy, also Col. Burton's post; saying that the 13th inst. 1600 men crossed the river on that intention, but returned the 14th on pretence of being discovered.

"The weather continues good. Little doing. Posted by the battery as usual; neither shot or shell during the night by either sides.

"18th. This morning General Wolfe reconnoitred the opposite or north shore above the town; seems to think a landing practicable.

"In the afternoon Major Dalling marched with two companies along the south shore three miles to the westward of our post, in order to look for places most convenient for the troops to ascend at the landing on the north shore. He found two or three.

"On our return to our cantonments we were ordered to take a little rest, as we were to escort General Wolfe in the morning.

"19th. At 10 o'clock last night the General came to our cantonments in order to see the shipping pass the town; at 10 o'clock the Sunderland and Squirrel men-of-war with the two transports passed the batteries; 31 shott fired at them, none of which touched.

"Marched to escort the General, who went on board the Sunderland in a whaleboat; at 3 o'clock in the morning Captain Carden and Fraser's companys with some Rangers marched to a settlement about 7 miles up the river above the town, to endeavour to take prisoners. We crossed a river near it with not the proper precaution; discovered two or three straggling fellows who got off; it seemed by the fires in the houses they had been inhabited lately. Found a note on the door of a house begging that we should not sett it on fire. Returned to our cantonments by 10 o'clock at night, and on our arrival marched with the General 4 miles back; the same communication we came by, where we remained all night. About 11 o'clock the enemy sett up the Indian hoop, and fired small arms; most probably occasioned to a small alarm.

"20th. Last night the General went on board the Sunderland; at eight o'clock this morning marched to our cantonments; on our way we took a Canadian and his boy about 12 years old prisoners; one of our men fired at him, and notwithstanding his seeing it impossible to escape,

being surrounded by 100 men, he returned the fire, and killed the soldier, a Highlander belonging to Capt. Fraser's company. It was with great difficulty his life was suffered from the fury of the men who were exasperated at the scoundrel's action. He seemed to know little excepting the haunts of the straggling inhabitants.

"10th. This evening an intelligent deserter from the enemy confirms that the 13th curt. 1500 men having crossed the river in order to attack our battery and post, but on landing a false alarm made them fire on each other; two Canadians were killed, the Indians fled then, and the detachment returned without presuming to look at one of our sentinels.

"21st. Rainy weather; marched to escort Admiral Holmes to Capt. Goram's post, being 2 miles from our post. He greatly diffculted how to get on board the shipping as they lay 6 miles above Goram's.

"Arrived the General from on board the Sunderland, who informed us he had ordered Colonel Carleton to land at Point au Tramble with Amherst's and Fraser's Grenadiers, and a small detachment of the 3rd B. of R. Americans, which order was put in execution at daybreak in the morning of the 22nd. They were opposed by some Canadians and Indians, who gave way soon. Fraser's Grenadiers pursued too far, killing two Indians, and obliging the remainder to fly, leaving everything behind. Major Prevost, L^e M^eDouwel, and one volunteer wounded, with 14 men killed.

"Made a Jesuit a militia officer, and some peasants, with 150 ladys prisoners. Among which is the Marquis de Beauport. Remained at Goram's post this night.

"Two soldiers of Capt. Simon Fraser's Coy. wounded by a pistol accidentally firing.

"22nd. Marched from Goram's post as an escort to the General; on our return to our cantonments received orders of marching. At night the town much bombarded, set on fire, and burnt the most of the night. The enemy fired during the night a good many shot and shell; two ships endeavouring to pass the batteries sustained most of the fire, was obliged to set back with contrary winds, without which they could pass.

"The ladys taken yesterday returned this day; Capt. Smith, Aide de Camp to General Wolfe, not politely used by the French in town.

"23rd. Remained in our cantonments all day under orders for marching; detained for want of a guide. At 1 o'clock this night marched the whole detachment of Light Infantry, with 30 Rangers, under the command of Major Dalling. At the time of our departure the town sett on fire, and burnt most of the night.

"25th. Arrived this morning on the lower set-

lements of the north side, the River en Chemin, Capt. Fraser's Co. having the van. Seized about 300, including men, women and children, 150 head of cattle, some horses, and several sheep. When we came near camp the above forage was forwarded with Capt. Delaune's Company, as also the prisoners.

"Major Dalling marched to Capt. Goram's house, where the detachment took post till further orders.

"26, Marched from last night's post to our cantonments, where we were informed of Capt. Delaune's sending last night a corporal and six men with orders to Major Dalling, who were attacked on the communication by twenty Canadians (as the corporal said). One Rigby, our surgeon's mate, who accompanied the corporal's party was kill'd, with 2 men, 3 taken prisoners, only one escaped with the corporal, who confirmed the above, as also that on returning the corporal killed one of the Canadians.

"Three of the prisoners escaped from Capt. Delaune's Co. of those taken and sent to camp, recommended to the particular case of the captain.

"The evening of the 24th curt. Colonel Fraser set out with 300 men of his regt. to take prisoners, and bring in cattle; as they were marching some miles east of Beaumont, they were fired on by one man only (as is said) which wounded the Colonel in the thigh, and broke Capt. McPherson's arm.

"After arriving in camp we learnt that the Colonel's van guard was fired on before day, who, according to orders, retired into the wood, and he stepping to some small eminence to give directions to a part of his detachment to move on in a manner formerly directed, his voice making it known to the enemy where the commanding officer stood, three of them directed their fire up the way, which wounded the Colonel and Capt. McPherson in the right thighs.

"27th. Remained in cantonments all day; nothing done in camp. In the night the enemy set down one fire raft containing one hundred stages, lined with combustibles (did no harm).

"28th. A deserter from the enemy to the westward of Montmorency; little intelligence.

"Extreme hot weather; 13 companys under orders all day; it was supposed they were to cross Montmorency Falls, and attack a redoubt; nothing was done. Capt. Ross and Lt. Naim of Colonel Fraser's Regt. fought a duel this morning, very much to the discredit of the former.

"30th. *Morning Intelligence.* A deserter from one of the grenadier cos. on the Island of Orleans going over to the enemy is the reason nothing was done yesterday.

"30th. A landing was to be endeavoured the

29th, consisting of two regts. from Point Levy, and 13 cos. grenadiers from Orleans, under cover of the fire of two frigates running on shore at high water, which time of the two regts. landing, the troops on the north shore were to cross Montmorency Falls, — Webb's regt. to march along the south shore the length of Goram's, and return in the evening to their former post. The reason of which designing to draw the attention to the quarter. Major Dalling's Light Infantry and Rangers to remain at their posts. Posted this night by the battery as usual.

"31st. At 12 o'clock this day, two catts with 6-pounders (in place of the supposed frigates) ran on shore, at which time the troops embarked in floats and in boats; the many motions made by them gave the enemy time to assemble there in force where an attack was most probable. The two catts and the battery to the eastward of Montmorency continued firing till about five o'clock evening, when the 13 cos. Grenadiers from Orleans and the 2 regts. from Point Levy landed on the beach, at which time the Montmorency troops crossed below the Falls, it being low water. The Grenadiers formed, and marched up to attack the intrenchment, but by the steepness of a hill directly above them it was found impracticable, sustained a heavy fire for some minutes without their firing a shot, being obliged to retire. Amherst's and the Highlanders covered their retreat, which was done in good order, and without confusion, carrying off the wounded. The troops to the eastward of Montmorency returned to their camp with Fraser's regt., the Grenadiers to Orleans, and Amherst's to Point Levy. As the ships could not be got off there was a necessity of burning them. Killed, 38; wounded 62; missing, 1.

"*Faints made.* Brigadier Murray commanded Anstruther's regt. and a body of Light Infantry; with orders to move on as if intending to cross above the aforesaid Falls, and if possible to effect it; and Col. Burton with Webb's regt. marched along the southern shore in order to *draw the attention of the enemy their way.*

"August 1st, 1759. The weather continues to be very hot; little done; posted in a picquetted orchard.

"2nd. Weather as yesterday. By this day's orders it appears that the General is not very well satisfied with the manner the Granadiers attacked, as they went on with too great precipitation, also before the troops from the eastward of Montmorency could form to support them. Advanced in so great a hurry that it was impossible to preserve silence or method, nor pay proper regard to the directions given them by their commanding officers, which is the very essence of military discipline. We took possession of a redoubt and a

5 gun battery at the foot of the precipice, but was obliged to abandon it without nailing the cannon.

"Some imputes this, as follows, to be the reason of the Granadiers' mistake, viz. that the sailors who landed them huzzaed that the Granadiers from Orleans and Montmorency had joined. And that a *certain* captain ordered his drummers to beat the march without the desire of the Commanding Officer, which occasioned the miscarriage of the day. A flag of truce from town with a very antick letter from the French governor relating the prisoners taken at Montmorency. Also a very intelligent deserter from the enemy to the westward of Montmorency.

"By intelligence from Admiral Hohns, a large body of the enemy are above the town, and is supposed means to cross. This night posted as the former.

"3rd. The weather continues hot; little done; remained at our post this night in order to march in the morning.

"4th. Marched at two o'clock this morning from our cantonments to Village de Coleur, where we arrived by break of day: surrounded several houses, found no person. About 8 o'clock saw a few Canadians and Indians, but could not come up with them. Drove horses, cows, and sheep, to camp. On our arrival in camp, was informed of a flag of truce from town with letters for the French prisoners, which is said were all returned unopened. Received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march against to-morrow's evening with the 15th regt. and 200 Marines, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Murray.

"5th. All this day under orders of marching. At twelve o'clock this night marched with the 15th regt. and 200 marines to Goram's post, where we remained from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock evening of the 6th inst. On the beach waiting the return of flat-bottomed boats, which did not arrive for fear of being discovered, as our embarkation was to be made with the greatest secrecy; when we thought we were liable to be discovered we drew off from the beach, and took position some houses about a mile west of Goram's post.

"6th. Marched from last night's posts, and crossed the River Elsé Chemin with the 15th regt. and 200 Marines: about one hour thereafter, embarked on board the Sunderland man-of-war, and the remaining part of the troops distributed to the different vessels proportionate to the vessels' accommodation, where the whole remained all night.

"7th. Remained on board the Sunderland man-of-war till three o'clock this evening, when Capt. Simon Fraser's co. of Light Infantry were ordered to be embarked on board the sloop Good Intent.

A fine open country on both sides the river, 18 leagues above or west of the town. At twelve o'clock this night were ordered to be ready to embark on board the flat-bottomed boats; counter-ordered at two o'clock in the morning of the 8th inst.

"8th. This morning by 10 o'clock were ordered to embark on board our boats (it being tide of flood) to attempt a landing on the north shore opposite to the church of Poin au Tremble. The disposition of our landing was that Major Darling's Light Infantry (being but 3 cos.) should lead and land first. The Marines to bring up the rear of the 15th regt. When the signal was made (which was a wave of the brigadier's hat) a reef of rocks ahead rendered it impossible to row directly in: Capt. Simon Fraser ordered two boats to row a little to the left, which was followed by the boat in which he was, containing the remaining part of the company belonging to him, who got clear of the rocks, pushed directly in, and landed. We drew up on the beach opposite to a body of the enemy posted in a cove in our front. Capt. Fraser discovering another body on our left, besides several smaller parties moving between the cove and the houses of the village Point au Tremble, he thought it imprudent to begin an attack before some more men were landed. He therefore cry'd to Brigadr. Murray (whose boat was then near our shore) to order more men to land. On which the Brigadr. landed along with his Brigade Major (Maitland), Colonel Carleton, and Capt. Stobo, seeming dissatisfied with the slowness of the other two companys at landing, unfairly attributing the cause to shyness, when in reality it was owing to two boats running on the reef of rocks formerly mentioned. So soon as the boats floated Capt. De Laune pushed in, landing where Capt. Fraser's co. were drawn up, but as the difference of time twixt Capt. Fraser's landing and Capt. Delaune's were about 16 minutes, most of the former company were about three feet deep in water, being tide of flood, which damaged part of their ammunition. Another great obstacle which disconcerted the Brigadr. that the boats in which the remaining part of the troops were embarked must row against tide, in consideration of which the General thought proper to order a retreat to be beat; the two companys drew off, reembarked in their respective boats without much confusion, but sustained part of the enemy's fire.

"After drawing off from shore, the General ordered the killed and wounded on board a sloop who was exchanging some shot with one of the enemy's floating batteries. As also the dry ammunition to be proportionably divided, and the whole to prepare for a second attack in the same order as the former. We accordingly rowed in

shore, but we found all the copse better lined than formerly, and from our boats could discover a considerable body of the enemy behind a church, another body on a road about 500 yards from thence, and those in the copse as formerly. The whole appear'd formidable, as an officer on horse-back went from one body to another, viz. that posted on the beach, the other on the road, and the one posted by the church aforesaid to deliver orders (as may be supposed). However, Major Dalling pursued the directions given him: when we came within gun-shot of the enemy, they gave so heavy a fire of musketry that our landing was impracticable, besides, nor could our sailors stand by their oars for some minutes. Upon seeing the boats wherein the regts. were embarked pulled about, the soldiers seized the oars, backed water, and drew off from the fire. We learnt that upon the General's seeing these large bodys of the enemy, he ordered the retreat to be beat, which we did not hear, being under the fire of the enemy. On this repulse, the whole of the troops reembarked on board their respective ships. The following is an account of the killed and wounded of the three companies of Light Infantry: 10 officers wounded; 36 privates wounded, and 26 killed.

"N. B. Also 10 sailors killed and wounded belonging to the Sunderland man-of-war."

INAUGURATION OF THE PERRY STATUE.

THE monument recently dedicated, was erected under the superintendence of the City Council of Cleveland, but with funds provided by subscription. It was executed by O'Brien, after the model by Walcutt, and is pronounced a work of high merit, and one which will secure to the artists an honorable fame among the sculptors of America. The statue is of Vermont marble, eight feet high, stands on a pedestal of Rhode Island granite, seventeen feet high. It is an erect figure of Perry in naval dress, one hand extended as if in battle. His countenance expresses exultation, and his eyes flash fire; the attitude and expression are life-like and quite spirited. Upon each side are to be placed small statues of naval characters, representing a sailor and a midshipman, while in front is placed an *alto-relievo* representing that passage in this memorable battle, where the intrepid commander leaves the dismantled and sinking Lawrence to her fate, and lowering himself into his boat with a handful of followers, pushes for the Niagara, and while the enemy are shouting over their supposed victory, sweeps down upon them in one triumphant and victorious charge, each one of the enemy's ships striking their colors before his terrible broadsides.

The cost of the statue is about \$10,000.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,

Delivered at Cleveland, Ohio, September 10, 1860.

Men of Ohio! Fellow-citizens of the United States! The defence of our country is not a burden to be shunned; but an inalienable right which we are to assert, and a sacred duty which we are to fulfil. The heroic deeds of those who, in manly battle, have stood up for the moral existence of the nation, and given the greatest proof of their love for it by perilling their lives in its defence, deserve to be commemorated by works of art, that the evidence of their virtue may be ever present to the eye of the people. By our willing sympathy with their efforts, we make their glory our own; by contemplating their actions with love we renew in our own breasts the just courage with which they glowed, and gain the ennobling consciousness that we too have the power within us to imitate their example!

Citizens of Cleveland, executing a purpose which had its origin in their own municipal government, cheered by the patriotic zeal of an artist who is a native of their State, and sustained by the confiding energy of their spirited contractors, have raised the monument which has just been unveiled. Before the myriads here assembled this statue is now dedicated to the Union in the name of *the people of Ohio*.

The inhabitants of this Commonwealth are by their descent of common blood with nearly all the older United States, and all the most highly civilized countries of the world. The homes of their ancestors are to be found in the Old Dominion and all the States north of it, in the British Isles and Ireland, in the Iberian peninsula, in France, in Italy; and of all the Continental States, especially in Germany; so that in addition to the mysterious affinity of human nature with truth and freedom, no word can be uttered in any part of the cultivated world for right and liberty, but you may claim in it a family interest of your own. It is the sons of your forefathers of whom you expect that the tomb and the birthplace of Virgil will be secured to the guardianship of the free; it is your brothers and your kindred, who are to take the only worthy vengeance for what our Revolutionary fathers suffered from the petty princes of a now fallen empire, by inciting and teaching its immortal people to construct a free and united Germany.

Ohio rises before the world as the great majestic witness to the beneficent reality of the democratic principle. A commonwealth, younger in years than he who addresses you, not long ago having no visible existence but in the emigrant wagons, now numbers almost as large a population as that of all England, when it gave birth to Raleigh, and Bacon, and Shakspeare, and began

its continuous attempts at colonizing America. Each one of her inhabitants gladdens in the fruit of his own toil. She possesses wealth that must be computed by thousands of millions; and her frugal, industrious, and benevolent people, at once daring and prudent, unfettered in the use of their faculties, restless in enterprise, do not squander the accumulations of their industry in vain show, but ever go on to render the earth more productive, more beautiful, and more convenient to man; mastering for mechanic purposes the unwasting forces of nature; keeping exemplary good faith with their public creditors; building in half a century more churches than all England has raised since this continent was discovered; endowing and sustaining universities and other seminaries of learning. Conscious of the dynamic power of mind in action as the best of fortresses, Ohio keeps no standing army but that of her school-teachers, of whom she pays more than twenty thousand; she provides a library for every school-district; she counts among her citizens more than three hundred thousand men who can bear arms, and she has more than twice that number of children registered as students in her public schools. Here the purity of domestic morals is maintained by the virtue and dignity of woman. In the heart of the temperate zone of this continent,—in the land of the corn, of wheat, and the vine,—the eldest daughter of the ordinance of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, already the young mother of other commonwealths, that bid fair to vie with her in beauty, rises in her loveliness and glory, crowned with cities, and challenges the admiration of the world. Hitherto should come the political skeptic, who in his despair is ready to strand the ship of state; for here he may learn to guide it safely on the waters. Should some modern Telemachus, heir to an island empire, touch these shores, here he may observe the vitality and strength of the principle of popular power; take from the book of experience the lesson that, in public affairs, great and happy results follow in proportion to faith in the efficacy of that principle; and learn to rebuke ill-advised counsellors who pronounce the most momentous and most certain of political truths a delusion and a failure.

This anniversary of the great action of Oliver Hazard Perry, is set apart for inaugurating a monument to his fame. Who has not heard how gallantly, forty-seven years ago, the young hero, still weak from a wasting fever, led his squadron to battle? As if shielded by a higher power, he encountered death on his right hand, death on his left; ever in advance, almost alone for two hours, fighting his ship, till it became a wreck, so that but one of its guns could be used any longer, and more than four-fifths of his crew lay around

him wounded or killed; then unharmed, standing as beseeched his spirit, he passed in a boat to the uninjured Niagara, unfurled his flag, bore down within pistol-shot of his enemy, poured into them broadsides starboard and broadsides port, and while the sun was still high above the horizon, left no office to be done but that of mercy to the vanquished. If the comparison does not seem fanciful, I will call his conduct during those eventful hours a complete lyric poem, perfect in all its parts. Though he was carried away and raised above himself by the power with which he was possessed, the passion of his inspiration was tempered by the serene self-possession of his faultless courage; his will had the winged rapidity of fiery thought, and yet observed with deliberateness the combinations of harmony and the proportions of measured order.

Nor may you omit due honors to the virtues of the unrecorded dead; not as mourners who require consolation, but with a clear perception of the glory of their end. The debt of nature all must pay. To die, if need be, in defence of the country, is a common obligation; it is granted to few to exchange life for a victory so full of benefits to their fellow-men. These are the disinterested, unnamed martyrs, who, without hope of fame or gain, gave up their lives in testimony to the all-pervading love of country, and left to our statesmen the lesson to demand of others nothing but what is right and to submit to no wrong.

"We have met the enemy," were Perry's words as he reported the result of the battle. And who was that "enemy?" A nation speaking another tongue? A State abandoned to the caprices of despotism? A people inimical to human freedom? No! they were the nation from whom most of us sprung,—using the same copious language, cherishing after their fashion the love of liberty, enjoying internally the freest government that the world had known before our own. But the external policy of their government has been less controlled by regard for right than their domestic administration; and a series of wanton aggressions upon us, useless to England, condemned now by her own statesmen and judges as violations of the law of nature and the law of nations, forced into a conflict two peoples whose common sympathies should never have been disturbed. And is this aggressive system forever to be adventured by their rulers? How long is the overshadowing aristocratic element in her government to stand between the natural affections of kindred nations?

Even now a British minister, whose past career gave hope of greater fairness, is renewing the old system of experiments on the possible contingency of the pusillanimity, the indifference, or the ignorance of some future American administration,

and disputes our boundary in the northwest; though the words of the treaty are too plain to be perverted, and though the United States claim no more than the British Secretary of State, who offered the treaty, explained as its meaning before it was signed. British soldiers are now encamped on part of our territory which bears the name of Washington. With a moderation that should have commanded respect, the United States waived their better claim to Vancouver, and even to any part of it; thinking it conducive to peace to avoid two jurisdictions on different parts of the same island; and in return for this forbearance, the British minister, yielding perhaps to some selfish clamor of a trading company, as much against British interests as against American rights, reproduces on an American island the inconvenience of divided occupation, which it was the very purpose of the treaty to avoid. If the hum of the American seaboard is in part the echo of sentiments from abroad, here the unmixed voice of America may be heard, as it pronounces that it is too late to wrest territory from the United States by prevarication, by menace, or by force. From the English dockyards it is a long way to San Juan; the only good land-route lies south of Lake Superior; in a few years there will be three Ohios on the shores of the Pacific. It is England's interest as well as duty to give effect to the treaty as it was interpreted by her own minister to ours. Your voices on this memorable day give the instruction to our own government to abide by the treaty faithfully, on the condition that Britain will do the same; but the treaty must bind neither party or both—must be executed in good faith or cancelled. The men who honor the memory of Perry, will always know how to defend the domain of their country.

Has any European statesman been miscounting the strength of this nation, by substituting a reminiscence of our old feeble confederation for the present efficient and almost perfect organism of the body politic? Has any foreign ruler been so foolish as to listen with credulity to the tales of impending disunion? Every man of the people of Ohio, this great central highway of national travel, will, without one exception, tell the calumniator or the unbeliever, that the voices of discontent among us are but the evanescent vapors of men's breath; that our little domestic strifes are no more than momentary disturbances on the surface, easily settled among ourselves; that the love of Union has wound its cords indissolubly round the whole American people.

So then our last word shall be for the Union. The Union will guard the fame of its defenders, and evermore protect our entire territory; it will keep alive for mankind the beacon lights of

popular liberty and power; it will dissuade nations in a state of unripeness from attempting to found republican governments before they spring up naturally by an inward law; and its mighty heart will throb with delight at every true advance, in any part of the world, towards republican happiness and freedom.


ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY BIBLIOGRAPHY.

No. III.

AMERICAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ADVERTISED IN THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

1759. Jan. 19.—The New Rules of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to be observed in the army, etc. W. Dunlap, printer, Philad. Price 1s.
- " On Monday 22d inst. [January], will be published and for sale by the author, in 2nd-st., "a Map of the improved part of the Province of Pennsylvania." By Nicholas Seull.
- " Feb. 8.—Peace and Union Recommended, and Self Disclaimed and Christ Exalted. Two Sermons—one by Francis Allison, D.D., of the College, Philad.; the other by David Bostwick, A. M., of New York.
- " March 22.—A Wheel in the Middle of a Wheel; or the Harmony and Connection of the various acts of the Divine Providence. By Robert Smith, Minister at Pequea. Dunlap, printer. 9d.
- " Mar. 29.—Proposals for Publishing "A Supplement to the Mathematical Traverse Tables, in Epitome, entitled 'A Sure Guide to all Practical Mariners, Surveyors, and Others.'" By John Gudin, late of Philad. Price 1 Spanish milled-dollar.
- " June 28.—A Military Treatise on the Appointments of the Army, Calculated for the Service of North America, etc., with two copper plates. By Lieut. Webb, of His Majesty's 48th Regiment. Price 12s. Dunlap, printer.
- " June 28.—An Enquiry into the Causes of the Altercation of the Delawares and Shawanese Indians, from the British Interest, etc.; together with the Journals of Christian Frederick Post, etc. Written in Pennsylvania, and lately published in London, and to be sold by David Hall. 3s. 6d.
- " Aug. 23.—The Knowledge of Salvation Precious in the Hour of Death, proved in a Sermon occasioned by the death of the Rev. Mr. James Harvey. By W. Romaine, A. M., 7th edition. W. Dunlap, printer.

1759. Sept. 13.—Lately published in London, "The Second Journal of Christian Frederick Post on a Message from the Governor of Pensilvania to the Indians on the Ohio." For sale by D. Hall.
1760. Feb. 14.—A Persuasive to the Right Use of the Passions in Religion, etc.; A Sermon. By Gilbert Tennent. W. Dunlap, printer.
- " March 6.—A Letter to the People of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the Assembly's passing that important Act for constituting the Judges of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas during good behaviour. Dunlap, printer.
- " March 20.—The Ministry of Reconciliation, representing the benign tendency of the Gospel, &c., a Sermon. By Jas. Harvey, A. M., late rector of All Saints, Northampton. Dunlap, printer.
- " April 10.—A Letter from a Tradesman in Lancaster, to the merchants of Philad., respecting the loan of money to the Government, etc. By Jno. Fred. Koffler. Peter Miller, printer.
- " May 22.—Proposals for Printing "A Choice selection of Psalm tunes and Anthems," etc. By James Lyers. William Bradford, printer. One dollar.
- " Aug. 7.—A Discourse concerning the Conversion of the Heathen Americans, and the final propagation of Christianity and the Sciences to the ends of the Earth, in two parts. By Wm. Smith, D. D. Dunlap, printer. 1s. 6d.
- " Aug. 28.—The Farmers' Companion. By Abraham Milton. The cuts now in the hands of the engraver. The work soon to be published at Annapolis.
- " Oct. 2.—A Narrative of the Life, together with the Last Speech and Confession, and Solemn Declaration of John Lewis, executed at Chester, 21st Sept. (1760), for the murder of his wife. Andrew Steuart, printer.
- " Nov. 27.—A most remarkable Prophecy concerning Wars and Political Events, especially the Glorious King of Prussia. Taken from an ancient Latin manuscript. Henry Miller, printer. 4d.
- " Dec. 4.—The Interest of Great Britain Considered with regard to her Colonies, etc. Wm. Bradford, printer. 1s.
1761. Feb. 12.—A Sermon on 1 Chronicles, xxix. 28: occasioned by the Death of King George the Second, of happy memory. By Gilbert Tennent. Dunlap, printer.
- " Feb. 19.—The Doctrine of Water Baptism fairly Stated, according to Scripture. Andrew Steuart, printer. 6d.
1761. Feb. 19.—America in Tears; a pastoral eulogy on the Death of George 2nd. Steuart, printer. 3d.
- " April 23.—A Sermon delivered at Nassau Hall, on the Death of George 2nd. By Saml. Davis, A. M. With a Brief Account of the Life, Character and Death, of the Author. By David Bostwick, A. M. Published in N. J. 8d.
- " June 11.—An Oration pronounced at Nassau Hall, on the Death of George 2nd, by Saml. Blair, A. B., published at Woodbridge, N. J. Price 4d.
- " June 25.—The Voyages and Cruises of Commodore Walker, during the late French and Spanish wars. 2 vols. Jas. Rivington, printer, Philad.
- " July 9.—Reading no Preaching, etc. Andrew Stewart, printer. 5d.
- " July 9.—A True Copy of a Genuine Letter sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury. By 18 Presbyterian ministers in America, etc. Price 4d.
- " July 16.—An Enquiry into the value of Canada and Gaudaloupe, (an Answer to a late pamphlet supposed to be written by Mr. Franklin, and) called "The Interest of Great Britain Considered," etc. Rivington, printer, Philad.
- " Nov. 5.—A Perspective View of the Penn. Hospital, taken by Winters and Montgomery, is now engraved. Published by Robt. Kennedy.
- " Nov. 19.—The Great Duty of Public Worship, and of erecting and setting apart proper places for that purpose; a Sermon Preached in St. Peter's Church. By Wm. Smith, D. D. Dunlap, printer. 1s. 3d.
- " Nov. 26.—A Bridle for the Ass; being a second letter to the congregations of the 18 Presbyterian clergymen (New Lights), who wrote the late contradicting letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. By an old covenanting and Presbyterian layman. Andrew Stewart, printer. 6d.
- "The Mechanics' Address to the former," on the same subject.
The Product of the 18 Ministers set in a clear light.
1762. Jan. 1.—A Letter from a Gentleman of England to his Friends in Philad.; giving them his Opinion of the College in that city. A. Stewart, printer. 4d.
- " Feb. 4.—A Historical Memorial of the Negotiations of France and England, from the 26th of March, 1761, to the 20th of September, of the same year, with the vouchers. Translated from the French originals. David Hall, printer. 3s.

1762. Feb. 11.—The History of that Part of Africa Inhabited by the Negroes, etc. Jas. Rivington, printer. Price 6*d*.
- " March 11.—Science, a Poem. By Francis Hopkinson. Jas. Rivington, printer. 1*s*. 6*d*
- " March 18.—Science, a Poem. By Francis Hopkinson. Printed by Andrew Steuart. 3*d*.
-  This latter edition was denounced by Hopkinson, in an advertisement, as incorrect, and unauthorized; full of gross errors.
- " April 1.—Considerations on Keeping Negroes. 2nd part by John Woolman. David Hall. 7*d*.
- " May 13.—Davideis; the Life of David, King of Israel, a Poem. By Thos. Ellwood. Franklin & Hall, printers.
- " May 20.—The Manners of the Times; a Satire. By Philadelphicus. Wm. Dunlap, printer. 9*d*.
- " May 27.—The Countryman's Comenstatist; or, the neglect of a proper education of Children, with an Address to the Inhabitants of New Jersey. Wm. Dunlap.
- " June 10.—Proposals for publishing a Newspaper in Wilmington. By Jas. Adams.
- " June 24.—Confusion is Fallen, and a Seal of the Gospel is opened. Five discourses on contrary subjects, proving each other by infallible demonstrations; one of which is a Map of Purgatory, made out between Scripture parables and a part of the Sermon Christ preached to the spirits in prison, etc. By John Potts, of Cumberland County, Pa. Dunlap, printer.
- " Aug. 12.—The Court of Fancy, a Poem. By Thomas Godfrey. W. Dunlap, printer. 1*s*. 6*d*.
- " Sept. 16.—A Panegyrick. By Strephon. Dunlap, printer. 6*d*.
- " Oct. 7.—Proposals for Printing "A Plan of the City of Philad.; with a part of the District of Southwark, and part of Northern Liberties." By Nicholas Scull. Also, a Plan, with the 5 public squares, as published by Thos. Holmes, Surveyor-General, and a subsequent plan drawn by Benj. Eastburn, Surveyor-General. [It was published in Nov. 1*s*. 6*d*]
- " Oct. 28.—An Ode on the Glorious Successes of His Majesty's arms, and the present greatness of the English Nation. Printed by Wm. Dunlap. 9*d*.
1763. Mar. 24.—An Address to the Freeholders of New Jersey. A. Steuart, printer. 9*d*.
A General Chart of the Coast of Louisiana; the Bays of Mobile, Pensacola, St. Rose, and St. Joseph, etc. For sale by Matthew Clarkson.
1763. April 21.—The Sufficiency of the Spirit, teaching without human learning. Jas. Adams, printer, Wilmington, Del. 1*s*.
- " May 5.—The Lawfulness, Excellency, and advantage of instrumental musick in the public worship of God, urged and enforced, etc. Dunlap, printer. 1*s*.
- " May 5.—A Collection of Psalm tunes, hymns, and anthems, etc., designed for the use of the united churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philad. Dunlap, printer. 5*s*.
- " June 2.—An Essay on the Gospel Ministry, etc. By James Finley, V. D. M. James Adams, Wilmington, Del., printer. 2*s*. 3*d*.
- " June 16.—An Appeal from the Synod of N. Y. & Phil., to the Christian World, relating to the censure & sentence of the said Synod, against Rev. Samuel Harker, pastor of the Church at Black River, N. J., written by himself. Dunlap, printer.
1763. June 23.—Predestination Consistent with General Liberty; or the Scheme of the Covenant of Grace, etc. By Saml. Harker, Minister, etc. William Dunlap, printer. 2*s*. 9*d*.
- " July 7.—A Brief Account of the Life of the Late Rev. Caleb Smith, A. M., Minister, etc., at Newark Mountains, who died Oct. 22, 1762. Wm. Dunlap, printer. 18*d*.
- " July 28.—An Authentic Account of the proceedings against John Wilkes, etc.; with "the North Briton, No. 45." W. Dunlap, printer. 2*s*.
- " Aug. 11.—An Address to the Principal Inhabitants of the North American Colonies, on the occasion of Peace, together with a Sermon on Religions. Preached at St. Paul's, London, for the benefit of the Colleges of Philadelphia & New York. By J. Brown, D. D., Vicar of New Castle. Rivington & Brown.
- Impartial Reflexions to be Considered on, by the King, his Ministers, and the People of Great Britain; containing important observations on the Quantity of Goods produced in the British and French Colonies in America, & exported from thence yearly. Rivington & Brown. 2*s*.
- " Nov. 17.—All's Well; or an Address to the Public, occasioned by "Methodism Anatomized;" or the (unseasonable) alarm to Pennsylvania. Andrew Steuart, printer. 4*d*.
1764. Feb. 2.—The Synod of N. Y. and Philad. Vindicated; in a Reply to Mr. Saml. Harker's "Appeal to the Christian World." By a member of the Synod. Dunlap, publisher.

1764. May 3.—Quaker unmasked. 4*d*.
 Conduct of the Paxton men. 6*d*.
 Plain Dealer. 4*d*.
 Dialogue between Positive & Zealot. 3*d*.
 Read's Letter, 2*d*.
 Answer to Read's Letter. 2*d*.
 Cloven Foot Discovered. 3*d*.
 Squable, an Eclogue. 2*d*.
 Pxtiniade, a Poem. 2*d*.
 Paxton Boys, a Farce. 4*d*.
 The Narrative of the Massacre. 9*d*.
 The Declaration and the Remonstrance. 6*d*.
 Quakers' Address to the Governor. 3*d*.
 " May 17.—Proposals for publishing by subscription, the Poetical Works of Thomas Godfrey. 1 Dollar per volume.
 " June 28.—A Speech delivered in the House of Assembly of Pa., May 24, 1764. By John Dickinson, on the proposition to change the Government of the Province from a Proprietary, to a Royal one. Published by Wm. Bradford.
 " July 12.—The Writing Master's Assistant. By David Powell. Copper plates, 5*s*. Sold by David Hall, Philad.
 Mr. Galloway's Speech, in Assembly, in Answer to John Dickinson's, on the subject of a Petition for a Royal Government.
 " Aug. 23.—A Letter from a Blacksmith, to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, on the Manner of Public Worship in that Church. Published by Wm. Dunlap.
 " Aug. 23.—Conductor Generalis. By Jas. Parker, Justice of the Peace for Middlesex County, N. J.
 " Sept. 20.—A Reply to a Piece called "The Speech of Joseph Galloway, Esq.," by John Dickinson. W. Bradford, printer.
 A Looking Glass for the Times; or a Remembrancer for Pa., etc. By G. C. Published by Jas. Adams, Wilmington, Del.
 " Dec. 13.—An Answer to Mr. Franklin's Remarks on a late Protest. Bradford, printer. 6*d*.
 1765. Feb. 7.—An Essay upon Oeconomy. By Edw. Watkinson, M. D., 4to edition. Reprint. Dunlap.
 " April 11.—Juvenile Poems, on various subjects; with the Prince of Parthia, a tragedy. By the late Mr. Thomas Godfrey. 1*s*. 6*d*.
 " June 6.—An Address to the Rev. Dr. Allison, the Rev. Dr. Ewing, and others, Trustees of the Corporation for the Relief of Presbyterian Ministers, their Widows, and

For sale
by
Andrew
Stewart.

- Children; being a Vindication of the Quakers from the Aspersions of said Trustees, etc. Published by L. Henderson, Philad. 1*s*.
 1765. July 4.—An Historical Aect. of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians in the Year 1764, under the command of Henry Boquet, Esq. Illustrated with a Map and Copper plates. Sold by Wm. Bradford. 10*s*.
 " Sept. 5.—A Discourse on the Institution of Medical Schools in America, etc. By John Morgan, M. D. 3*s*.
 " Dec. 5.—Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes on the British Colonies for the purpose of raising a Revenue by Act of Parliament. D. Hall, printer. 2*s*. 6*d*.

THOMPSON WESTCOTT.

PHILAD., Feb. 1, 1860.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

NO. III.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOSIAH BARTLETT WITH PRESIDENT WEARE, OF N. H., RELATIVE TO THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE N. H. GRANTS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Josiah Bartlett to President Weare.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1778.

HON'D SIR: I have just rec'd your favor of the 3^d Inst. with the order of the Committee of Safety to Mr. Wentworth & myself to apply to Congress for Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in behalf of our State, and will take the earliest opportunity to lay the same before Congress. The enormous sums of money it takes to supply the Army and Navy, at the advanced price of everything, and the backwardness of Congress to emit more bills of Credit will I fear retard the business, and perhaps lessen the sum. But I shall use my best endeavors that the requisition may be complied with.

Previous to my arrival in Congress, a Committee was appointed to draw up a new Commission for armed Vessels (as the old one was thought very defective) and lay the same before Congress for their approbation. But by reason of the multiplicity of Business it has not yet been done: as soon as any are printed, I will endeavor to send some forward to our State. Hope it will be soon, as many of the States are calling for them.

I am sorry to inform you that Mr. Wentworth is not yet arrived here from Yorktown. He was taken sick about the 20th of June, with a fever & a Bilious vomiting and purging, and remained bad about ten days, which occasioned my tarrying with him till the 2^d Instant, when I left him bet-

ter, and was in hopes he would have been here before this time. But I have just heard by Secy Thompson's lady, who left that place last Wednesday, that he had a Relapse a few days after I left him, and had been very bad, and was again better.

The Confederation is agreed to by all the States except New Jersey, Delaware & Maryland, and I have signed it in behalf of our State. But as the power was given to the *Delegates* in Congress, I have some doubt (as have some others) whether my signing it will be a sufficient Ratification, and if Mr. Wentworth should not be able soon to come & sign it, I earnestly request the State to give some order about it.

As the Legislature of our State is I understand to meet the fore part of next month, I request their attention to the appointment of Delegates to meet in the New Congress to be convened the first Monday in November agreeable to the Confederation, and beg leave to remind them that after that time no State can be represented by less than two Delegates at a time in Congress, and that if but two are sent, if by any misfortune one of them is unable to attend (as has unhappily been the case most of my time since my arrival) the State will not have a Vote.

Your answer to the Several Letters sent by the President of Congress to our State has been received and read in Congress, and am glad to be informed in future that all such letters will receive an answer as soon as may be after their receipt. I am sensible, Sir, that the present plan for the Government of our State is, in nothing more deficient than in the want of a proper Executive power, whose duty it should be to receive & answer all letters sent to the State, and carry its good laws into execution. All the other States in the Union I believe have taken care to establish such a power, and I hope our Convention will take proper care of that very important article in their plan for the future Government of the State.

I am, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOSIAH BARTLETT.

President Weare to Josiah Bartlett.

HAMPTON FALLS, Aug. 8, 1778.

S^r: I this day received your favor of the 20th ult.: Am glad to hear that you have receiv'd my letter, inclosing the Order of the Committee for applying to Congress for a grant in favor of this State. I was much afraid my letter had miscarried, as by the last letter I receiv'd from the President I perceiv'd he had not then receiv'd either of the letters I had wrote to him. If Congress can be prevail'd on to make a grant, the

earlier it can be obtain'd and forwarded the better, as our treasury is so often empty that on any emergency we are put to great difficulty. We had a requisition to send men to Rhode Island for the reduction of that place. We had not money in the treasury so much as to pay their travel money, and were obliged to apply to the Select men of the several towns to advance money, to be repaid when money came into the treasury. However, men have turned out spiritedly, and I hope that enterprise will be crowned with success.

I am very sensible of the necessity of an Executive branch in the Legislature, but am greatly afraid we shall never obtain it. The Convention in general, seem to have a strange prepossession against it. Everything must be done by the two branches, and no superiority of one more than another; and I am greatly surprised to find Mr. Livermore strenuous for this measure, the consequence will be that the business never will be done. I should have tho't that we have already experienced sufficient to convince any one of the necessity of such a branch. There is no one whose business it is more than another, to lay any matters before the general Court and move for a determination on them, or to return any answers what is done or why it is not done. Letters are laid before the General Court and read, and some things are taken up and acted on, others forgot & no persons appointed to return any answers about them. I have never supposed that it belonged to me, without particular direction, to do any of these things, but that I should be tho't assuming if I did; but surely there ought to be some one whose business it should be. But there seems to be a strong fear that such an one would soon grow up to be a *Governor*. But I understand you have had more particular information from other hands of what was done at Convention than I have time to give.

You will see by the inclosed copies of a letter I have received from Mr. Estabrook, and the Resolve of the State of Vermont, to what a length matters are now carried in that quarter, which I fear will occasion very great confusion and trouble. I understand in those Towns that have joyn'd, the vote was carried by a bare majority, and great warmth prevails among them, and bad consequences are apprehended. I expect our General Court, which is to meet next week, will think it an object worthy their attention, and that some remonstrance will be made against their proceedings. For what endless confusions, contentions, uncertainty of property and villanies of every kind, do such proceedings lead to, and all this bro't about by a few evil-designing men, to aggrandize themselves, and that they might

hold possessions which they fear'd to submit to a fair and legal decision. You are well acquainted, Sir, with the whole proceedings respecting this matter, and well know that these Revolters have not the least foundation for complaint, nor the shadow of an argument to support them. Surely Congress will never Justify such proceedings so far as to acknowledge them as a Sister State, and then what will become of them? They must have a high opinion of themselves if they think they can live Independent of all the world, and altho' (as I suppose) they have such an opinion of themselves, they may find themselves mistaken. But you will have an opportunity it is likely to find something of the mind of the Members of Congress respecting such proceedings, which I should be very glad to know.

I am sorry for Mr. Wentworth's sickness, but hope he may have so Recovered, as to be able to assist in Congress by this time. What you write respecting Ratifying the Confederation & choosing Delegates, I shall lay before the General Court.

I am, with much Respect

Yr obt Hum^{ble} Ser^t.

M. WEARE.

HON^{BLE} JOSIAH BARTLETT.

President Weare to the N. H. Delegates.

EXETER, August 19th, 1778.

GENTLEMEN: By order of the Council & Assembly of this State, I am to inform you that the pretended State of Vermont, not content with the limits of the New Hampshire Grants (so called) on the Western side of Connecticut River, have extended their pretended jurisdiction over the River & taken into Union as they phrase it Sixteen towns upon the Eastern side of Conn^t River, part of this State & who can have no more pretence for their desertion than any of the Towns in this State, the circumstances of which you are well acquainted with, and great pains are taking to persuade other Towns to follow their example.

Enclosed I send you the copy of a letter from Mr. Easterbrooks who stiles himself Chairman of the Committee from several Towns, &c., also the copy of a resolve of the said nominal State of Vermont, on which you will make your (own) comments. By the best information I have from that County nearly one half the people in the revolted Towns are averse to the proceedings of the majority who threaten to confiscate their estates if they don't join with them, & I am very much afraid the affair will end in the Shedding of Blood. Justices of the Peace have been appointed & sworn into office in these Towns, under the pretended authority of said Vermont, and persons sent to represent them there.

I must not omit to let you know that Col.

Timothy Bedel, who has received great sums of money from Congress or their Generals under pretence of keeping some companies last Winter and now a Regiment for the Defence of that Northern Frontier, or to be in readiness for marching into Canada, (tho' very little service has been done, as I am informed) by influence of the money and his command has occasioned a great share of the disorders in those Towns. 'Tis wished by the more sober solid people in that Quarter he could be removed to some other command if he must be kept in pay and employed.

I am directed to desire you on receipt of this to advise with some of the Members of Congress on this affair & proceed as you may judge expedient, after advising as afores^d, to endeavor to obtain aid of Congress if you think they can with propriety take up the matter. Indeed unless Congress interfere (whose admonitions I believe will be obeyed) I know not what consequences will follow. It's very probable the Sword will decide it, as the minority in those Towns are claiming protection from this State & they think themselves bound by every tie to afford it. And you know every condescending measure that could be invented has been tried from the beginning of the schism & rejected. I doubt not of your application and efforts in this matter, which if effectual will exceedingly serve the State & probably prevent numberless calamities to the people.

I am with much respect & esteem, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

M. WEARE, *President of the
Council of New Hampshire.*

P. S. I enclose Copy of a vote appointing each of you Delegates to serve in Congress in November next & shall be glad you'll inform me as soon as you can of its being agreeable to you.

Josiah Bartlett to Prest. Weare.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26th, 1778.

HON^D SIR: Soon after I rec'd your letter of (19th August) with the Inclosures relative to a number of Towns on the Eastern side of Connecticut River joining themselves to & being rec^d by the nominal State of Vermont, I communicated the matter to the New England Delegates, & to some others, all of whom seemed much surprized at their conduct. After some time for consideration they advised me to lay the Letter and papers before Congress, and request their advice in the matter, which I accordingly did, and had the satisfaction to find that every person who spoke on the subject severely condemned the conduct of the Revolted Towns, & of Vermont.

What was proper to be done was all the Difficulty. After some little time spent, as it appeared to be a matter of consequence, the Congress Resolved that on Friday the 18th Inst. the Congress would go into a Committee of the Whole House to take into consideration the said Letter and papers. The Delegates of New York moved that sundry letters and papers from their State, which had been presented, and some others that they had further to lay before Congress, Relative to the conduct of said Vermont, might be taken into consideration at the same time, and tho' it was opposed by some members as a Distinct and Separate matter, it was nevertheless agreed to. On the 18th matters of a very pressing nature laying before Congress the affair was ordered to be postponed. On the 19th Col^o Ethan Allen came to the city from said Vermont, & understanding in what situation the affair was, and that their conduct with regard to the said Towns was universally condemned, he earnestly requested me not to press Congress to take up the matter till he had an opportunity to return to Vermont & lay the matter before their Assembly, who are to meet on the 9th of October, and he says he is persuaded they will Rescind their vote for Receiving those Towns, and disclaim any pretensions to the East side of the Connecticut River. He informs me the vote was past by a small majority, soon after his Return home from his long Captivity, and that agreeable to a promise he made me when I see him in the Jerseys, as I went to Congress and he was returning home, he had opposed the measure, and that if Vermont does not Rescind the vote, he, with a very considerable number who he is sure will join him, will petition Congress against it, and that he will himself present the petition to Congress, and will use every other means in his power to procure New Hampshire redress against so unjust and so impolitic a measure. He has also promised that he will immediately write to you & inform you what the Assembly shall do in the matter, whether they rescind it or not, and will also write to your Delegates here, or come himself, in case their Assembly does not renounce their connection with those Towns. According to his Desire, and the Desire of a number of the Delegates here, who think it much best to have it settled in that way, at this critical time, I have agreed not to move for its being taken up by Congress till I hear further from him, or receive further orders from our State. If Vermont should renounce any connections with those Towns, I could wish our State would continue still to use every proper condescending and lenient measure to unite them firmly with us, as those Broils in the States are very injurious to the Common Cause, and keep up the spirits of

our enemies, who get intelligence of everything of that kind.

One of the New York Delegates has informed me that they have wrote to their State advising them either to send a Committee to our Assembly, or to request our State to appoint a Committee to meet with one from theirs, to consult and agree on measures to be jointly taken by the two States relative to Vermont. But as the claim of New York to the whole of Vermont, in my opinion, is not better founded than the claim of New Hampshire to the same, and as the discussion of the question to whom it properly belongs, will probably at this time be attended with very important consequences, and as our present Dispute concerning the Towns on the East side of the River is of a very different nature from the other, and will probably soon be settled to our satisfaction, I humbly beg leave to submit it to your consideration whether it will be advisable for our State to be hasty in entering into any agreement with New York on the subject, at least till you know what the conduct of Vermont will be relative to those Towns.

I believe it is the desire of the major part of the Members of Congress (if possible) to keep the final decision of the old Dispute concerning the New Hampshire Grants to some future time, when it may be settled without any danger to the Common Cause.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your most obed^t Humble Serv^t.

J. BARTLETT.

P. S. As I cannot represent the State in Congress after the first of November, and can by no means tarry over the Winter, I shall consider myself at liberty to set out for home the beginning of the month of Nov^r. whether other Delegates have arrived or not.

J. B.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New Haven, Oct. 2, 1860.*—The first meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society for the season of 1860–61, was held at its rooms. The attendance was small, and the only business of interest was the enumeration and examination of the accessions of the summer, and the reading of the various acknowledgments for copies of the first

volume of the Society's "Collections," distributed to its corresponding Societies.

Among the donations and deposits, besides a large number of old books and pamphlets, and some manuscripts, may be mentioned a fine india-proof engraving of General Jackson, from a full-length by Earl, in the possession of F. Coventry Waddell, Esq.; presented by James Parton, Esq., the well-known biographer of Jackson; an autograph letter of the general, dated in 1824, from the same; and a fine bust of the venerable Bishop Brownell, an excellent likeness, the gift of G. W. Burnham, Esq.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Sept. 18th.*—This Society held its regular meeting, W. H. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Library receipts for the past three months consist of 268 bound books, 1699 pamphlets, 24 files of newspapers, 25 old newspapers, 22 files of periodicals, 39 manuscripts, 46 charts, and 14 portraits and prints—in all 2137, from 75 contributors.

A MS. history of the English Colony, founded 1817, in Edward's county, by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower, was presented by the Secretary in behalf of Mr. Flower, the author. Too voluminous to be read, the President and several members, who had inspected the paper, spoke in marked approbation of its merit, as a graphic delineation of the "pioneer times," and presenting an authentic sketch of that successful and prosperous settlement. In connection with the above was received a numerous collection of original letters, addressed to Mr. Flower by Lafayette, Jefferson, Cobbett, the Abbé Gautier, Comte de Lasteyrie, Mad. A. O'Connor, daughter of Condorcet, D. Macdonald, then of Harmony, Indiana (since Lord of the Isles and Earl of Skye), and other distinguished correspondents of Mr. Flower. The collection was inspected with general interest. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Flower for his valuable paper and donation; and the committee on publication were directed to consider and report upon arrangements for printing a volume of transactions, to include the history of Mr. Flower. Mr. Flower now resides in Posey county, Ind., at the venerable age of 72 years, but with powers undimmed. His likeness was presented to the Society.

The anticipated visit to the city of a company of distinguished personages from Great Britain, having called forth some remarks, the Society instructed the Secretary to cause to be presented to his Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial

Secretary of the Government of Great Britain, with appropriate gratulatory expressions, such documents, &c., relating to this city and the Northwest, in their possession for such disposal, as may illustrate the history, resources, commerce, &c., of this region.

The Secretary reported the completion, by Prof. H. A. Ford, of a valuable history of Putnam and Marshal counties; and arrangements for the preparation of a history of Hancock county, with sketches of the Mormon settlement, troubles and expulsion; also of the Icarians, their successors, under the late M. Cabet. A paper is also promised, from a competent source, to embrace sketches of Rapp's community, at Harmony, and of Owen's, which succeeded it.

After adoption of arrangements for the annual meeting in November, the meeting adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

N. E. HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 3d.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at their room, No. 13 Bromfield-street, the President, Almon D. Hodges, Esq., in the chair.

The Librarian, Mr. Trask, reported that 47 bound volumes, 456 pamphlets, 9 manuscript sermons, one box of newspapers, and 34 loose newspapers had been presented to the Library during the last month.

Mr. Bradlee, the Recording Secretary, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st—That the New England Historic Genealogical Society pass a vote of thanks to the Wisconsin Historical Society for their liberal and valuable donation of books and manuscripts.

2d—To the Pennsylvanian Historical-Society for their kind and generous donation of books and manuscripts.

3d—To R. Manning Chipman, Esq., for his delicate and generous dedication of a book entitled the "History of Harwinton," to the name and fame of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

On motion of Mr. Trask, a vote of thanks was also passed to F. W. Loring, Esq., of Boston, for donations of pamphlets at different times, amounting to 570 in number.

The Historiographer, Dr. Palmer, read a biographical notice of Hon. Ansel Phelps, Jr., a corresponding member of this Society, who died in Springfield, Mass., on the 2d of June last, aged 44 years.

A highly interesting paper, entitled "Some Fragments of History of the American Revolution," was read by Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., of

Philadelphia, which was listened to with great attention. He also read several letters written by Revolutionary officers, and at the close of his paper he presented the original letters, which were in the original autographs of the writers, to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Kidder, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Perkins, for his interesting paper, and also for the donation of the original letters.

After the transaction of some private business the meeting was dissolved.

The word "Medical" in the report of this Society's meeting, on p. 272, at the bottom of col. 1, should be "Medal."

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Friday, Oct. 5th, 1860.*—The monthly meeting was held at the rooms of the Historic-Genealogical Society, J. Colburn, Vice-President, presiding. Henry Davenport, Esq., acting as Secretary *pro tem*. After the reading of the records, proposing of new members, and the transacting of some minor business, Mr. Colburn announced a donation from J. K. Curtis, Esq., of New York, of a set of five medalets, in various metals, of the veteran numismatist and antiquarian, John Allan, Esq., of New York. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Curtis for his donation.

Mr. Davenport exhibited several medals of Washington; and a small brass effigy of Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland, whose coins are now the most difficult to obtain of all our Colonial series.

Adjourned to Friday, Nov. 2.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Oct. 2.*—The Historical Society held its first meeting for this season at its room. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance.

Hon. Luther Bradish, the President of the Society, occupied the chair.

After some routine business, the Librarian, Mr. Moore, mentioned, among the donations that he had received to the collection of the Society, a bust of Bishop Brownell, presented by Gordon W. Burnham. It is a cast from the original by Ives, and is well executed. He also mentioned that he had received through H. B. Dawson, Esq., from Mr. L. M. Scott, of Philadelphia, grandson of John Morin Scott, the distinguished Son of Liberty, of New York, his grandfather's minutes of the trial of Wm. Prendergast, at Poughkeepsie, important as being the first of the anti-rent trials which occurred in this State.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood, the Corresponding Secretary, read the following resolutions from the executive committee:

Resolved, That the members of the New York Historical Association record with satisfaction the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, and the evident disposition of our people to give a welcome as wide, cordial, and expressive as his movements and convenience allow.

Resolved, That we regard the fact of his visit, and the manner of his reception as having impressive and instructive associations with the origin and progress of our nation, especially in its relations with England; and we are glad to note this event as pre-eminent among the many cheering signs of the growth of personal kindness, liberal policy, and humane principles, between the people and the governments of Europe and America.

Mr. Osgood accompanied the resolutions with a few pertinent remarks, after which they were adopted.

The election of members being the next business in order, Mr. James W. Gerard rose and offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Mr. James Lee be elected an honorary member of this Society, as an acknowledgment of his great and successful exertions, in causing to be erected on Union Square the equestrian statue of Washington,—an impressive historical association, and a successful effort of art in our country; and that the Society now proceed to the election, without reference to the executive committee.

Mr. Gerard accompanied his resolution with appropriate remarks, explaining his motive in offering this resolution. He said that Mr. Lee had been to great trouble, and had used exceeding exertions to accomplish this noble work for our city, and had received hardly any acknowledgment for his generous and successful efforts. Mr. Gerard said that this was the first time that he had opened his lips to this Society, and he had never made or seconded a motion here. He had been a splendid listener. He had been here often; he had heard the productions of other gentlemen, good, bad, and indifferent, but he had never said a word. But, the other day he was passing by that statue, and he raised his hand and swore that at the first meeting in October he would come here and break his silence and open his lips; and see if there was spirit enough in the merchants of New York to acknowledge the merits of their member in beautifying the city with this splendid work of art.

The usual reference to the executive committee having been dispensed with, Mr. Gerard's resolution was put to the meeting, and unanimously carried.

An original, interesting, and elaborate paper, on "The History of the Act vacating Governor

Fletcher's Extravagant Grants," by E. B. O'Callaghan, Esq., of Albany, was, in the unavoidable absence of the author, read by the Librarian, Mr. Moore.

It showed the careless and unwise policy pursued by the English government with regard to the grants of land, which contrasted strongly with the simple and rational plan of the French. The grants made by Fletcher were chiefly those to Dominic Dellius, one to Captain Evans, and one to Bayard, and one to the Dutch Church. Earl Bellamont had these repealed by the Assembly, after fashioning the Council to his liking, in 1698; but the king never approved the act, and it was repealed under Cornbury. Yet, even after this, a third act finally set them aside.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Erastus C. Benedict moved a vote of thanks to the author of the paper.

Dr. John W. Francis, in seconding the motion, indulged in an earnest speech in commendation of the laborious historical research of Mr. O'Callaghan, and of the great service he has rendered this Society. The motion was adopted.

A letter was read from Mr. Giovanni G. Thompson, presenting a bust portrait of Charles Fenno Hoffman.

Mr. George Folsom moved a vote of thanks, and spoke of a portrait of Sebastian Cabot, formerly presented by Mr. Thompson, which is now the more valuable, as the original from which it was copied has perished.

Mr. Chas. P. Kirkland, presented, on behalf of Mr. James S. Foster, a deed, signed in 1790, by George Washington, President of the United States; George Clinton, then Governor of New York, and proved before Chancellor Kent, then a Master in Chancery, Col. David Humphreys, and Tobias Lear, being the subscribing witnesses.

Dr. Samuel Osgood offered a few remarks on the interest which this gift proved to be existing between the agricultural and the literary institutions of the country. By unanimous vote of the meeting, Mr. Foster was then made a corresponding life-member of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Rochester, May-Aug., 1860.*—An informal meeting was held, pursuant to a call which had been in previous circulation, for the purpose of taking steps preparatory to the formation of an Historical Society.

Mr. L. H. Morgan, of Rochester, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. M. Hatch was appointed Secretary. After a due interchange of feelings and purposes, a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. M. Hatch, E. Peshine Smith, Geo. G. Munger, L. Farrar, and G. F. Danforth, was appointed to

report, at a meeting to be held on the last Thursday evening of June, a draft of a Constitution.

On the evening of the last Thursday of June, the Society met and adopted the report of the committee on a Constitution, and elected the following officers for the current year:

President—Lewis H. Morgan. *1st Vice-Pres.*—Lysander Farrar. *2d do.*—Henry O'Reilly. *Recording Secretary*—J. M. Hatch. *Corresponding do.*—Geo. G. Munger. *Treasurer*—George F. Danforth. *Custodian*—J. M. Hatch. *Messenger*—E. W. Carr.

The Society also elected a large number of members.

A communication was received from H. O'Reilly, Esq., in regard to a donation of his collection of historical matter.

Mr. J. M. Hatch read an historical account of the New York Historical Society.

On the evening of the last Thursday of July, the Society held its second meeting.

The President announced the Standing Committees for the year, as follows:

On Memberships—Geo. G. Munger, L. Farrar, and G. S. Riley.

On Communications—H. Humphrey, E. Peshine Smith, Rev. Geo. N. Cheney.

On Expenditures—J. A. Eastman, E. A. Hopkins, S. H. Terry.

On Publications—J. W. Dwinelle, H. O'Reilly, C. Huson, Jr.

On Library—F. L. Durand, W. S. Bishop, G. F. Danforth.

On Collections—J. M. Hatch, J. H. Martindale, J. C. Cochrane.

Mr. Hatch presented a variety of papers of an interesting nature; among which was a monthly budget of extracts, from the public newspapers for the month, of a scientific, historical, and news nature, which upon motion, was adopted as a permanent feature of this Society.

The President presented a letter from Surgeon William J. Sloan, U. S. Army, Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society of New Mexico, at Santa Fé, announcing its organization.

The Society elected several additional members.

The Society held its third regular meeting on the evening of the last Thursday of August.

Mr. J. M. Hatch presented a large collection of interesting matter, and some donations from individuals.

Mr. O'Reilly read an interesting historical article.

Considerable executive business was done.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Sept. 26th.*—The American Ethnological Society on Wednesday evening held a meeting at the house of the Treasurer, Alex. J. Cotheal, Esq.

Mr. Ewbank, the second Vice-President, took the chair. A collection of curiosities from Central America, was presented by Capt. John M. Dow, a corresponding member of the Society.

Capt. Dow exhibited a gold image from the graves, in the form of a man holding a bird in each hand, and with one on his forehead.

A copy, on paper, of a sculptured rock in Chiriqui, was presented, from John F. Bateman, Esq., of Panama, with a letter stating that the rock was a boulder of lava, in the parish of San Miguel, apparently once covered with lines or figures of some kind. It is of irregular form, and about eight miles west of "El Volcan," an extinct or inactive volcano, said to be 13,000 feet high. The engravings are in involved curves and appear to be ornamental lines. Mr. Squier said he had copied somewhat similar ones in other parts of Central America.

Letters were read from President Woolsey, of Yale College, and from Mr. Figanieri, the Portuguese Minister, consenting to inquire for manuscripts in Indian languages in Brazil, and for Arabic manuscripts there and in Portugal; a letter from President Benson, of Liberia, expressed high approbation of a plan heretofore proposed by the Recording Secretary, to prepare small publications in Arabic, with maps and illustrative prints, and information concerning the arts, customs, religion, &c., of Christian countries, and send them to Mohammedan tribes, and nations east of Liberia and elsewhere, in which learning exists, in order to enlighten and open correspondence with them. President Benson offered to co-operate with all his heart in the philanthropic enterprise.

A letter from Dr. Peter Wilson, of the Seneca nation, and a corresponding member, stated that he would comply with the request made to prepare a paper on certain interesting questions relating to the Iroquois or Five Nations.

The Bolletine Annaes do Conselho do Ultramar.—This monthly publication of the Portuguese government has been received entire, during the recess, from No. 1 to 52, through Mr. Figanieri, Minister for Portugal.

The extension of Discovery in Africa, said the Report of the Recording Secretary, proves the greater prevalence of the characteristics heretofore known in the various parts of that continent, such as hospitality, a desire to learn and improve, habits of industry, and a propensity for traffic. We have also some recent proofs of original inventions of the most creditable kinds; as the process of drawing water from moist sand, by suction through a reed, where there is not sufficient to flow unassisted into a hole. We have before had this valuable invention under the notice of our Society, and remarked on the importance of hav-

ing it brought to the notice of our War Department, and of travellers in desert regions, as it might have saved many lives of civilized men.

The Vey alphabet, was this evening presented in a new and highly interesting form. Dr. Coelle remarked, that although the town and school-houses in which reading and writing were taught, about twenty years since, in the Vey country, had been twice destroyed by fire, yet there were hopes that the written language would be preserved. We shall have the pleasure this evening of seeing a business letter, written in that language and alphabet, by a native Vey negro trader to his correspondent. The Rev. Mr. Denison, Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, has preserved this interesting document, and will furnish the translation received from their Mission. He will also acquaint the Society with its import and the circumstances connected with it. Happily, every particular relating to it is known, from most unquestionable authority; and friends of science everywhere will share our interest in an invention so creditable to human ingenuity.

Mr. Squier presented the first number of his new and valuable publication: "Collection of Rare and Original Documents and Relations concerning the Discovery and Conquest of America, chiefly from the Spanish Archives, published in the original, with translations, illustrative notes, maps, and Biographical Sketches."

Mr. Squier also read an extract from the *Gaceta de Guatemala*, of August 7th, exposing the pretended travels and discoveries of one, "Chevalier de Pontelli," who has lately published an account, largely illustrated with views of scenery and monuments, of a vast region of "19,000 square leagues area," which he professes to have explored to the northward of Guatemala. As the whole of Central America does not comprise so large an area, the chevalier's story is stamped at the outset with a decided mark of improbability. It now seems that this modern Munchausen was once in Guatemala, in the capacity of instructor in lithography, and that his pretended travels, etc., are throughout a bold imposture. Yet, notwithstanding its transparency, it has been largely accepted in France and England, as also in this country, as veritable; and the fanciful pictures of ruins accompanying it, reproduced as valuable pendants to the drawings of Catherwood. Mr. Squier remarked that popular credulity seemed equal to the task of swallowing any imposture in the way of alleged antiquities, and adverted to the pretended discovery of inscriptions, Runic, Hebrew, etc., in the West, as illustrative of an uncritical tendency in the public mind.

The Dighton Rock was adverted to, and the report circulated a few weeks ago, that it had

been purchased for the Society of Northern Antiquities, and was to be removed to Denmark. The rock, as reported to the Society last year, measures seven feet nine inches one way, and above nine feet the other. It rises four feet above ground, and sinks nobody knows how far below; probably being an outcrop of the granite rock and a piece of the world. It would be impossible to remove the inscription, without sawing off a piece along the whole face; and it is wholly unconnected with any thing in Europe, being entirely a specimen of Indian picture-writing. It is much to be regretted that such reports should be circulated. Mr. Schoolcraft has published the interpretation of it made by an old Chippewa in the West, with the principles on which that race of red-men made their records.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, Oct. 2, 1860.*—The quarterly meeting of this Society was held this evening at the Cabinet, the President, Albert G. Greene, in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read by the Secretary, Henry T. Beekwith.

Edwin M. Stone, the Librarian, announced various donations.

Hon. Wm. R. Staples, author of "Annals of Providence," and several other historical works, then read an interesting paper, evincing much research, on the past and present statistics of *Motive Power in Providence*.

The first water-mill in Providence was erected after the first of the first month, 1646 (March 1, 1647), on the Moshassuck river. John Smith built it in pursuance of a grant from the town of that date. The grant is in these words on the records: "It was agreed that John Smith shall have the valley where his house stands in case he set up a mill, as also excepting sufficient highways." The tradition in the family of Mr. Smith is, that Roger Williams, in his flight from Salem, in January, 1636, went to Pontipog, now Stoughton, and there spent some time, if not the whole of the winter, at the house of Mr. Smith. The spring following, Mr. Williams removed to Seekonk, and settled and planted at what is now called Manton's Neck, near where the "Cove Mills" stand. It is probable that John Smith accompanied Mr. Williams to Manton's Neck, or followed him soon after his removal there. He was one of the five who embarked with Mr. Williams in the canoe to commence the settlement of Providence in the summer of 1636. It is also probable that Mr. Smith did not remain with the others at Providence, and that he did not remove here till some years afterwards. His name is not

in the deed made by Roger Williams to his companions in October, 1638. Nor is it affixed to the articles reported for the government of the town in July, 1640. When he was received as a purchaser, does not appear in the records as they now are. The names of two of his sons are affixed to a paper bearing date, January 19, 1646, desiring an allotment of land to them. He was probably here before that date. In May, 1647, he was one of the six deputies from the town to the first General Court of Commissioners under the charter of 1644.

Commencing thus with the first mill in Providence, and noticing the various movements, for grinding corn and manufacturing purposes, by means of running streams, tide-water, and wind and steam power, Judge Staples brought his history of *motive powers* down to the month of December, 1859, when Providence numbered ninety-six steam and three caloric engines, equal to 4697 horse-power, giving motive power to 240 establishments, and engaging in employment 8077 persons. Of these engines 44 are on the east side, and 52 on the west side of the river.

The address was concluded as follows:

"How changed is Providence since the time when John Smith, the miller, introduced motive power to lighten the labors of its inhabitants, not then probably exceeding two or three hundred in number. And the Providence of those days embraced the whole county of Providence excepting Cumberland, while the Providence I have been considering, covers only about one-sixtieth of the same area. How great the aggregate motive power now employed in what *was* Providence. And how multiplied and various the uses to which these motive powers are applied. Smith's corn-mill has a numerous progeny, driven as well by steam as by water, and every branch of mechanical and manufacturing industry has been here introduced, and has here invoked the aid of some motive power to facilitate and extend its operations.

"Yet invention is not satisfied with its triumphs. Guided and enlightened by science, it increases in confidence and strength, and is still moving onward with a constantly accelerating speed in search of its ultimates; and its ultimates fly before it as the horizon before the traveller. He who shall attempt, some forty years hence, to sketch the history and statistics of motive power in this vicinity, will have no slight labor on his hands. May he have the patience of Job, and the industry of a Providence mechanic."

On motion of Amos Perry, the thanks of the Society were presented to Judge Staples for his valuable and interesting paper read this evening, and that a copy of the same be requested for its archives. Adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG'S FATHER.—It is a curious fact, recently brought forward in the *New Jerusalem Magazine*, "that the father of the celebrated Swede was from 1697 to 1735 the Episcopal superintendent of the Swedish mission on the Delaware. His name, however, was Jesper Swedberg, his more famous son having changed Swedberg to Swedenborg, when he was ennobled by Queen Ulrica Eleonora, in 1719. During the period of his superintendency, the Rev. Jasper Swedberg published a work entitled "America Illuminata," 12mo, 1732 (see Harvard College Catalogue, vol. ii., p. 814). Trinity Church, Wilmington, still possesses volume B, of the parish records, beginning in 1711, and ending in 1756, in which is bound for preservation an original letter from Bishop Swedberg, written in his own hand. It is in Swedish, on three pages of common foolscap sheet. The characters are clear and fair, and very easily read. The wax still adhering to the paper, shows plainly the impression of the seal. The letter is dated at Brunsbo, Sept. 7, 1711, and is signed 'Jesperus Swedberg, Bishop i Skara.' This letter is probably the only piece of paper on our continent bearing Bishop Swedberg's autograph. A translation of the letter is given in the historical article from which these facts are obtained. There was a great destitution in the Swedish colony with respect to the Bible. Among their earnest appeals to the home authorities was one to have this want supplied. Two separate supplies of Bibles reached them, about twelve years apart, sent out by his mediation. The first lot consisted of eleven copies, the second of only six or seven. A copy of one of the old Swedish Bibles thus sent, is now in the possession of F. B. Sturgis, Esq., of Wilmington, a lineal descendant of one of the early Swedish families. The correspondence with Bishop Swedberg discloses deep Christian friendship as existing between him and the congregations. On the side of the bishop there is manifested a strong desire to promote their welfare, spiritual and temporal, a paternal care for all that concerns them, with a minute superintendence and direction of some of their local affairs and arrangements; while on the part of the congregations, the highest esteem and regard are expressed for their bishop. There is scarcely a reference to him in the record in which he is not spoken of by them in terms of the greatest reverence and affection. Several letters from the authorities of the English church in this country (Church of England), addressed to Bishop Swed-

berg, are also recorded. He died in 1735. The Swedish correspondence after his death seems to have been carried on for several years directly with the Swedish crown."

The article in the *New Jerusalem Magazine*, and one in the *Baltimore Exchange*, of Aug. 29, do not state that he was ever in America, and we may infer that he never was.

HEIRS OF M. DE LA MOTHE CADILLAC.—The following letter shows that too many acres often bring many tears. It would be of much interest to know the value, at the present time, of the "80,000 Acres of Land" which brought to the owners "the most distressing Poverty." J. C.

Boston, Sept., 1860.

SIR: You have probably been informed, by the public Papers, that we were recommended by the French Government, to claim an Estate of one of our Ancestors (M. de Cardillac, Governor of Louisiana,) but you are doubtless a stranger to the troubles and miseries to which we have been reduced.

THE General Court having granted us our Claims, consisting of about 80,000 acres of Land, in this State, we used every means in our power to dispose of the same; but instead of procuring us the advantages we expected therefrom, this Grant has been to us an inexhaustible source of trouble, which has brought us to the most distressing Poverty. The only means left us is to return Home, and dispose of this Land to a number of Settlers, who will doubtless cultivate it to great advantage; but of these means, sir, we are even deprived, in not being able to borrow upon our Land, wherewith to pay our passage to France, unless some benevolent persons would advance us a small sum therefor. Descended from a respectable Family, we had in our Country (the south of France) a decent and comfortable living, which the alluring prospect of recovering 80,000 Acres of Land, made us sell to defray the expenses consequent upon travelling to the Court of England.—Solicitations.—Lawyers fees, &c.—So that our only dependence is now upon your benevolent disposition. We have long since experienced the humanity of this Nation towards us; and still presume to solicit your generosity. The smallest Favour, whether as a Loan on our Lands, or as a Gift, will be acknowledged with the liveliest sense of Gratitude. We have the Honor to be, sir, with due Respect,

Your most humble Servants,

M. et MDE DE GREGOIRE.

Boston, September 26th, 1790.

We cannot do better than give from Dr.

O'Callaghan's "New York Colonial Documents" (vol. ix, p. 671), his full and explicit sketch of M. de la Mothe Cadillac, which seems more necessary as that in the sixth volume of the "Maine Historical Collections" omits much of his service. Our correspondent, J. C., heads his article "Louisiana," but we omit that, as the lands were then part of Massachusetts.

"Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, Lord of Bouaquat and Mount Desert, in Maine, was a native of Gascony. He held a commission of captain of marines, and had served in France before coming to Canada. Having resided some time in Acadia, he returned to France in 1689, and obtained, in 1691, from Louis XIV., a grant of territory from which he subsequently took his titles. On coming to Canada a second time, he succeeded M. de Louvigny, in 1694, as commandant of Michilimackinac, which post he filled till 1697. In 1701 he was sent to lay the foundation of Fort Ponchartrain, in the present city of Detroit, where he remained, with his lady, until 1706, when he left for Quebec. He returned to Detroit in the fall of the same year, and in 1707 marched against the Miamis, and reduced them to terms. In 1712 he was appointed governor of Louisiana, and arrived there in the month of June of the following year. Being a partner with M. de Crozat, who had obtained a grant of the exclusive trade of that vast country, M. de la Mothe endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to open a commerce with Mexico. He subsequently visited the Illinois country, where he reported having discovered a silver mine, afterwards called the La Mothe mine. He next established a post among the Indians of Alabama. The Natchez evincing hostility to the French, M. de la Mothe dispatched a military force against them, when the guilty were punished and peace was concluded. A fort was thereupon erected in that country, anno 1714, which was called Fort Rosalie, in compliment to Mde. de Pontchartrain; another fort was built at Natchitoches, to prevent the Spaniards approaching the French colony. M. de la Mothe administered the government of Louisiana until the 9th of March, 1717, when, according to Charlevoix, he returned to France. M. du Pratz, in his 'Histoire de la Louisiane' (i., 23), says that he died previous to 1719. In 1691, as already stated, M. de la Mothe had obtained a grant from Louis XIV., of Mount Desert Island and of a large tract of land at Frenchman's Bay, in the present State of Maine, whence he subsequently took his titles. In 1785, nearly a century afterwards, Madame Grégoire, his grand-daughter, set up a claim to the whole of that island, and having proved her descent, the government 'to cultivate mutual confidence and union between the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, and the

citizens of this State,' naturalized this lady and her husband Barthélemy de Grégoire, and quit-claimed to them, in 1787, all the interest the Commonwealth had to the island, reserving only lots of 100 acres to actual settlers.—Williamson's 'Maine,' i., 79; ii., 515.

"Thus M. de la Mothe Cadillac became identified with the early history of Maine, Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana, and the southwestern States of the American Republic."

CLOSE OF THE FRANKLIN-STREET CATHEDRAL, BOSTON.—The Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Cross, in Franklin-street, is closed, and is soon to be demolished, another sacrifice to the march of improvement. The last religious services were held there yesterday. In the forenoon Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Fitzpatrick, the choir being aided by an excellent orchestra. In place of the usual sermon, the Rev. James A. Healy read an Address by the Bishop, to the Catholics of Boston, appropriate to the occasion. The address reviewed the history of the cathedral.

It appears that Rev. Dr. (afterwards bishop) Cheverus and Rev. Dr. Francis Matignon, two Frenchmen who fled from their native land during the French Revolution, labored for the establishment of a Catholic church in Boston. By their exertions the land was bought in 1798, but the money came in quite slowly, and the church was not completed until 1803. The list of contributors, which is still preserved, includes two presidents of the United States, two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and nearly all, without distinction of sect, who were then the prominent merchants of Boston. The church was consecrated, Sept. 20, 1803, by Rt. Rev. John Carroll, bishop of Baltimore, at that time the only Catholic bishop in this country.

The church, although not nearly as large then as now, was quite large enough to hold all the Catholics in Boston and vicinity. Indeed there were then no others in all New England, except some converted Indians in Maine; and while there were then but two priests and a single church in New England, there are now one hundred and seventy-three of the former, and more than a hundred of the latter. In November, 1810, the diocese of Massachusetts was established, and Dr. Cheverus was made a bishop, though he himself entertained some doubts of the necessity of a separate diocese from that of New York, because of the smallness of his flock. Bishop Cheverus was succeeded as pastor, in 1823, by Very Rev. Wm. Taylor.

In 1825 Bishop Fenwick was installed; and on the death of the latter, Aug. 11, 1846, he was

succeeded by Rt. Rev. John Fitzpatrick, the present bishop, who had been coadjutor bishop for a few years previous. The address contained eloquent allusions to the emotions naturally excited on leaving so familiar a place of worship, around which so many interesting associations cluster: and during its delivery the bishop, who was seated near the altar, and many of the congregation were deeply affected.

The original cathedral was enlarged by Bishop Fenwick, who, in 1827, converted the basement into the chapel of Saint Aloysius, where the younger portion of the congregation assemble and are instructed in the catechism. Mass is also said and a sermon preached by the pastor.

During the building of a new cathedral,—which will be erected on the site selected for a German church, on Tremont-street, and will bear the name of the old one,—the congregation will worship on Sundays, in the Melodeon, but will attend daily mass at the Purchase-street church.—*Advertiser*, 17th.

IMPRISONMENT OF A REVOLUTIONARY PRIVATEERSMAN.—Isaac G.—, from whose manuscript memoirs the subjoined extract has been made, was born at Boston, Oct. 13, 1758. On the occasion of the Boston Massacre, he was present with Samuel Maverick, who was leading him along, and had quitted his hand for a moment only, when he received his death-wound. At a still later period, he witnessed the destruction of tea in Boston harbor, and on the 17th of June, 1775, stationed near the Charlestown ferry, he beheld the contest at Breed's Hill, and the men-of-war barges, laden with wounded, returning from the scene of carnage for fresh troops.

The soldiers stood awaiting their turn to be transported to the opposite shore, either watching their comrades mowed down like grass, or their blood bailed from the boats before their eyes like water. Their wives, or women, moreover, were at the ferry encouraging them, but apparently with little effect; for their—"D—the Yankee rebels, my brave British boys, give it to them!" was scarce responded to. After the English had vacated Boston, I. G. entered the American army for a short time, and afterward served in a middle capacity on board several private armed vessels. He was twice a prisoner of war, being confined the first time in the Crown (Liberty-street) sugar-house, whence he escaped by digging under the walls, and across the street into the cellar of an opposite house; the circumstances attending his second captivity are given below. Subsequent to the war he resided some years at Providence, R. I., whence he removed to New York, where he died in the year 1829. The rough, serviceable hanger which he used,

with its black leathern sheath and belt, is still preserved among his descendants.

"During the year 1782," he says, "I entered at New London on board the brig *New Broom*, a vessel mounting sixteen guns, and commanded by one Bishop; and sailed thence on a cruise among the West India Islands. After being out about five weeks, the captain became delirious; and in a few days after, owing to the misconduct of the first lieutenant, we were captured by a British sloop-of-war, and carried into St. John's, Antigua, where we were all put on board of a prison-ship, which lay in a cove on one side of the harbor, where the heat was so severe as to be almost insupportable. We were allowed here but barely enough to sustain nature, and the water they gave us was taken out of a pond a little back of the town, in which the cattle and negroes commingled every sort of impurity; and which was rendered, on this account, and from the effect of the heat upon it, so nauseous that it was impossible to drink it without holding the nostrils. I soon found that life was to be supported but for a short time here, and set myself, therefore, about contriving some way to effect my escape from this floating place of misery and torment. The doctor came on board every morning to examine the sick, and three negro sextons, every night, to bury the dead.

"Early one morning I swallowed tobacco juice, and was so sick by the time the doctor came, that I obtained, without difficulty, a permit from him to go on shore to the hospital. I was soon ready to disembark; for I had been previously robbed of every thing except what I had on. After arriving at the hospital, I was conducted into a long room, where lay more than two hundred of the most miserable objects imaginable, covered with rags and vermin. I threw myself down on a bunk, and after suffering extremely for some time from the effects of the tobacco, went to sleep, but was soon waked by a man-nurse, who told me, that *there* was physic for me, and immediately went off to another. I contrived, unperceived, to throw my dose out of the window, and was not again disturbed, except during the following night, when I was waked several times by the carrying out of the dead. The sickness occasioned by the tobacco having now ceased, it was still necessary to keep up the deception; and accordingly, the next morning, I feigned lameness. The doctor told me that my fever had settled in my legs, and said I must walk about the yard as much as I could. I was extremely rejoiced at this good advice, and lost no time in following it; hobbling off to a row of small buildings, which were detached from the hospital, where I smelt the reviving flavor of soup, and soon after, upon a bell's ringing, I ex-

perienced the indescribable joy of partaking of a bowlful of it, which was served out to those of the sick who could eat. Further on than this, there was another small house, separate from the others, where I observed the nurses and cooks to be coming in and going out. I limped up to this place, and stopped in front of the house; and wearing a very doleful look. I chanced to catch the attention of the steward, who lived there. 'Come in here, you Yankee dog,' says he, 'I like the looks of you.' I accordingly went in, and sat down. He inquired of my name, birth, &c., and we very soon became familiar. Our conversation was interrupted by his being called away, but he gave me a general invitation to call and see him, and I called the next day. Although, on this occasion, he was not as sociable as he had been the day before, I observed a melancholy to be cast over his countenance, and plainly perceived that there was something which was to him a source of grief. From the interest which he had taken in my situation, I could not but sympathize in his affliction, and begged him, therefore, to disclose to me the cause of it. 'I can,' says he, 'have no apprehension from you. I am an American; my father is a refugee, and is now in Halifax. The pay I get here don't half support me; I am, therefore, involved in debt; and besides all, I am the father of a child, which I must provide for or go to prison. I have not the means to do it; you perceive how unfortunate my situation is, and there is no other way for me to avoid my difficulties, but by leaving the island in some way or other.' I begged him to endeavor to take me with him, which he promised to do. 'There is,' said he, 'a friend of mine, Captain King, who lives in town, and if you are able to walk, I will lend you some clothes, and we will go to-morrow and see him.' 'You will see,' rejoined I, 'whether I am able or not to walk, after I get out of the yard.'

"The next day, after he had pledged himself to the sentinel for my safe return, we went together to Captain King's. The latter had been formerly a British naval officer, but from disaffection, or for some other reason, had left the service. To him the steward revealed his situation, and cast himself upon his generosity; he told the steward to call and dine with him the next day, and bring with him one or two more from among the prisoners, who were desirous of escaping; and that he would hit upon a plan to assist us.

"We accordingly went the next day, and took with us an American prisoner, who was employed as a nurse in the hospital, and who, in the habit of a sailor, carried the steward's clothes. We received a hearty welcome, dined, and drank plentifully of his wine. After dinner, he asked me if I understood managing a boat, and knew

the situation of these islands? Upon my replying in the affirmative, he bid me come up-stairs with him, and on entering the chamber, he told me to divest myself completely. 'What,' asked I, 'are you going to do with me?' 'I am going,' said he, 'to metamorphose you into a British officer of the navy; and d——n you,' he added, 'don't flinch.' I was accordingly furnished by him with a suit of his former uniform clothes (a lieutenant's), and powdered inside and out. He gave me also a loaded pistol, and one to the steward; and put into my hand a blank letter, superscribed to one Major Thomas, who was navy agent. 'Go down the king's wharf,' said he, 'you and the steward walking together, and the sailor behind you, and there agree with one of the drogers (or packet-boats) to take you on board the *Daphne* frigate, which lies in St. John's Road. When you have passed the fort, and he hauls his wind to stand for the frigate, you must, taking the letter out of your pocket, feign great surprise, and exclaim that you have neglected to deliver it to Major Thomas. The captain of the boat will tell you directly (for they all know him), that he is not in town, but has gone down to his estate at Five Islands. You must then agree with him to carry you *there*, for you must see him as the vessel can't go to sea without bread. After you arrive abreast of Five Islands, your escape must depend upon yourselves. You must take possession of the vessel, and carry her into Montserrat, or St. Christophers, of both which islands the French are now in possession, and then you are safe.'

"We showered many blessings upon the captain, and bidding him farewell, followed the directions which he had given us. All, however, had like to have been detected; in which case we must have been either hung or shot. Being under the effects of the wine, and also much elated with my new rigging, I made an unusual blustering on the wharf, where we were surrounded with *real* navy officers. Some of them observed that I made a d——d noise! 'I think so,' said another, 'Who the devil is he?' but while they were thus commenting, the captain of the packet-boat pushed off, and we got clear of them. The sloop was manned with five stout negroes, and a white captain. We succeeded in obtaining possession of her, and arrived the next day at Montserrat, where we reported ourselves to the commanding officer, and remained a few days. From thence we sailed under convoy of a French armed schooner (a national vessel), for Guadaloupe, where we soon arrived, and from whence we set out for the United States in an American ship; not, however, without having previously suffered much from the treachery of the French captain, who on his arrival at Basseterre, on this island, the port to which we were bound, went on shore

and reported us as an English prize, and had us conveyed by a guard of soldiers to jail. On our way thither the street was illuminated, and the soldiers, exulting, brutally pricked us with their bayonets. We were there confined; but on the next day the perfidy of the captain was brought to light through the exertions of a friend of the steward, to whom the latter contrived to make known his situation, and who went to the governor and disclosed the whole transaction. A court of inquiry was held—we were released, and the French captain committed for trial by a court-martial."

POETICAL DESCRIPTION OF PHILADELPHIA IN 1730.—From Titan's Almanac:

"Goddess of Numbers, who art wont to rove
O'er the Gay Landskip, or the smiling Grove;
Who taught me first to sing in humble strains,
Of murmur'g Fountains, and of flowery Plains,
Assist me now; while I in Verse repeat
The heavenly Beauties of thy Fav'rite Seat.
Teach me, O Goddess, in harmonious Lays,
To sing thy much-lov'd *Pennsylvania's* Praise;
Thy *Philadelphia's* Beauties to indite,
In Verse as tuneful as her sons can write.
Such as from *B****'s* pen are wont to flow,
Or more judicious *T****'s* used to show.
Stretch'd on the Bank of *Delaware's* rapid Stream
Stands *Philadelphia*, not unknown to Fame:
Here the tall Vessels safe at Anchor ride,
And *Europe's* wealth flows in with every Tide:
Thro' each wide Ope the distant Prospects clear;
The well-built Streets are regularly fair:
The Plan by thee contriv'd, O *Penn.*, the scheme,
A Work immortal as the Founder's Name.
'Tis here *Apollo* does erect his Throne,
This his *Parnassus*, this his *Helicon*:
Here solid sense does every Bosom warm,
Here Noise and Nonsense have forgot to charm.
Thy Seers how cautious! and how Gravely wise!
Thy hopeful Youth in Emulation rise:
Who (if the wishing Muse inspir'd does sing)
Shall Liberal Arts to such Perfection bring,
Europe shall mourn her ancient Fame declin'd,
And *Philadelphia* be the *Athens* of Mankind.
Thy lovely Daughters unaffected shine,
In each Perfection, every Grace divine:
Beauty triumphant sits in every Eye,
And Wit shines forth but check'd with Modesty;
Decently Grave, which shows a sober Sense,
And cheerful too, a sign of Innocence.
But what, O *Pennsylvania*, does declare
Thy Bliss, speaks thee profusely happy; here
Sweet *Liberty* her gentle influence sheds,
And *Peace* her downy Wings about us spreads:
While War and Desolation widely reigns,
And Captive Nations groan beneath their Chains,
While half the World implicitly obeys,
Some lawless Tyrant's most imperious Sway,
No threatening Trumpet warns us from afar
Of hast'ning Miseries or approaching War;
Fearless the Illud pursues his wonted Toil,
And eats the Product of his grateful Soil.
No unjust sentence we have cause to fear,
No arbitrary Monarch rules us here.

Our Lives, our Properties, and all that's ours,
Our happy Constitution here secures,
What Praise and Thanks, O *Penn!* are due to thee!
For this first perfect Scheme of Liberty!
How shall the Muse thy just Applauses sing?
Or in what strains due Acclamations bring?
Who can thy Charter read, but with surprize
Must strait proclaim thee Generous, Just and Wise?
Thro' every Page, thro' every careful Line,
How does the Friend, the Nursing-Father shine!"

It is probable that Titan himself was the author of the above poetic effusion. The *B***** alluded to as a poet, was doubtless Joseph Breintnal, a friend of Benjamin Franklin's. He was a copier of deeds for scribes. He is represented as being a good-natured friendly man, very fond of reading poetry, and writing some that was considered very ingenious. The "*more judicious T****r*" referred to, was probably Jacob Taylor, a schoolmaster and physician. He was at one time surveyor-general of the province. He enjoyed a good reputation as an almanac-maker. He wrote the poetic effusions for his own almanacs. He was also the author of "*Pennsylvania*," a poem published in 1728. Mr. Taylor died in 1736.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR ARMY SUPPLIES, 1776.—

WANTED, for the ARMY.

(For which the Cash will be paid upon Delivery.)

A Quantity of CLOATHING,

To consist of the following Articles, viz:

MEN'S homespun or other cloth Coats, brown or any other colour, made large and full lapped with the same, or white, with or without pewter buttons, no linings, faced with the same as the coat.

Men's cloth Jackets, without sleeves, and faced with the same.

Men's cloth Breeches, with or without pewter buttons.

Leather Breeches, with covered buttons, or otherwise.

Blankets, striped, white, brown or mixed.

Felt Hats, made large and strong.

Shirts, of flannel, striped or plain, or if cheap, of cotton and linnen.

Stockings, made of yarn and all colours.

Men's Leather Shoes.

Those inclining to supply with any quantity of the above articles, are desired to make known their proposals to Samuel A. Otis, at Boston, Richard Godfrey Esq; at Taunton, Joseph Nye, Esq; at Sandwich, Samuel Osgood, Esq; at Andover, William Stickney, Esq; at Billerica, Mr. Ephraim Wright at Northampton. William Drew, Esq; at Kingston, Capt. Benjamin Rice at Brookfield, Mr. Elnathan Cartis at Stockbridge, Thomas Cook, and Shubael Cottle, Esq; at Martha's Vine-

Yard, Mr. Lemuel Williams, at Dartmouth, Nathan Brown, Esq; of Watertown or to any or all of them, being a Committee of Court for buying of Cloathing.

RATIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.—"The following are the rations of provisions allowed by the Continental Congress unto each soldier, viz.:—1 lb. fresh beef, or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. pork, or 1 salt fish per day. 1 lb. bread or flour per day; 3 pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent @ 5s. sterling per bushel for peas or beans. One pint of milk per man per day, when to be had. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint rice, or one pint Indian meal, per man per week. One quart of spruce beer per man per day; or, nine gallons of molasses per company of one hundred men per week. 3 lbs. candles to a hundred men per week, for guards. 24 lbs. soft soap, or 8 lbs. of hard soap for one hundred men, per week. One ration of salt, one ditto fresh, and two ditto of bread to be delivered on Monday morning; Wednesday morning, the same; Friday morning, the same, and one ditto salt fish. All weekly allowance delivered on Wednesday morning. Where the number of regiments are too many to be served the same day, then the number to be equally divided; and one part serve on Monday morning; the other part on Tuesday morning, and so through the week.

"N. B. Two gallons of vinegar per hundred men per week, six ounces butter per man per week."

H. W. B.

FIRST THINGS (vol. iii., p. 150).—The following additional list of "First Things," may perhaps be worth preserving in the *H. M.* The items are selected from the Boston *Transcript*:

The Declaration of Independence, with its "glittering generalities," was the first National State paper in which the words "United States of America" were used as the style and title of the nation.

The first schooner ever launched in this country, is said to have been built at Cape Ann, in 1714.

The first lime made in New England, was burned in Newbury, Mass., by James Moyes.

The first cotton factory in the United States was established at Beverly, Mass., in 1787. It continued in operation until 1805, and then stopped, 60 per cent. of the capital having been sunk in the enterprise.

In vol. ii. (p. 149), of the *H. M.*, it is stated that the "first cotton yarn ever made in the United States," was spun at Huntsville, Ala. And in the "American Almanac," for 1837, it is said the first cotton factory in the U. S. was erected in Rhode Island, in 1789.

The first cast-iron edifice erected in America,

was that recently upon the corner of Centre and Duane streets, New York.

The first successful experiment of burning anthracite coal in an open grate, was made by Jesse Fell, of Pennsylvania, Feb. 11, 1808.

The first Methodist Conference in America, was held at Philadelphia, in 1773. It consisted of ten preachers.

The first Annual Conference of the Methodists in New England, was held in Lynn, Mass., by Bishop Asbury, August 1, 1792, the precursor of a great number on the same spot.

The first locomotives in the United States, says the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," were brought over from England by Horatio Allen, of New York, in the fall of 1829 or the spring of 1830; and one of them was set upon the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, at Carbondale, Pa.; but being found too heavy for the track, its use was abandoned. The first locomotive constructed in this country was built at the West Point Foundry, at New York, in 1830, for the South Carolina Railroad, and named the Phoenix; a second engine was built the same year, by the same establishment and for the same road, and named the West Point. In the spring of 1831, a third engine was built by the same establishment, for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, from Albany to Schenectady, and called De Witt Clinton; this was the first locomotive run in the State of New York. This engine was put on the road by David Matthews, who now resides in this city, and has been connected with railroads since that time. The first Stephenson locomotive ever imported into this country, was the Robert Fulton. This engine was brought out in the summer of 1831, for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad; it was subsequently rebuilt, and named the John Bull.

J. G.

PITTSBURGH.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THOMAS CUSHING TO JOHN HANCOCK.—

WATERTOWN, May 3, 1776.

TO THE HON. PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS: The General Court of this colony has appointed a committee, whereof I have the honor to be chairman, to give you the following interesting intelligence. Capt. John Lee, a gentleman who may be depended upon, arrived at Newberry, the second inst., in twenty-nine days from Bilbao, and gives information that on the 15th of April, he fell in with a brig from Plymouth, bound to Newfoundland, the master of which informed him that three days before, he parted with a fleet of sixty sail of transports under the Lord Howe, having on board twelve thousand Hessians bound to Boston, together with twenty-seven commissioners; that Gen. Burgoyne with four thousand

Hanoverians sailed, or was to sail about the same time for Quebec. Lee says he read the English papers on board the brig; by which it appears that the Parliament had voted to pay foreign troops, and that the king of Prussia's demand on Britain was complied with; that the people of England were very desirous of a settlement; and that the commissioners were to use their utmost endeavors to effect it, which if they failed in, the forces were to lay waste the whole country, if they could. Mr. Gnardequier, of Bilboa, by his letter dated 27th March last, writes to Isaac Smith, Esq., by Capt. Lee, in these words: "No further news from England but that 17,300 German troops were going to Boston and Quebec, some of which were embarking about three weeks ago." This intelligence appears to the General Assembly of this Colony too important to the whole Continent not to be forwarded to you by express. Where those troops will endeavor to begin their ravages is uncertain; but as the British arms were brought into disgrace by Gen. Howe's being compelled to abandon this Colony, it is reasonable to suppose that they will endeavor to regain their honor in the place where they lost it. And we should be guilty of injustice, as well to the other United Colonies as to this, if we should not inform your Honors that this Colony is by no means in a good state of defence, a great number of our arms being carried away in the Continental army and to Canada, and our powder which we supplied the army with, being eight tons at the least, not being replaced, whereupon we cannot have that dependence upon our militia which we otherwise should have, and the detachment of Continental forces under Gen. Ward's command being, as we apprehend, insufficient to repel a heavy attack, there being but five regiments, and they not half full. We are by no means solicitous about the particular interest of this Colony; nor do we wish ourselves to be excused from being the more immediate objects of their relentless rage, but for the sake of the public cause *we wish ourselves in a situation fit to receive them with that spirit which they have been taught to expect in men fighting for the freedom of America.*

THOMAS CUSHING.

MASSACRE AT PAOLI.—The following account of this affair is given in the Historical Record of the 52d Regiment, as an extract from General Hunter's Diary.

"As soon as it was dark, the whole battalion got under arms. Major-general Grey then came up to the battalion, and told Major Maitland, who commanded, that the battalion was going on a night expedition to try and surprise a camp, and that if any men were loaded, they must immediately draw their pieces. The major said the

whole of the battalion was always loaded; and that if he would only allow them to remain so, he (the major) would be answerable that they did not fire a shot. The general then said if he could place that dependence on the battalion, they should remain loaded, but firing might be attended with very serious consequences. We remained loaded, and marched at eight in the evening to surprise General Wayne's camp. We did not meet a patrol or vidette of the enemy till within a mile or two of the camp, where our advanced guard was challenged by two videttes. They challenged twice, fired, and galloped off at full speed. A little further on there was a blacksmith's forge; a party was immediately sent to bring the blacksmith, and he informed us that the picket was only a few hundred yards up the road. He was ordered to conduct us to the camp; and we had not marched a quarter of a mile when the picket challenged, fired a volley, and retreated. General Grey then came to the head of the battalion, and cried out—'Dash on, light infantry!' and without saying a word the whole battalion dashed into the wood, and guided by the straggling fire of the picket, that was followed close up, we entered the camp, and gave such a cheer as made the wood echo. The enemy were completely surprised, some with arms, others without, running in all directions in the greatest confusion. The light infantry bayoneted every man they came up with. The camp was immediately set on fire, and this, and the cries of the wounded, formed altogether one of the most dreadful scenes I ever beheld. Every man that fired was instantly put to death. Captain Wolfe was killed, and I received a shot in my right hand, soon after we entered the camp. I saw the fellow present at me, and was running up to him when he fired. He was immediately killed. The enemy were pursued for two miles. I kept up till I grew faint from loss of blood, and was obliged to sit down. Wayne's brigade was to have marched at one in the morning to attack our battalion while crossing the Schuylkill river, and we surprised them at twelve. Four hundred and sixty of the enemy were counted the next morning lying dead, and not one shot was fired by us,—all was done with the bayonet. We had only twenty killed and wounded."

The following extract, from the same diary, will not be without interest in connection with the massacre:

"While the greater part of our army was employed at Mud Island, General Washington, availing himself of that circumstance, attacked our battalion at Biggenstown with his whole army. The first that General Howe knew of Washington's marching against us, was by his attacking us at daybreak. General Wayne commande

the advance, and fully expected to be revenged for the surprise we had given him. When the first shots were fired at our pickets, so much had we all Wayne's affair in remembrance, that the battalion was out and under arms in a minute. At this time the day had just broke; but it was a very foggy morning, and so dark we could not see a hundred yards before us. Just as the battalion had formed, the pickets came in and said the enemy were advancing in force. They had hardly joined the battalion, when we heard a loud cry of 'Have at the bloodhounds; revenge Wayne's affair!' and they immediately fired a volley; we gave them one in return, cheered, and charged. As it was near the end of the campaign, it was very weak; it did not consist of more than three hundred men, and we had no support nearer than Germantown, a mile in our rear. On our charging they gave way on all sides, but again and again renewed the attack with fresh troops and greater force. We charged them twice, till the battalion was so reduced, by killed and wounded, that the bugle was sounded to retreat; indeed had we not retreated at the very time we did, we should all have been taken or killed, as two columns of the enemy had nearly got round our flank. But this was the first time we had retreated from the Americans, and it was with great difficulty we could get our men to obey our orders.

"The enemy were kept so long in check that the two brigades had advanced to the entrance of Biggenstown, when they met our battalion retreating. By this time General Howe had come up, and seeing the battalion retreating, all broken, he got into a passion and exclaimed—'For shame, light infantry! I never saw you retreat before; form! form! it's only a scouting party.' However, he was soon convinced it was more than a scouting party, as the heads of the enemy's columns soon appeared. One coming through Biggenstown, with three pieces of cannon in their front, immediately fired with grape at the crowd that was standing with General Howe under a large chestnut-tree. I think I never saw people enjoy a discharge of grape before; but we really all felt pleased to see the enemy make such an appearance, and to hear the grape rattle about the commander-in-chief's ears, after he had accused the battalion of having run away from a scouting party. He rode off immediately, full speed, and we joined the two brigades that were now formed a little way in our rear; but it was not possible for them to make any stand against Washington's whole army, and they all retreated to Germantown, except Col. Musgrave, who, with the 40th Regiment, nobly defended Howe's house till we were reinforced from Philadelphia."

QUERIES.

FRENCH GRANTS ON ONONDAGA LAKE. DENONVILLE.—(O'Callaghan's "Col. Doc. N. Y." vol. ix., p. 305), says that De Lauson, in 1656, when the French had a fort and mission at Lake Ganentaa (Onondaga), made grants of land "whereof the *Actes* are proof." Have these grants, or a list of them ever been published?

BEAUHARNOIS.—Can any of your readers tell whether Napoleon III. is, through his mother, Hortense Beauharnois, descended from the marquis of that name, who was governor of Canada? If so, he is a descendant of Louis XIV., in the illegitimate line.

JOHN NIXON.—Was there more than one officer in the Continental army of this name? I am inclined to think that there are two different persons, who have been frequently confounded. H.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GENESEE COUNTRY.—I wish to ascertain the author of a work with this title:

"Description | of the | Genesee Country, | its rapidly progressive | population and improvements: | in a series of letters | from a gentleman to his friend. | Albany: | Printed by Loring, Andrews & Co. | 1798."

It is a small 4to of 37 pp., with two maps. The same year it was reprinted at New York, in 8vo.

[The second edition of this tract is reprinted in the "Documentary History of New York," vol. ii., p. 657., and on p. 678 it is ascribed, on the authority of Hon. John Greig, to Captain Charles Williamson, agent of Sir Wm. Pultney and Governor Hornby. He was here from 1792 to 1802, and died of yellow fever in 1807. See also vol. iii., p. 723. Here a plate is mentioned besides the two maps.]

P. LEOPOLD DE NICOLINI.—The bell of the Church of the Holy Cross, Boston, recently taken down, has this inscription:

AVDITE POPULI VOCEM DOMINI GLORIAMQUE
DEO AO B. M. VIRGINI, SS. ROSARI
PIE DATE.

P. LEOPOLDUS DE NICCOLINIS . . . EIVSQUE
UXOR PIE DEVOTIONIS CAUSA AES.
HOC FECERUNT, A. D.
M.DCC.IIC.✠

Was this gentleman a resident of Boston at the time?

WAS THOMAS CHIFFINCH THE RECIPIENT OF SCOTT'S "PARCEL OF CURIOSITIES?"—Dr. Palfrey, in his recently published volume of New

England history (vol. ii., pp. 564, 568), "ventures" a "conjecture" as to the identity of the "potent gentleman,"—whose interest had been secured by a "parcel of curiosities to the value of £60" (*vide* Arnold's R. I., vol. i., p. 383), of the Atherton Company,—with Thomas Chiffinch, Keeper of the Jewels, and of the King's Closet, to Charles II. This "conjecture" seems to be confirmed by a letter from John Evelyn to "Tho. Chiffing, Esq., Page of the back stairs to his Majesty, and Keeper of his closet,"—as found in the "Diary and Correspondence" of Evelyn (8°, Lond., 1854, vol. iii. pp. 135, 136). This letter, a part of which we transcribe, at least proves that a "parcel of curiosities" would have been an acceptable gift to Chiffinch, and not an unlikely means of influencing the royal favor.

"In answer to the laudable design of his Majesty for fit repositories of those precious Treasures and Curiosities committed to your charge, I conceive you may completely marshal them in a Catalogue (as there set forth). This were in truth a noble way to preserve his treasure entire so as upon occasion to permit a sight of it to great princes and curious strangers; for it is great pity it should not be made as famous as the Cabinet of the Duke of Florence and other foreign princes, which are only celebrated by being universally known, and not because his Majesty's collection is not altogether as worthy, his Majesty being likewise himself so exquisite a judge, as well as possessor, of so many rare things as might render not only Whitehall, but the whole nation famous for it abroad."

W. S. P.

NASHUA, N. H.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.—By whom was this satire written, and against whom was it directed?

[It was written by Thomas G. Fessenden, long editor of the *New England Farmer*, under the name of Christopher Caustic, and was directed against a quack instrument called the "Tractors," invented by Dr. Elisha Perkins, an American physician, who introduced it successfully in England; but trying to cure yellow fever with it in New York, died of the disease himself.]

REPLIES.

A DETAIL OF SOME PARTICULAR SERVICES (vol. iv., p. 316).—"A Detail of some Particular Services performed in America during the years 1776, 1777, 1778 and 1779, by Commodore Sir George Colliers, Commander-in-chief on the American Station; compiled from Journals and Original Papers, by G. S. Rainier," is to be found in the "Naval Chronicle," vol. xxxii., p. 267.

H. B. D.

ROBERT STOBO (vol. iv., p. 247).—IRVING'S WASHINGTON.—The error which occurred in the first edition of Mr. Irving's work, in regard to Major Stobo, was promptly corrected in the stereotype plates then in use; but in a duplicate set, subsequently used, the printer neglected to make the correction, until another impression had been worked off. For this oversight of the printer, the author was not responsible. If he had been aware of it he would have been much annoyed; for in this work he was more than usually particular in regard to accuracy and impartiality.

G. P. P.

Obituary.

DIED at Burlington, New Jersey, September 6th, JOSHUA SHAW, the celebrated landscape painter, who for more than thirty years was a resident of Philadelphia, and during that time contributed largely by his superior skill and liberal and elevated views toward the advancement of art.

Mr. Shaw was born at Bollingbrook, Lincolnshire, England, in 1776. On reaching manhood, he commenced business as a sign painter, married, and settled at Manchester. He emigrated to the United States in 1817, bringing with him the great picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," which was painted by Benjamin West, and presented by the latter to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Mr. Shaw made an improvement in the construction of the percussion lock and cap, and also a wafer and primer for cannon. The United States Government tested these inventions, and used them in the construction of arms and artillery for the army and navy.

AT Philadelphia, Sept. 11, A. G. COLLOT, Esq. Mr. C. was born in France, in 1796. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. Professor Collot compiled an English and French dictionary, and was the author of "Colloquial Phrases," "Complete Study of the French," and other works.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of the 4th Oct., announces the death of the venerable painter, REMBRANDT PEALE, at his residence in that city, yesterday morning. On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Peale had symptoms of indisposition, which continued during the day before yesterday. No alarm was felt, however, till late Wednesday night, when it became evident that his end was near. He grew worse rapidly and died at half-past six

o'clock, retaining his senses to the last. His disease was dropsy of the heart.

Mr. Peale was born on the birthday of Washington, the 22d of February, 1778. Within a year he had painted a fine portrait of his friend, the venerable artist, Thomas Sully. Mr. Peale was the son of Charles Wilson Peale, himself a distinguished painter, a pupil of West, the founder of the Philadelphia Museum. Young Peale's birth took place while his father was in Washington's camp at Valley Forge.

After the war of the Revolution, and while Washington was a resident of Philadelphia, Charles Wilson Peale painted several portraits of him. Rembrandt used to pass much of his time in the studio, and in 1786, when the best of the portraits was painted, he stood at the back of his father's chair watching the operation. In 1795, when he was but seventeen years of age, he had himself become a good painter, and Washington then honored him with three sittings of three hours each. The young artist, who was naturally timid and nervous in such a presence and at such a work, got his father to commence a portrait at the same time, and to keep the general in conversation while the work went on. The study of Washington's head, then painted by Rembrandt Peale, was long kept by him, and it served as the basis of the great portrait of him which he afterwards painted.

The long life of Rembrandt Peale has not been marked by many stirring events. Art, letters, and genial society occupied his time, and it passed on serenely and happily, amid loving kindred and friends. His early association with Washington made him always a devoted lover of his character, and during the latter part of his life he gave much attention to the study of the various authentic portraits of him that exist. The results of this study have been given to the public in the shape of a lecture.

In 1839 he published a small volume called the "Portfolio of an Artist," consisting of brief selections from the writings of eminent authors, chiefly referring to æsthetics, with several poems from his own pen.

Mr. Peale was twice married. He leaves a widow and numerous descendants.

WILLIAM ALLEN, one of the oldest citizens of Hartford, Md., and who had been postmaster there for thirty years, died on the 22d Aug. He was a native of Ireland, and being Recording Secretary of the United Irishmen in the troubles of 1798, was condemned to be executed with Croghan, Harvey and Waddie, other members of the organization. The Baltimore *American* says:

"Croghan, Harvey, and Waddie, ended their

lives upon a scaffold, while the deceased, through the interposition of a servant girl engaged at the prison, managed to escape. She showed him the way to a sewer, through which he crawled, reached the seashore, and embarking in the first ship for America, was soon safely landed in the United States. On the occasion of the trial, the principal evidence was the record of a resolution in the handwriting of the deceased. It was adopted by the United Irishmen, and read as follows: 'And we will let the government of England know that no palliation whatsoever will serve to keep alive the present morbid system of representation.' All the parties named were men of considerable fortune, all of which was confiscated by the British Government. The estate of Mr. Croghan alone yielded over two millions of dollars. Mr. Allen, shortly after reaching here, settled in Hartford county, and was naturalized by Judge William Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Paca holding a special session of the court for that purpose. He was formally introduced to Gen. Washington, and corresponded with him; and also numbered among his friends, Andrew Jackson and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. For thirty years in succession he held the office of postmaster, personal relations influencing the presidents to retain him."

DEPARTED this life, at his residence at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 29th day of August, after a long illness, ANTOINE ROBIDOUX, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Robidoux was born in the city of St. Louis, in the year 1794. He was one of the brothers of Mr. Joseph Robidoux, founder of the city of St. Joseph. He was possessed of a sprightly intellect and a spirit of adventure. When not more than twenty-two years of age, he accompanied Gen. Atkinson to the then very wild and distant region of the Yellow Stone. At the age of twenty-eight, he went to Mexico, and lived there fifteen years. He then married a very interesting Mexican lady, who returned with him to the States. For many years he traded extensively with the Navajoes and Apaches. In 1840 he went to St. Joseph with his family, and has resided there ever since. In 1845 he went out to the mountains on a trading expedition, and was caught by the most terrible storms, which caused the death of one or two hundred of his horses, and stopped his progress. His brother Joseph, the respectable founder of St. Joseph, sent him relief, and had him brought in, or he would have perished. He was found in a most deplorable condition and saved. In 1846 he accompanied Gen. Kearney, as interpreter and guide, to Mexico. In a battle with the Mexicans he was lanced severely in three places, but he

survived his wounds, and returned to St. Joseph in 1849. Soon after that he went to California, and remained until 1854. In 1855 he removed to New Mexico with his family, and in 1856 he went to Washington and remained there a year, arranging some business with the government. He then returned to St. Joseph.

JOHN SKENANDOAH O'BRIEN, died at the Albany County Hospital on the 20th Aug. His father, John O'Brien, was an Irishman of means. He emigrated to this country in 1745, and soon after married a squaw of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians. John was born in 1751, and was sent to France to study. He returned to this country in the same vessel which brought Lafayette, and took an active part in many of the battles of the Revolution. Although 109 years at the time of his death, he retained all his faculties, except his sight, to the last.

Notes on Books.

Report of Prof. Valentine Mott's Surgical Cliniques in the University of New York. Session of 1859-60. By Samuel W. Francis, Member of Dr. Mott's Surgical Staff. New York: S. S. & W. Wood. 1860. 12mo, 209 pp.

This volume is by a son of the distinguished author of "Old New York." In its preparation it evinces that clear and discriminative judgment which so eminently characterizes the professional and literary career of his honored and venerable father. It is neatly printed in the best style of John F. Trow, and embellished by a portrait of the renowned and skilful surgeon whose labors it so fitly commemorates.

History of the South Carolina College, from its incorporation, December 19, 1801, to Nov. 25, 1857, including Sketches of its Presidents and Professors, with an Appendix. By M. La Borde, M. D. 8vo, 463 pp.

This is a very creditable volume; and to those who take an interest in the educational history of the country, one of importance, as giving the half-century history of one of the best Southern colleges.

Oration delivered on the Fifth Anniversary of the South Carolina Historical Society, at Hibernian Hall, Charleston, on Wednesday evening, May 23, 1860. By Thomas M.

Hanckel. Charleston: Walker, Evans & Co. 1860. 8vo, 34 pp.

An eloquent address, opening with an analogy between the memory of the individual and the history of the nation; and then investigating the institution of State Sovereignty, closing with a tribute to Robert Y. Hayne and William C. Preston.

The History of Putnam and Marshall Counties, embracing an Account of the Settlement, Early Progress, and Formation of Bureau and Stark Counties, &c. By Henry A. Ford, Lacon, Ill. 1860. 32mo, 160 pp.

This little work gives a pretty comprehensive history of the portion of Illinois chosen as its subject. The French period, by a little more research, could have been rendered far more interesting, as Marquette's journal can be found in a fuller form than that given in the English Hennepin, and as Allouez, Le Clercq, Gravier, and St. Côme, all give valuable details as to its early history; but of the later, and what to most readers is the more important events, little would seem to have escaped our industrious gleaner. Of too recent a settlement to have had much of border strife, the so-called Black Hawk War is its most thrilling page, as the history of "Paper Towns."

"That never lived except in dreams
Nor shone except on paper."

is its comedy.

Historical Collections of the Junior Pioneer Association of the City of Rochester and Monroe County, N. Y. An Address delivered by the Rev. F. De W. Ward. Rochester. 1860. 8vo, 48 pp.

This address gives a vivid picture of the present state of the city of Rochester; its churches, with their pastors, past and present; its benevolent and literary institutions, authors and artists; its trade, manufactures, &c.

Vermont Quarterly Gazetteer, an Historical Magazine, embracing a Digest of the History of each Town, Civil, Educational, Religious, Geological, and Literary. Edited by Abby Maria Hemenway. No. 1. Ludlow, Vt. 1860. 8vo, 120 pp.

THE title scarcely conveys the idea of this work. It is really a history of the counties and towns of the State of Vermont, to be published in 14 parts, at 25 cents each; the history of a county, and the towns composing it, being treated in each part. The present, is the history of Addison

County. A novel feature is the giving specimens of the literary productions of natives of each town and county. No higher names of sanction can be found than those gracing Miss Hemmaway's prospectus.

The Sons of Liberty in New York. A Paper read before the New York Historical Society, May 3, 1859. By Henry B Dawson. Printed as manuscript, for private circulation. 1859.

THE title gives an imperfect idea of this valuable paper, which is one of the most important contributions to the history of New York, that has appeared. It is a complete investigation of the march of popular liberty in New York from the surrender of the Dutch to the Revolution, and takes new and important grounds, supported by the usual research and accuracy of the writer. New York, as a conquered province, held directly of the king and his grantee, whose power was limited solely by the articles of the capitulation. These articles contained points of such great and vital importance, that the author styles them the Magna Charta of New York. Among the things guaranteed, were the right of representation, the Dutch law of descent, free trade to Holland. What the position of the subsequent English colonists was, it will be difficult to say; but it seems logical that they had, to a certain extent, if not to every extent, to take the status of the Dutch. The English government were not more inclined to keep the articles of the treaty of New York than those of Limerick, but even under James had to give the promised Assembly, after the temporary Court of Assize, itself a Dutch institution, as Mr. Dawson shows. William showed so little fellow-feeling for his own countrymen, that he vetoed the bill of rights of the very men who had hailed his conquest of England as a triumph of liberty; but the first steps had been gained, and the New York Assembly made revenue a matter dependent on the concession of their rights, and increased their claims with each concession, till at length the power of the crown was cut down to the smallest limit. To their active watchfulness is due the first committees of correspondence; for Mr. Dawson steps in, in the dispute between Massachusetts and Virginia for the honor of originating these, and boldly denies the right of either, asserting the higher claims of the State he so ably champions; showing first, such a step on the part of the Legislature, and secondly, of the Sons of Liberty, in 1765.

The part taken by the Sons of Liberty in regard to the Stamp Act, and the early struggles of the Revolution, are graphically depicted; and nothing yet written shows the patriotic past of New York in a stronger light. Crushed, as all manifestation was, by the military occupation of

the city during the war, we see and hear little of New York city, but the spirit was there. Her people were among the first to move, the foremost to concert, the steadiest adherents to non-importation, and not the last in the final struggle.

A True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia, and the Success of the Affaires there till the 18 of June, 1614. Together with a Relation of the Severall English Townes and Fortes; the Assured Hopes of that Countreie and the Peace Concluded with the Indians; the Christening of Powhatan's Daughter, and her Marriage with an Englishman. Written by Raphe Hamor, the Yonger, late Secretarie in that Colony. *Alget qui non ardet.* Printed at London, by Iohn Beale, for William Welby, dwelling at the sign of the Swanne in Paul's church-yard, 1615. 78 pp.

THIS is the reprint of Hamor's very rare tract just issued from Munsell's press, for Dr. Chas. Gorham Barney, of Richmond, and is another of those privately-printed works which have begun to reflect so much credit on the taste of American gentlemen. A catalogue of the works thus printed within the last ten years would surprise most readers; and yet, in the next decade, the number will be such as to form a little library by themselves. The present reprint is an exact *fac-simile* of the original,—vignettes, head-pieces, initials, and tail-pieces being all copied, and the very errata at the end reprinted.

It is printed on such large and heavy paper, that the little tract becomes a stately folio.

Of the importance of Hamor's account, there is no question. It is the evidence of one of the pioneers of English colonization; and besides the general description of the country, and its natural productions, gives an account of Argal's carrying off Pocahontas, and the means by which it was accomplished, as well as of her subsequent marriage to Rolfe. It touches, too, on Argal's expedition to Acadia, yet in both cases does not excuse or justify Argal, but actually indorses him throughout.

His narrative closes with a letter of Sir Thomas Dale, and with Rolfe's letter, in which he asks permission to marry Pocahontas.

That the early Virginia settlers were men of religious minds and views to a greater extent than generally stated, appears evident in these early tracts.

Mapoteca Columbiana. Coleccion de los Titulos de todos los Mapas, Planos, Vistas, &c., relativos á la América Española, Brasil é Islas adyacentes. Por E. Uricoechea, M. D., Ph. D., Pro-

fesor en el Colegio de N. S. del Rosario, &c. Londres: Trübner. 1860.

[*American Maps.* A Collection of the Titles of all Maps, Plans, Views, &c., relative to Spanish America, Brazil, and the adjacent Islands, arranged chronologically, and preceded by an Introduction on the History of American Maps.] 8vo, 215 pp.

THIS catalogue will be received with pleasure as an important contribution to American bibliography. Its first sections, America in general, North America, California, Florida, Texas, and Mexico, are of more especial interest to us, though probably not as full as that which is devoted to South America. The work bears marks of care and accuracy, and will doubtless be found fully reliable. We hope to find it followed up by other works of the historic students of Spanish America.

It embraces a full account of 178 maps of America in its entirety; 64 maps of North America; 100 maps of California, Florida, and Texas; 235 maps of Mexico; 285 maps of the Antilles; 120 maps of Central America; 150 maps of South America in general; 130 maps of Guayana; 179 maps of New Grenada; 53 maps of Venezuela; 20 of Ecuador; 193 of Brazil; 16 of Bolivia; 138 of Peru; 119 of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay; 126 of Chili; and 126 of Patagonia and islands in the Pacific. The dimensions are in most cases specified, and any peculiarity described.

Archæologia Americana. Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society. Vol. iv. 1860. 8vo, 356 pp.

THIS really valuable volume embraces Ralph Lane's letters and other papers, illustrating the History of Sir Walter Raleigh's first Colony, being doubtless the first English letters written from our shores; Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia; Josselyn's New England Rarities, and a Narrative of a Voyage to Spitzbergen. The Appendix contains a life of Lane, and a notice of Samuel Jennison, Esq.

The first paper edited by E. E. Hale, who has collected much new matter bearing on that period. Of Wingfield's Discourse, and the labors of the editor, Mr. Charles Deane, we have already spoken; and are happy to find that his remarks have excited discussion, and will thus stimulate close examination of the documents of early Virginian history. Josselyn's New England Rarities is most satisfactorily edited by Edward Tuckerman, who develops and explains in his notes brief notices of the various animals and plants given by Josselyn. His introduction is a most interesting account of early botanical and

naturalistic labors in America, but we were surprised to find no allusion to the works of Boucher, Duhamel, Charlevoix, Lafitau, and Sarrazin, the last of whom gave his name to the *Sarracenia*, and all of whom wrote specially on the botany or natural history of Canada. The voyage to Spitzbergen has more interest as bearing on American history than would be supposed.

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

WE announced in our last a forthcoming reprint of the Bay Psalm Book, the edition of which was limited to fifty copies. The whole number has been taken up, so that no copies will be obtainable till subscribers choose to part with copies.

THE Hon. George Bancroft is about to give in the *Ledger*, an account of the Battle of Lake Erie.

DR. O'CALLAGHAN, of Albany, announces the first of a series of "Revolutionary Tracts." It is a translation of a French manuscript, entitled: "Le Témoin Oculaire de la Guerre des Bostonnais en Canada, dans les Années 1775 et 1776. Par Simon Sanguinet, Avocat de Montreal."

This tract consists of a journal of events in Canada, on the invasion of that country by the Americans; it shows the dispositions of the Canadians at the time, and the causes of the failure of the expedition.

JOHN MURPHY, of Baltimore, proposes to publish a series of Documents, Narratives, &c., &c., concerning the early history of Maryland, in antique type, small quarto form, embracing: 1. "A Relation of Maryland; together with A Map of the Countrey, the Conditions of Plantation, His Majesties Charter to the Lord *Baltimore*, translated into English." Reprinted from the original edition of September 8, 1635, and edited by Brantz Mayer, Esq.; 2. "Father Andrew White's Narrative of the First Voyage to Maryland and the Planting of the Colony," in the original Latin, with a new and accurate translation into English; 3. "Maryland Relations of the Successful Beginning of Lord *Baltimore's* Plantation in Maryland," from a rare volume in the British Museum; and 4. "The Sot-weed Factor, or a Voyage to Maryland." A rare and curious poem, illustrative of some classes of society in this province at an early period, &c., &c., &c.

THE
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VOL. IV.]

DECEMBER, 1860.

[No. 12.]

General Department.

REVOLUTIONARY UNIFORMS.

In this country there seem to be very erroneous ideas of the colors and materials of the uniforms of the Continental troops during the Revolutionary War. The popular notion is, that the regular colors were blue and buff. Such undoubtedly were the colors of the commander-in-chief and his staff; but the rank and file rarely wore these colors. The prevailing uniforms were brown, mixed up with red or white; and green, with like trimmings. We have in our Atlantic cities certain companies of volunteers called "Continental companies," which, through ignorance on this subject, have adopted uniforms such as the private soldiers of the Revolutionary War could never have worn; and, indeed, in these modern companies, each member appears with blue and buff coats, buff breeches, and usually, top boots, cocked hats, and ruffled shirts, such as Washington and the major-generals usually wore upon grand parade days. This is very absurd to the historical student, and should be reformed. In the hope of doing something toward this object, I have compiled descriptions of the uniforms of various regiments during the Revolutionary War, as they were advertised in the notices of deserters published in Philadelphia newspapers. I would suggest to gentlemen having access to files of old newspapers, published in New York, Boston, and in other places, during the Revolution, that it is very likely that by references to the descriptions of deserters therein, much more interesting information may be obtained in relation to the Revolutionary uniforms.

THOMPSON WESTCOTT.

PHILAD., Sept., 1860.

Pennsylvania.

1776.—Col. Jno. Shee's 3d battalion, Associates of Philadelphia; brown regimental coats, white facings, pewter buttons, with "No. 3" upon them; white laced hat, bound with white tape; buckskin breeches.

Pennsylvania musketmen, Col. Parry; blue coats, faced with red; white jackets; buckskin breeches; white stockings and shoes.

Capt. Josias Harmer's company, 1st Pennsylvania battalion; brown coats, faced with buff; swanskin jackets.

Capt. Vernon's, Chester county company (4th battalion, Col. Anthony Wayne); dark blue coats, faced with white.

Capt. Persifer Fraser's company, 4th battalion; brown coat, blue silk facings.

Col. Green's 2d battalion of rifles (Capt. Copperthwait's Lancaster company); green frock and trousers.

Capt. Jacob Humphrey's company, 1st battalion, Pennsylvania, Flying camp; dark hunting shirts.

1st battalion, Cumberland county; hunting shirts and leggings.

Capt. Thos. Holme, 1st Philadelphia county battalion, Flying camp, Col. John Moore; brown coat, faced with red; leather breeches, yarn stockings.

Col. Penrose's battalion; short brown coat, "of a reddish cast," turned up with red.

Capt. Murray's company of rifles; light-colored hunting shirt, with fringes.

Col. Irwin's battalion; blue coats, turned up with red.

Capt. Isaac Farnsworth's company, Flying camp; blue hunting shirt.

Capt. Robert's company of rifles, 2d battalion, Col. Hart; yellowish hunting shirt.

Capt. Hazlett's company, Col. Jno. Moore's battalion, Flying camp; brown coat, faced with green; red woven breeches; white jacket; stockings; round hat.

Capt. Andrew's company, Col. Sam'l Mill's rifle regiment; black hunting shirts.

Capt. Jacob Humphrey's company, 1st battalion, Flying camp; dark-colored hunting shirts.

1777, April.—Capt. James Wilson's company, 1st Pennsylvania battalion; light-colored coat, with red facings.

August.—Col. Walter Stewart's regiment; blue coats, turned up with red, white metal buttons, with S. P. R. on them.

1777, January.—1st Pennsylvania regiment,

Col. De Haas; blue coats, faced with white, 1 P. B. on buttons.

1777, April.—Col. Humphrey's 11th Pa. regiment; light-infantry caps; blue coats, with scarlet capes and cuffs; white woollen waistcoats; new buckskin breeches.

July.—1st battalion Pennsylvania Regulars; brown coats, faced with green.

March.—Pennsylvania armed boats; brown coats, faced with green, letters 1 P. B. on the buttons; cocked hats.

2d Pennsylvania battalion; brown coats, faced with green.

2d regiment, Col. Irvine's; blue coat, scarlet facings; blue waistcoat; regimental hat.

January.—9th Pennsylvania regiment, Lieut.-col. Najeet; brown coats, turned up with red; buckskin breeches.

5th Pennsylvania battalion; blue coat, faced with white; buckskin breeches; blue yarn stockings.

March.—13th Pennsylvania regiment; blue coats, faced with white.

13th Pennsylvania regiment; brown coat, faced with buff; light-colored cloth breeches; coarse, white woollen stockings; old wool hat.

Capt. David Woelper's company, German regiment; white hunting frock and breeches; striped leggings.

1778, May.—1st Pennsylvania regiment; black coats, turned up with white.

Capt. Jas. Wilson's company, same battalion; brown coats, turned up with buff.

Aug.—Col. Hartley's Pennsylvania regiment; blue uniform coats, faced with yellow; grenadiers light-infantry caps.

Aug.—Col. Richard Butler's, 9th Pennsylvania; brown uniform coat, faced with red, red cuffs and red cape; new cocked hats, white looping.

Oct.—Col. Thos. Proctor's artillery; blue coat, with buff and white facings.

1779.—Col. Benj. Flowers' 1st company artillery; black coat, faced with red; brown jackets, white buttons, letters U. S. A. on them; buckskin breeches; white stockings and felt hat.

Feb.—Gen. Wayne's division; blue regimental coats, lined with white; ruffled shirts; red flannel leggings; and "a sort of cap dressed up with fur."

May.—3d Pennsylvania regiment; blue coat, turned up with red; white cloth jacket and breeches; old hat; and continental shirt.

11th Pennsylvania regiment; long blue uniform coats, faced with buff; small round hats.

Invalid regiment, Philadelphia, Col. Lewis Nicola; brown coats, faced with green.

1779.—"As black and red have been pitched upon for that of the American Continental artillery, it is unreasonable for him (Col. Proctor), to

make objection to it."—*Washington to Pres. Reed*, April 5, 1779, VII. *Pa. Archives*, 293.

1780.—Col. Hubley's 11th Pennsylvania regiment; blue regimental coat, faced with red, and buff edging; round hat, and black feather.

2d Pennsylvania regiment; blue coats, faced with scarlet; round hat, black ferreting.

1782.—1st Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Danl. Brodhead; blue regimental coat, faced with red.

Virginia.

1777.—9th Virginia regiment; light brown coats, with light red facings.

July.—13th Virginia regiment; blue regimental coat, cuffed and faced with yellow; blue breeches; white stockings.

1778.—3d Virginia regiment; light blue drab coat, pale blue facings; green vest; linen overalls.

1779.—6th Virginia regiment; black uniform coats, faced with red; white waistcoats; linen shirts and overalls.

Maryland.

1777.—6th Maryland regiment; gray regimental coat; waistcoat of gray cloth, faced with green; gray cloth breeches.

Aug.—5th Maryland regiment; brown coat, faced with red; "spotted swanskin vest," brass, oval buttons; brown broadcloth breeches; white stockings, and "Continental shoes."

April 7th.—Maryland regiment; blue coat, white collar and cuffs; white jacket; drilling breeches.

South Carolina.

1778, March.—1st regiment, Col. Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney, 450 men; black coats, faced with red.

3d regiment, Col. Huyler; same uniform; also frocks.

5th regiment, Col. Sumpter. Uniform of the officers—red, faced with black.

6th regiment militia grenadiers; "all in proper dress, with caps."

New Jersey.

1777.—Capt. Jas. Dillon, 2d New Jersey regiment; blue coats, turned up with red.

May.—Capt. Jno. Ross, 3d New Jersey regiment; blue regimental coat, faced with red; spotted jacket; blue breeches.

Continental Regiments, and Unclassified Troops.

1777.—Congress' Own regiment, Col. Moses Hazen; brown regimental coat, turned up at the sleeves with white, and trimmed with small metal buttons; white cloth jacket and breeches; white yarn hose; strong shoes, and fantail hat;

a light-infantry cap, with the letters C. O. R., in cipher, in front, with motto *Pro aris et focis*.

April 15, 1777.—“*Resolved*,” by Congress, “that the appellations, Congress’ Own, Washington Life Guards,” etc., “are improper, and ought not to be kept up; but that all troops should be on the same footing.”

Major Lewis Farmer’s regiment; brown coat, faced with green.

April.—Colonel Oliver Spencer’s regiment of Guards; blue coats, red facings.

August.—Gen. Knox’s artillery; black, turned up with red; white wool jacket and breeches; hat trimmed with yellow.

May.—Col. Hartley’s regiment Foot Guards; blue regimental coat, white cape; white jacket; buckskin breeches; stockings; shoes.

1778, Jan.—Col. Lee’s regiment; blue, faced with white; white waistcoats; black breeches.

1778, Dec.—Capt. Cozen’s regiment of artillery; black coats, faced with red; blue overalls.

1779, Feb. 16.—Capt. Scott’s company (Gen. Putnam’s division); blue regimental coat, turned up with red, buttons marked U. S.; white flannel jacket and drawers; coarse, white linen stockings; shoes.

April.—4th Regiment light dragoons; green cloak, red cape; green coat, turned up with red; red waistcoat; buckskin breeches, and a leather cap, turned up with bearskin.

May.—Capt. Carbury’s troop, light dragoons; blue coat, turned up with red, sleeves and collar red; red jacket; buckskin breeches; boots; carbine, and belt.

1777, July 10.—A deserter from the Continental ship *Champion*, Capt. Josiah; wore a blue coat, turned up with white, and a gold-laced cap.

M. DE VINCENNES,

FOUNDER OF VINCENNES, INDIANA.

As many errors and mistakes have occurred regarding the founder of Vincennes, a few ascertained facts are not without value. For these we are indebted, chiefly, to the work of the Rev. J. B. Ferland on the first Parish Register of Quebec, and to letters from him.

The Canadian family of Vincennes, take that name from the seignory of Vincennes, on the St. Lawrence. Their name is Bisso. The first one who came to Canada was Francis Bisso, Sieur de la Rivière de Notre Dame des Prez à Lizieux, in Normandy. He arrived prior to 1648, and in that year married Mary Couillard, a native of Quebec, of one of the pioneer families. A daughter of this union, married Louis Jolliet—the first explorer of the Mississippi, with Father Marquette (Notes sur le Registre, 57, 40).

The founder of Vincennes was, evidently, a grandson of Francis, and a nephew, consequently, of Jolliet. He entered the army with the grade of ensign, and was early employed in the West, especially among the Miamis, who were greatly attached to him. The date of his first employment there is not ascertained; but St. Côme, on his way to the Mississippi, found him at Michilimackinac, in 1698, and they set out together for the Miamis river, on the 15th of September. When the Miamis, in 1704, threatened to disturb the general peace by attacking the Senecas, Vaudrenil dispatched Vincennes to the Miami country, giving him certain trading privileges. This led to a collision between Vincennes and Cadillac, the restless, ambitious Gascon, then commandant at Detroit; who, striving to build up a western Canada, which he might rule over at Quebec with the coveted rank of marquis, could not endure any one, priest or layman, in the West, who would not spring at his nod. Vincennes seems to have somewhat overstepped the privilege granted him. Cadillac wished him broken; the government ordered it; Vaudrenil would have done it, but Vincennes, in a difficulty with the Indians at Detroit, rendered such essential service that the fault was overlooked (Sheldon’s Michigan, pp. 192, 200; New York Colonial Documents, vol. ix., p. 759). The next year he took down a deputation of Indians to make reparation at Quebec (N. Y. Col. Doc., vol. ix., p. 767; Charlevoix, vol. ii., p. 305).

On his return to the West, he was again placed in the Miami country, and he was, in 1715, with Father de Ville, in the country on the Ohio and Mississippi (N. Y. Col. Doc. vol. ix., p. 931). Here he remained till 1730, when, as the Illinois country was attached to Louisiana, he joined the expedition against the Chickasaws, under D’Artaguet, who by order of Bienville, was to attack them from the north, while he did from the south. The latter attack was delayed, but D’Artaguet pushed on, and assailed a village, but being suddenly taken in flank by a large body of the enemy, the Miamis and Illinois gave way, and the French were cut to pieces. D’Artaguet and nearly forty of the French fell, Vincennes, du Tasné, Lalande, with Father Sénat, were taken, and after Bienville’s retreat were put to death with every circumstance of cruelty. (Gayarré Hist. de la Louisiane, vol. i., p. 331; Charlevoix Hist. de la N. France, vol. ii., p. 502.)

Vincennes had probably a residence at the spot which bears his name, and whence he led the Miamis, who deserted him; but no French post or settlement existed there at the time. The first fort was made there in 1750, and in 1754, a hundred families were sent to settle there. (Annals of the West, pp. 66-7.)

WESTERN TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN THE LAST CENTURY.

In Council.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1784.

GENTLEMEN: With this letter you will receive a certificate of the Act of Council, respecting your appointment, duly authenticated.

We confide in your abilities and attention, that the very important business committed to your charge, will be performed in the best manner.

Your first employment after the necessary astronomical observations, we presume, will be the extension of Mason and Dixon's line, due west, five degrees of longitude. This extended line we desire to have marked by stones, properly prepared, and fixed in the ground at the distance of five miles from one another, every stone to be inscribed with its distance from the River Delaware. The southwest corner of the State should be marked with a stone, well fixed, and by a considerable heap of smaller stones around it. The bearings and distances of remarkable objects around it should be taken, and mentioned in the Report of your proceedings.

The line from thence to the northern limits of the State, should be marked as the southern boundary is to be, computing the distance to be inscribed upon each stone therein from the southwestern corner.

We hope that such a peace will be established with the Indians, before you arrive at the Ohio, in running the western boundary, that you may safely proceed in that work to its northern extremity. In that case, we wish you to ascertain the northwestern corner of this State by astronomical observations, in the latitude of forty-three degrees, and to mark that as the southwestern corner is to be.

We have given notice to Congress of your appointment as Commissioners to make these surveys; and if any should be appointed on their part, you will be pleased to act in conjunction with them.

As you, gentlemen, in the execution of this commission, will travel over many parts of the country, we cannot but ardently wish that you may embrace the opportunity of making every observation, and obtaining all possible information concerning the situation and courses of rivers, streams, hills, and mountains, that may be of the least use in assisting the public councils in the very interesting subjects of forming the most advantageous communications by roads and canals between the different parts of the State.

We have appointed Col. Andrew Porter to attend you as a commissary, under your direction. He is to purchase, before you set out, the articles of which a list is inclosed, except

such as can be obtained from the public stores, procure provisions at the place of operation, hire necessary laborers, and to render a just and true account of the moneys expended.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN DICKENSON.

To Dr. John Ewing, David Rittenhouse, John Lubens, and Thomas Hutchins, Esquires, Commissioners for running the boundary line between this State and Virginia.

Report.—Agreeably to our commission to report the situation of the country, and the best means of preserving the communications between the eastern and western parts of the State, we beg leave to observe, that the natural obstructions to so desirable a purpose may be, in a great measure, removed by a few easy instances of attention paid by the Legislature of this State to the situation and exhausted condition of the western citizens. Their public roads are numerous, extensive, and in bad order; while the citizens being few in number, scattered at a distance from each other, and being harassed and exhausted by an Indian war, are unable to repair their roads, or to open through more easy and convenient passes over the hills and mountains. A few hundred pounds, not exceeding one thousand, frugally applied, would, in our opinion, make a good wagon road from York county to the Monongahela, and thereby facilitate the exportation of goods from this city to that Western country, and secure their trade with us, especially if the ferry over the *Susquehanna* were made free to all the citizens of the State. It appears probable, to us, that otherwise the exertions of Maryland and Virginia to repair their roads to that country, will frustrate the expectations, which we are entitled to entertain, of enjoying the advantages of the trade with the western parts of our own State.

We beg leave further to observe, that the natural attachment of the western citizens to this State, might be increased and fixed by an indulgence to their distressed situation in the price of their lands and terms of payment, and particularly in the remission of the interest due on the purchase money, during the time they have been obliged to evacuate their possessions by the Indians, and fly to forts for the security of their lives or families.

JOHN EWING,
D. RITTENHOUSE,
JOHN LUBENS,
DAVID HUTCHINS.

Letter.

SIR: In pursuance of your Excellency's instructions, I have, during the last summer and fall,

viewed the several roads and rivers for the improvement of which contracts have been made by the several contractors, agreeably to the inclosed extracts, to which I beg leave to refer you for information with respect to the progress that has been made in each contract respectively, a report being on the back of each contract. The height of the waters during the early part of the season, and the almost total want of health during the autumnal months has this year prevented, in a great measure, any improvements in the several rivers. From the specific reports to which I have referred, you will find that the improvements of the roads are generally going on in such a manner as promises great advantages to the citizens of this commonwealth. It is to be lamented, however, that in general the appropriations have been inadequate to the magnitude of the objects, even at the time they were made; but when the present enhanced prices of provisions and labor are taken into consideration, every unprejudiced mind must admit, that few of these contracts can be completed without an evident risk of serious loss on the part of the contractors, many of whom, from my certain knowledge, have finished their contracts with great exactness, although they have sustained considerable loss to themselves in so doing.

The great necessity of further appropriations for the improvement of our leading roads and principal rivers, must be evident to every discerning mind—particularly the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and to Presque Isle, and the road from Philadelphia to Tioga, deserve immediate attention; and when it is recollected that the New Yorkers have so improved their roads and inland navigation, that they are able to transport goods from Albany to Presque Isle for 112.25 dollars per ton, and the traders from Philadelphia to the same place pay 249 dollars per ton, it becomes a matter of very serious consideration to the mercantile part of Pennsylvania.

There is no doubt but we can have our navigation so improved that we shall be able to transport goods as cheap from Philadelphia as they can from New York.

It seems to be my duty to report to your Excellency that the State of New York is taking measures to open, in the most efficient manner, the communication from the capital to the lakes; and the voyage of the schooner *White Fish* from Presque Isle to this city, by the North River, evinces the practicability of it, and affords incitement and encouragement to them in their pursuit. This measure seems to have been foreseen by the commissioners who viewed the several water communications from this city to Lake Erie, and has been predicted by them and so expressed in their report dated 14th December, 1790, to which I beg

leave to refer. Should the State of Pennsylvania be disposed to contend for the prize mentioned in that report, no time ought to be lost. The view those commissioners had, ought to be considered of a nature too general now to be acted upon otherwise than as an outline directing a more particular and accurate survey of one or all the communications they have reported.

GEORGE HAIG'S CAPTURE BY THE SEN- ECA INDIANS, 1748.

An Historical Sketch, from Original Documents.

BY W. H. MITCHELL.

IN the published volume of Mr. Logan's "History of the Upper Country of South Carolina," p. 302, is an account of the capture of *Herman Geiger*, by some *Nottawega* Indians, in the year 1748. Mr. Logan has been led into errors by Adair's "History of the American Indians," where a story is introduced of the capture of G. H. (not H. G., as Mr. Logan supposed, guessing therefrom, that he meant Herman Geiger), meaning thereby Captain George Haig, a justice of the peace, and for many years a respectable citizen of Congaree township; the real facts of whose capture by the *Seneca* and *Nottawega* Indians, we propose to make the subject of the present sketch.

The Six Nations were in continual war with the various tribes and nations of the South, from the earliest period. According to the traditions of the *Catawbas*, when they were driven from Canada, they soon became involved in a war with the *Senecas*, and were compelled to seek a home still farther South, till they finally settled on Broad River, in South Carolina, about 1660. In January, 1701, Lawson found them subject to daily attacks from small war-parties of the *Senecas*, which were so numerous as to render travelling exceedingly dangerous. From this period, there was no cessation of hostilities between these two tribes till the treaty which was effected by the humane policy of Governor Glenn, assisted by Governor Clinton, at Albany, in 1751. About the year 1727, the Six Nations sent a messenger to the *Creeks*, forbidding their making peace with the *Cherokees*. They said the *Cherokees* and the *Catawbas* were their only enemies, and they *must* have somewhere to go to war. But in the course of time, the *Cherokees* did, by the artful policy of *Cunnicatoka* (Old Hop) and *Attakullakulla* (Little Carpenter), succeed in bringing about a peace for themselves, and gave the Northern Indians a free passage through their country, to go to war against the *Catawbas*. The South Carolina gov-

ernment made every effort to prevent this, but without success. The Creeks complained of it, and finally declared war against the Cherokees, who were not willing to awake the resentment of the northern tribes by closing the great war-path. Year after year, the war parties became more numerous and more bold. They were friendly to the English at the north, and except an occasional inroad upon cattle, when forced by hunger, seldom showed a disposition to molest the white settlers of South Carolina. According to their own notions, they seem to have thought that the English, being their friends, should not molest them in making war upon their ancient enemies, even though they might seek shelter in the white settlements. They had little idea of the terror produced on the quiet frontier settlements by the appearance of gangs of fierce warriors in their war-paint. The matter soon became a serious evil, and attracted the earnest consideration of government. The consequence was, that they found that the English treated them as enemies, and often assisted their own foes against them. They remonstrated in vain to the traders in the Cherokee country.

This was the position of affairs when Capt. George Haig was employed, either by the government or a private company, to go to the Cherokee country, in company with Col. Joseph Fox, the Indian agent, to search for valuable minerals. In one of the middle towns, Haig found a party of Indians, supposed to have been Nottawegas, who were returning with some captives taken probably among the broken tribes, then and afterwards incorporated with the Catawbas. Haig resolved to release the prisoners, and by the mediation of one of the English traders, the head men of the town were induced to remain neutral. Accompanied by Col. Fox, he then went to the Nottawegas, and while they were singing and dancing in triumph, forcibly seized the prisoners and sent them home. The Cherokees were pleased with the boldness of the action, and Haig and Fox soon after returned in safety to South Carolina.

Soon after this, Captain Haig made a journey to the Catawba country, and having finished his business there, was returning to Congaree, accompanied by his servant, William Brown, and a half-breed boy named Tom Brown, when, on the 10th of March, 1748, he was attacked by a party of Indians, of the Seneca and Nottawega tribes, who shot their horses, took their peltry, and tying Haig and his servant (William Brown), they gave the half-breed a hatchet, and told him to carry it to the governor of South Carolina. The Indians then set out to go home with their prisoners, by a route lying to the north of the Cherokee country. Some of the English traders, gathering a few

friendly Indians, made an attempt to rescue them, but the head-men of Keowee, Estatowilh, and Oostenare prevented their doing so; stopping them at Keowee, and threatening to punish both the English and the Tugaloo Indians, for assisting them, if they proceeded.

The news of this affair soon reached Charleston, and Glen immediately called a meeting of the Assembly, which resolved to stop the trade to the towns which had opposed the rescue of Haig and Brown, and to deprive Skiagnsta of Keowee, and several other influential chieftains, of their English commissions. The Tugaloo Indians, on the other hand, were rewarded for their fidelity by handsome presents.

Every effort was made to rescue Haig and Brown, but without success. Glen wrote a letter to Anthony Palmer, then President of the Colony of Pennsylvania, desiring, if possible, his assistance in procuring the release of Haig and Brown, with whom the Indians were now returning to their country. They travelled with such rapidity, in order to escape pursuit, that Haig was soon overcome with fatigue and sickness. Although a prisoner, he seems to have been pretty bold with the Indians, and finally implored them to kill him at once. This seeming contempt of death raised him in the opinion of the Indians, who proposed to carry him on a litter, which they did, till the Nottawegas arriving in their own country, divided the prisoners, giving Brown to the Senecas. Haig refused to go any farther, and the Indians, provoked at his obstinacy, tomahawked him, and, taking his clothing, again joined the Senecas.

In the mean time, Governor Glen's letter had been received by the President of Pennsylvania, just as he was about to send a large amount of presents to the Six Nations and the tribes on the Ohio, under the direction of Conrad Weiser and others. Conrad Weiser, by his long connection with the Indians, his intimate acquaintance with their manners and customs, and particularly with their languages, was a well-known character in his day. He set out from his home August 11, crossed the mountains by the 22d, and hiring an Indian canoe "for a thousand of black wampum," soon descended the Ohio to the Shawnee, Delaware, and Seneca towns. Many and wild were the adventures attending such an expedition.

After making considerable inquiries, he at length discovered that some of the murderers of Haig belonged to a neighboring Seneca town, and in presence of the assembled deputies of the various tribes, to whom presents had been sent, demanded an explanation of their unfriendly act. Thanayesson, the Seneca chieftain, arose with dignity, and answered as follows:

"Brethren, you came a great way to visit us;

and many evils might have befallen you by the way which might have been hurtful to your eyes and inward parts—for the woods are full of Evil Spirits. We give you this string of wampum, to clear your eyes and minds, and to remove all bitterness of your spirit, that you may hear us speak in good cheer."

Then the chief took the belt in his hand and said:

"Brethren, when we and you first saw one another on your arrival at Albany, we shook hands together, and we became brethren; we tied your ship to the bushes, and after we had more acquaintance with you, we loved you more and more; but perceiving that a bush would not hold your vessel, we then tied her to a big tree, and ever since good friendship has continued between us. Afterwards, you, our brethren, told us that a tree might happen to fall down, and the rope rot wherewith the ship was tied, and proposed to make a silver chain and tie your ship to the Great Mountain in the Five Nations' Country, and that chain was called the chain of friendship. We were all tied together by our arms with it, and we, the Indians of the Five Nations, agreed to it, and ever since a good correspondence has been kept up between us; but we are very sorry that at your coming here we are obliged to talk of the accident that befell you in Carolina, where some of our warriors, by the instigation of the evil spirit, struck their hatchet into our own body like, for our brethren (the English) and we, are one body; and what was done we utterly abhor, as a thing done by the evil one himself. We never expected any of our people would do so to our brethren. We, therefore, remove the hatchet, which, by the evil spirit's order, was struck into your body; and we desire that our brethren, the governor of New York, and Onas, may use their utmost endeavors, so that the thing may be buried in the bottomless pit, and may never be seen again; and that the friendship which is of so long standing may be preserved bright and unharmed."

The chief here delivered the belt, and taking up a string of wampum, mostly black, continued:

"Brethren, as we have removed the hatchet from your body, or properly speaking, out of our own, we desire that the sky may be cleared up again, and that the wound given may be healed, and every thing put in good understanding as it was before, and we desire you will assist us to make up every thing with the governor of Carolina. The man that has been brought to us we now deliver up to you, he is yours."

The speech being now finished, he delivered William Brown to Weiser, who sent him to President Palmer. Brown seems to have been a silly

fellow, and little information could be obtained from him.

Thanayesson, the Seneca chief, in a conversation with Weiser, spoke of the Carolina traders aiding the Catawbas against the war-parties from the Six Nations; and said that he had complained of it the year before to the Cherokee traders.

NATHANIEL CUTTING'S JOURNAL, OF AN EMBASSY TO ALGIERS IN 1793, UNDER COL. DAVID HUMPHREYS.

(Concluded.)

1793, Oct. 18.—An American ship arrived here to-day from Marseilles, belonging to Zacharary, Coopman & Co., of Baltimore, commanded by Capt. Bourgain, a German by birth, but a citizen of the United States. Till he arrived in here, he had not heard the Algerines were out; but now he is determined to remain here till further orders. He reports that the greatest confusion prevails at Marseilles. Parties are so equally balanced, that one day this has the preponderance, and the next that; that both seem to thirst for blood, and of course, that many of both parties are alternately sacrificed to political rancor. A common, unlettered shoemaker, is now mayor of that great and populous city!

We went to take a view of the mole of this city, which is well built of hewn stone, and within the points of which a ship of the line might ride in safety. A new custom-house is building near the bight of the mole; it is built of hewn stone, very handsomely wrought, and is already up to the first floor. It is so extensive, that I think half a century will scarcely see it completed. We also took a view of the new church, which I understand has been upwards of a hundred years in building, and is not yet finished. This city is not very extensive, but the streets are very narrow, and the houses have many very small apartments; the population of the city and suburbs is estimated at 70,000 souls.

Oct. 19.—Left Malaga; and, as we pass to the eastward, the country presents a mountainous appearance: they are not very lofty, and are cultivated to the very summits with vines. At Alhama, six leagues from Malaga, we found good arable land, cultivated in grain; the hills not so high, but cultivated to the summit. Here are the ruins of a strong Moorish castle, and there is an aqueduct passing over the city, that bears the marks of antiquity. A convent at the eastern part of the village, on a promontory of solid rock, having a carriage way cut out of the solid rock; passed many small villages before we entered Granada. Most of the day we have had snowy

mountains in view, and the atmosphere chilly. Since the French were banished from the kingdom, they have not had a hotel fit for the accommodation of gentlemen, in all this populous and extensive city.

Oct. 22.—We proceeded, under the guidance of an old soldier, to examine this city and its antiquities; the principal of which are the ancient Moorish fortifications and the palace of the Grand Sultan of that people, built 700 years since—some parts of which are in a high state of preservation at this day; the several apartments of state, such as halls of audience, concert-room, royal baths, dressing-rooms, &c., although neglected for ages past, retain sufficient specimens of ingenuity and magnificence to prove, undoubtedly, that the Moors at that early period, had brought the arts to a greater degree of perfection than their proud and ignorant conquerors have ever yet attained. The walls are mostly covered with a species of porcelain, like the Dutch tile, only smaller, and of a diamond shape, instead of a square form, to the height of four or five feet; thence to the cornice, which is lofty, a fine kind of plaster is laid on, handsomely varnished, and wrought in small figures like lace-work, while certain square spaces were left plain, on which are inscribed parts of the alkoran, in Arabic characters. Enough of the solid architecture of this superb edifice remain to inspire a high idea of the wealth and grandeur of the ancient Moorish princes. The floors and pillars in every part of the building, are of fine marble, handsomely wrought. One court is surrounded by a colonnade, composed of one hundred and sixty-four white marble pillars. This is called "Lion Court," from the figures of a group of lions supporting a large marble basin in the centre of the court, which was a superb fountain of excellent water. Beneath this colonnade, there were a dozen fountains of smaller size, to cool the air. From the balcony, there is a delicious view of the fertile and well-cultivated plain, which furnished the principal subsistence of this populous city. From this point also, one looks down, almost perpendicularly, some hundreds of feet, on the spot of what was once the old Moorish town, now a part of the city of Granada. It retains the ancient directions and dimensions of its streets, which are so narrow that there is only room for two persons to pass each other. We were shown a Moorish castle, half a league distant, to which there was a subterranean passage from this palace, now filled up, also another passage, leading out at the bottom of the mountains to the plain, through which the Moors that were in the castle and palace when King Ferdinand of Aragon took it by storm, made their retreat and got off safe. Ferdinand, afterwards, had his army placed in almost every room, and in other

various parts of the edifice. He dwelt here for some years, and fitted up several rooms in the Spanish *gusto*, in point of taste and magnificence; but they bear no comparison with the ancient apartments. On the white walls, in several parts of the antique palace, some one has written with a pencil, the following English lines:

"When these famed walls did pagan rites admit,
Here reign'd unrival'd, Breeding, Science, Wit;
Christ's standard came, the Prophet's flag assail'd,
And fix'd true worship where the false prevail'd;
And such the zeal its pious followers bore,
Wit, Science, Breeding, perish'd with the Moor!"

Oct. 23.—Dined with the corregidor, agreeably to appointment. Found a considerable number of gentlemen assembled on the occasion, among whom were the governor of the city, military gentlemen, &c. Don Joseph received us with great cordiality and regaled us with excellent eatables, but his wines were execrable.

Oct. 26.—Left for Alicante. After leaving Granada, found the country fertile and well cultivated, producing large quantities of hemp, and other articles for the support of that grand and populous city.

Nov. 1.—Arrived at Murcia, the capital of the ancient kingdom of that name. Walked about the town and viewed the outside of the cathedral, which has one tolerably handsome front, much ornamented. The house is solid and lofty. One of the porticos is ornamented with sculpture—among other emblematic devices were two gigantic human figures, represented as confined by huge chains. The bishop's palace is a very extensive, inelegant edifice; next to the river is a wing, which is the public library. In this city there are twenty-six hives, filled with those drones called friars.

Nov. 2.—Arrived at Alicante, 101 leagues from Gibraltar. Col. Humphreys and myself went to the house of Robert Montgomery, Esq., the American consul here; and about noon, Mr. M. went with us to pay our respects to the governor.

Col. H. communicated to Mr. M., the consul, the nature of his mission to the Dey of Algiers, and acquainted him with the various steps which had been taken by the American Federal Government for the liberation of our citizens, held prisoners in Algiers, and for effecting a peace with that Regency; these measures are as yet unknown to the public. Two commissioners appointed to negotiate this business with the Dey, had died in Europe, before doing any thing. Several gentlemen, with the best intentions in the world, had made overtures to the Dey in behalf of the American prisoners, without authority from the government. This had tended to injure rather than benefit the cause which they proposed to serve; for the Dey and Regency had

always considered these overtures as coming from the American Government, and therefore supposed they were very solicitous to redeem its subjects. In consequence, a price was fixed for their ransom three times as high as for other subjects. The policy of the American Government was to give the Dey to understand that it would not pay a ransom which might excite the cupidity of the adventurers in this iniquitous warfare, nor make it doubly their interest to cruise against the American in preference to other flags. Col. H., in consequence of his full powers and authority from the American Government, said he must have some communication with the Dey of Algiers if possible; but at the same time did not think it prudent to risk his person or the property of the United States in the power of the Algerines without some previous security being obtained for the safety of both. It was decided that we ought not to go over to Algiers until a passport was obtained for the security of our persons, and to protect us till our return. It was determined to send our brig, the *Postilion*; Mr. Montgomery, offering every assistance in his power, even to the going over himself to Algiers, if he could render the United States any service. But difficulties arising, regarding the landing of the brig's cargo here, with the governor and custom-house, a Spanish bark, that had just arrived from Algiers, was employed to go back and carry a memorial, which Col. H. applied himself to write to the Dey and Regency on this subject; also sent a letter to Matthias Skjöldebrand, Esq., Swedish consul, to whose care Col. H. commits the said memorial and his letter of credence from the President of the United States.

Nov. 16.—An Algerine frigate, of 42 guns, came to anchor in the bay; she is one of those that went out into the Atlantic when we were at Gibraltar. By her own report, she took seven American vessels and two Genoese ships, with which she returned into port, and is now bound out on another cruise. It is our opinion, the Algerines are so elated with their successes that they will not listen to any terms with America, or that those the Dey and Regency propose will be admissible. This frigate was built at Algiers by a Spanish constructor, whom his government sent from Carthage, for that purpose; under the same direction another, of 25 guns, has been built at Algiers also.

Nov. 19.—Early this morning, the dispatch-boat sent by Col. H. to Algiers, returned to this road. She brought letters from several of the American captains, now prisoners there; also a letter from the Swedish consul, with a handsome and well-founded apology for not interfering in the negotiation between the U. S. A. and the Dey and Regency, but recommending his brother

as a person well qualified for such service—this was accompanied by one from his brother, apparently dictated by the true spirit of philanthropy, wherein he gives a full account of the steps he had taken to promote the views of the American Government, and of the flat refusal which the Dey gave to the application of Col. Humphreys for a passport to come to Algiers. He gave some striking sketches of the character of the present Dey, and advised Col. H. not to be discouraged and give up all thought of obtaining peace, but wait quietly a month or two at Alicant, or some port north. Just now the Algerines are elated with their great success against the Americans, and have three other treaties of peace on the *tapis*, which are all very precarious. That with the Dutch, is far from being agreed on. That with Portugal, it is thought, will scarcely be ratified by the Court of Lisbon; a rupture with the Danes is also threatened. How humiliating it is, that through the narrow policy of the great maritime powers of Europe, general commerce should suffer such interruption and distress from a petty band of pirates and robbers. I hope America will one day be able to free the world of them; and prove, that nothing but good faith and exertion have long been wanting to exterminate the perpetrators of such acts of injustice and barbarity as make humanity shudder.

We have a list sent us of four ships, four brigs, and two schooners, with 105 men, who have been taken in the month of October. The Algerine Government have a marine force—four frigates, one polacre, one brig, four zebecks; each corsair carries at the rate of twelve men for each gun, and the whole marine mounts two hundred and twenty guns. Tunis has twenty-three corsairs, with twenty-four to four guns; this is a formidable fleet of sea-robbers, and they have become masters of the Western Ocean. I think the American Government will never effect a treaty with the Algerines till it gives them a severe thrashing. This will cost \$750,000 per annum; but it will be millions to the advantage of America, by forming a marine, which may render her flag respected in all quarters of the globe. I think it not improbable but we may have serious altercations with both England and Spain, before we effect any thing like tolerable terms with the Dey of Algiers.

(Here appears a break in the journal, during which time the embassy leaves Alicant, and recommences at Madrid.)

1794, *Jan. 7.*—Col. Humphreys received this day, from Malaga, a list of the American vessels captured by the Algerines; it contains the names of all before recorded by Col. H., at Alicant, with the addition of ship *Augustus*, of New York; wo

are also advised of the arrival of the Dutch Admiral Melville, in the Mediterranean, with two ships of the line and some frigates, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the Algerines, in behalf of the Seven United Provinces. I wish we possessed a formidable fleet to establish our respectability on a permanent foundation, and cause the commerce to flourish beyond that of any other age and nation.

Jan. 10.—Col. H. received letters to-day from Algiers, via Alicant, signed by Capt. O'Brien and the American captains; also, two petitions—one to the Federal Senate, and the other to the Federal Representatives of North America; to each of which are annexed a list of vessels captured by the Algerines, and the masters' and owners' names—amounting, in all, to thirteen. Capt. O'Brien mentions that that terrible foe of the human race, the plague, had again made its appearance in the country, not far distant from Algiers; and deprecates the havoc it would make among the American prisoners, who are every night locked up in a close prison with about six hundred other captives of different nations.

The Marquis de Enaza paid Col. H. a visit. He observed he had recently received intelligence from Lisbon, and from his father, who is first Secretary of State there; that independent of not complying with the exorbitant pecuniary demands of the Dey of Algiers, the Court of Portugal insist that his corsairs shall not capture any vessel of any nation, either coming to, or going from, any port in the dominions of Portugal. If this is the case, we hope the ravages of the Algerine pirates in the Atlantic will not continue long.

Left Madrid on the 19th January, and arrived at Lisbon on the 21st, a distance of one hundred leagues; here we received the speech of the President to Congress in December, and approve highly of his recommendation to put the country in a proper state of defence. No mention is made of the Algerine expedition in the Atlantic. We naturally conclude this important occurrence was not known to the President, or he would have noticed it in his speech. If the official notice from Col. H. had reached him, he would doubtless have hinted to both Houses of Congress the propriety of equipping a naval armament immediately. The necessity of this measure is evident, and there never was a more favorable moment for commencing the establishment of a respectable marine force in the United States. I fear it will not be long before a navy will be necessary for other purposes than merely to check the depredations of the Algerine pirates, whom the insidious policy of the governments of Great Britain and Spain have set upon us. I understand that, recently, when the subject of the establishment of an American navy was spoken of in presence of the

British minister at the Court of Lisbon, he, with that supercilious arrogance which characterizes his nation, observed, "that he did not think the British government would permit us to establish a navy!" The injuries that government has already done our country; and those which the rancorous despotism of its mulish monarch has induced it to contemplate, are recorded in the faithful tablets of our memory, as well as on the historic page.

An arrival from Boston to-day, brings gazettes to Jan. 1, whereby it appears that, at length, they have received official accounts of the good turn the English and Spanish cabinets have played the United States, in setting those pirates, the Algerines, on our commerce.

Jan. 31.—Col. Humphreys had a conference with Mr. Pinto, one of the Secretaries of State. Mr. Pinto informed Col. H. that the ultimatum of the Court of Portugal respecting a peace with Algiers, had been sent to the Dey; but he made no scruple of declaring that he has little or no expectation of success, as this court remain inflexible to the principles before imparted to Col. H.; that is, "That no money shall be paid for it, but that it should be on perfectly equal terms," &c.

We learn by an American vessel, recently arrived at Vigo, in Spain, that the Federal Legislature of the U. S. had determined on building thirteen frigates immediately; if this be true, we shall heartily rejoice at it.

Feb. 22.—This being the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Washington, we celebrated it with joy and festivity. Col. Humphreys gave a number of patriotic and sentimental toasts, which seemed to accord perfectly with the feelings of all present.

An officer of the Portuguese frigate informs Col. H., that the Portuguese ships of war on the Gibraltar station have orders to cruise back of the Rock, to recapture all American vessels they may meet with in the power of the Algerines.

The intelligence we received soon after our arrival at Lisbon, confirmed me in the opinion long entertained, that the mission to Algiers would prove fruitless. The event has fully justified my opinion; while at Gibraltar, we had the mortification of hearing of the truce between Algiers and Portugal, and to see the piratical flag displayed in the Bay of Gibraltar by one of those ships of war which the insidious policy of certain European powers has let loose to ravage the commerce of America in the Atlantic. Though, from that moment, it might naturally be concluded our mission would prove abortive; yet Col. Humphreys, whose attachment to, and zeal in support of, the true interests of his country, is not to be shaken by any common obstacles, thought it

indispensably necessary we should proceed on our expedition as far as we could with any degree of safety to ourselves or prospect of advantage to the United States.

We had reason to apprehend that certain British agents, either authorized by government or self-constituted, in hope of promoting their own interests by injuring that of the United States, had vigilantly regarded our proceedings and had transmitted such intelligence to the Algerines, as might render it particularly dangerous for us to proceed up the Mediterranean by sea, though under the protection of a flag (Swedish) now respected by the Dey and Regency of Algiers. We therefore proceeded to Alicant by land, and dispatched an express-boat to Algiers, and in return received the haughty and insolent reply of the Dey to the person who acquainted him with our mission; and, finally, of his utter refusal to receive Col. Humphreys as Commissioner Plenipotentiary from the United States, or to treat with him on any terms whatever. Col. H., whose humanity was deeply interested on this occasion, naturally judged that his government, and citizens at large, would applaud the exercise of his discretionary power in applying such a sum to the immediate relief of the suffering prisoners as might prevent their sinking under the hardships which they must inevitably encounter. On mature deliberation, it was thought proper to appropriate sixteen thousand dollars, as amply sufficient for one year, in the course of which time the United States could make such arrangement as was necessary. If Col. H. had been so fortunate as to have arrived in the country previous to the Portuguese truce being agreed on, he might possibly have retarded that event, or have contrived some means to prevent its immediate ill-consequences to the commerce of our country; but I firmly believe now, that no logic or eloquence would have prevailed on the Dey to have agreed on a peace with the United States on any of the conditions prescribed by our Legislature; the pecuniary consideration was not sufficient:—no, not by some hundreds of thousands of dollars. I am informed that Sweden, when she lately adjusted her treaty with these pirates, submitted to pay three hundred thousand dollars, including presents, &c., and an annual tribute of thirty thousand more. Denmark is now threatened by the Dey, and will probably be obliged to pay high for an accommodation. Holland is negotiating; she has paid large sums here before for a disgraceful peace with these marauders.

As nothing more is to be effected in this unfortunate mission, I shall now soon shape my course towards Havre, in France.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Oct. 16, 1860.*—This Society's monthly meeting was held on the above date, W. L. Newbury, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Library additions for the month consisted of 183 bound books, 1068 pamphlets, 13 files of newspapers, 2 old newspapers, 26 charts, 22 files of periodicals, 1 print, together with an interesting memento of Roger Williams,—a section of the apple-tree root found growing through his remains—making a total of 1316, from 39 contributors.

Communications of much interest were read from George Flower, respecting George Rapp and his community; from William Hulin, of Rockford, respecting a proposed history of Winnebago county; from John Russell, of Greene county, very forcibly describing some incidents connected with a Mormon settlement, on Apple Creek; from Dr. E. James, of Iowa, respecting the Mormons, &c., of Hancock county; from H. L. Montanolon, a native of Switzerland, early a resident at Quincy, Ill., and now of Iowa, at a venerable age, illustrating the hardships and privations of the first settlers of the Northwest.

Information having been communicated, that since the action of this Society at its last meeting, complimentary to the new consular establishment by the French government in this city, intelligence had been received from France, that arrangements were already initiated in Paris towards direct shipments to Chicago, some statistics and remarks were submitted by the Secretary, to illustrate the existing commercial exchanges between France and the Northwest, and the great embarrassments suffered by both parties, through the trade by the way of New York. While the consumption of French exports in the States of the West, probably exceeded the value of ten millions of dollars yearly, the total returns of grain, beef, and lard, from those States to France amounted, in 1857, to less than three millions of dollars; and, in 1858, to less than two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

The French consul confirmed the intention of direct trade with Chicago, and explained the facilities afforded by the extensive fleet of French vessels annually dispatched to the American fishing-grounds, under the bounty of the government, and performing their outward voyage in ballast.

After some discussion of the importance of an early publication of the Society's transactions, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday evening, Nov. 13th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, took place at the Antiquarian Hall, at Worcester, on the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, which is annually commemorated by this meeting.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the President, took the chair at eleven o'clock. Hon. Levi Lincoln, George Livermore, Esq., Hon. A. H. Bullock, Charles Deane, Esq., Hon. D. Foster, Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, Hon. Henry Chapin, Charles Folsom, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, and other gentlemen interested in historical study, were present.

The report of the council was read by the Hon. Dwight Foster. It alluded particularly to the necessity of obtaining from the English State Paper Office, copies of papers relating to American history; and a committee of the Society was appointed to memorialize the State Legislature on the subject of those relating to Massachusetts history.

The Librarian's report states that the number of books received since the spring meeting, is 146; and of pamphlets, 937. The report dwelt on some points of singular interest, connected with different objects presented to the Cabinet and Library, during that period.

A valuable paper on the American coins in the possession of the Society, from the pen of Mr. Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester, was then read. The richness of the collection excited general surprise and gratification among the members present.

Charles Deane, Esq., presented the report of the publishing committee. The committee propose another volume on the Indian languages, from papers furnished by J. W. Thornton, Esq., and Rev. Mr. Bliss. The report gave some account also of Mr. J. G. Kohl's treatise on the early geography of America, still in manuscript.

All these reports were referred to the Committee on Publication.

Rev. Mr. Hale having stated that Mr. Simon Poole was about to make a scientific expedition to Mexico, it was voted that the officers of the Society introduce Mr. Poole to its members in Mexico, and request him to communicate any points of interest in his researches in American antiquities.

Rev. Sydney H. Marsh, President of Pacific University, Oregon; Peter C. Bacon, Esq., Rev. George Allen, Dr. Joseph Sargent, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of Worcester; Horace Gay, Esq., of Boston; and Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland, Ohio; were chosen members of the Society.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury was re-elected Presi-

dent, and the other officers of last year were re-elected.

Hon. Henry Chapin was chosen Treasurer, in place of Samuel Jennison, Esq., deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Oct. 11.*—Stated monthly meeting. The usual business of the Society was transacted. An interesting biographical sketch of Sir George Downing, a graduate of the first class at Harvard College, was read by Mr. Sibley, librarian of that institution. Several valuable donations from transatlantic authors were presented to the Society by its President, Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, who had brought them to this country on his return from Europe.

The decease of Charles Fraser, of South Carolina, which occurred at his residence in Charleston, on the 6th inst., was appropriately and feelingly noticed by Mr. Winthrop, who desired the privilege of dwelling for a few moments upon a name with which but few of the members present had any personal associations, but which to himself was the name of a well-known and much-valued friend. He was the fifth in order of seniority in the recently published roll of living American honorary members of the Society. He was educated to the profession of the law, and was honorably connected with the bar, at Charleston, for many years. But his taste and his genius were for art, and though he took up his pencil originally only in the spirit of an amateur, he has left a reputation which many a professional painter, at home or abroad, might envy. He was the intimate friend of Allston, Sully, and the distinguished miniature painter, Malbone, and was associated with all of them in their early studies and pursuits. He was a man of peculiar delicacy of feeling, and shrunk from every thing like display. But his friends in Carolina, three years since, under the lead of the late Rev. Dr. Gilman, induced him to consent to a public exhibition of all his works, which were collected in his native city for the purpose. It was an occasion of just pride for Charleston and for her accomplished and estimable son, then first beginning to feel the pressure of advanced age. No less than three hundred and thirteen miniatures were there exhibited, including the heads of almost all the most distinguished and illustrious statesmen and scholars of South Carolina. Besides the miniatures, there were one hundred and thirty-nine landscapes and portraits in oil, illustrating the scenery and the history of his country.

Mr. Fraser was a gentleman of ample fortune, and in no degree dependent on his pencil for his means of support. He found time for other pursuits besides those of art, and not a few literary and historical productions are left to bear evi-

dence to his acquisitions and scholarship. His "Reminiscences of Charleston," are among the most cherished contributions to the history of that ancient and hospitable city. His more recent address, at the dedication of the Magnolia Cemetery, in which he was soon to repose, has been pronounced by a kindred spirit, worthy to be ranked with that of our own Story at Mt. Auburn. These and many other productions of his pen, in prose and sometimes in poetry, unite with the productions of his pencil, in bearing testimony to his character, as at once a scholar, an artist, and a genial Christian gentleman.

In referring to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to this city, the President observed that the Historical Society of New York had made his visit to the United States the subject of a formal notice on their records. It certainly was a most interesting event in the history of the two countries. But there was something peculiarly interesting to us, in the fact that the prince came attended by the head of that old house of Lincoln, more than one of whose daughters were identified with our earliest colonial annals,—the Lady Arbella Johnson, who gave the name to the ship which brought over the charter of Massachusetts, and who was herself a passenger in that ship; and the Lady Susan Humphrey, the wife of one of our earliest deputy governors. Mr. Savage gives an account of the family—of which the Duke of Newcastle is the representative—in a note to Gov. Winthrop's History (p. 40, new edition).

The name of the Lady Arbella alone, so full of interest from the story of her early death and that of her excellent husband, would be enough, said Mr. W., to secure a cordial welcome to New England, and particularly to Boston, for any descendant of that ancient house.

In the Earl of St. Germain (Mr. Winthrop also reminded the Society), we have the lineal descendant of that renowned John Elliot of Cornwall, who contended so bravely against the very oppressions which drove the Puritans to New England,—himself the most intimate friend of John Hampden,—and whose "Monarchy of Man" bears the noblest testimony to an independence and freedom of spirit, which could not be quenched even by that long and cruel imprisonment in the Tower, under which he sank bodily, and died.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—An interesting report on the interview with the Japanese *savans* was read at the last special meeting. It contains a variety of important facts, chiefly relating to the state of some of the arts in Japan,

which confirm and extend the information before received of that remarkable country. The report was drawn up by Mr. Ewbank, assisted by Messrs. Cotheal and Gajani, who were the only members of the Society who had an opportunity of a private interview with the scientific members of the Japanese embassy.

When the nature, plan, and objects, of the Ethnological Society were described, and their wish expressed to open a correspondence with the learned men of Japan, it was replied that there would be no obstacle in the way. Matsumoto took a strong interest in the scientific subjects introduced. He showed a great deal of intelligence. His manner, a little dignified at first, became easy and cordial as he became interested in the conversation.

The Committee were informed that in Japan, reading and writing are almost universal; rudimentary schools, with colleges and academies, are old institutions; books are continually issuing from the press, and are printed and sold by the publishers. A censorship was established only about fifty years since. They have the Chinese mode of printing, but it was much improved about six hundred years ago. Their books are much cheaper than ours. Illustrated books have been common for ages.

Trades do not generally descend from father to son. With some exceptions, in the higher classes, men follow what business they choose. Wind-power is not used at all, water-power but little, and animal-power to a small extent, except in agricultural operations. Human-power is the principal.

Blasting is not used in quarrying. Cutting tools of bronze or hardened copper are unknown. The informant had never heard of alloyed copper tools as substitutes for steel knives, chisels, &c. "All cutting, and punching, and chiselling, and quarrying, are done with iron or steel." Vaccination has been recently introduced into Japan. Tateish-Tokojuro is much marked with small-pox.

The embassy to Rome, about two hundred and seventy-eight years ago, was sent by a few princes, not by the government. Matsumoto stated emphatically that no embassy had ever been sent by the Japanese government, except the present, of which he was a member, to the United States.

An illustrated book on "Quarrying and Smelting Copper," afterwards came under the special attention of the company.

It having been reported that some members of the embassy had expressed indignation at being compared with the Chinese, "we were agreeably surprised," says the Report, "at the candor and magnanimity of our informants, when interrogated respecting the sources from which they

originally derived tea, silk, porcelain, wood-engraving, paper, printing, and gunpowder. The answer uniformly was 'China.' And so it was, when inquired of about their mariner's compass: 'China.'"

The committee presented a letter signed by the President of the Society, and a collection of illustrated books on mechanical, chemical, and other technological subjects. The interview was a very pleasant one to both parties, and on taking our leave, we were invited to renew our visit.

Measures have been taken which, it is hoped, will open a correspondence with some of the learned men of Japan, on subjects within the scope of the Ethnological Society, and it is probable that we may hereafter hear of interesting remains of antiquity in those remarkable islands. Judging from the appearance of some members of the embassy, we might find that different races of men had been mingled in those islands. The committee remark that the "physiognomy of the first prince was essentially different from that of his associates. He appeared to be of a race bearing no relationship to the Mongolian. The same remark applies equally to Tateish-Tokojuro. From their complexion and cast of features, they seemed rather to belong to the Caucasians."

The committee further recommended the election, as corresponding members, of Matsmoto Sannoja, of the Japanese mission to the United States; Tateish-Tokojuro, do.; Josidah Sagosayemon, do.; and Hon. Townsend Harris, U. S. Minister to Japan: who were accordingly unanimously elected.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montpelier, Oct. 16, 1860.*—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society, was holden at the Historical Room in the State House, on the afternoon of the above date, agreeably to previous notice. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, by the Hon. Hiland Hall, President of the Society, and after the minutes of the preceding meeting, holden at Brattleboro, in July, 1860, had been read and approved, forty-one gentlemen were, on motion, elected resident members of the Society.

The President communicated a letter from Philip Battell, Esq., Secretary of the Middlebury Historical Society, with a copy of the Town History of Middlebury, including a preliminary history of Addison County, written by the Hon. Samuel Swift, LL. D., of Middlebury, "which is presented to the Library of the Vermont Historical Society in obedience to a vote of the Middlebury Society, of which Judge Swift is

President, as the first fruits of an effort to procure the preparation of histories of the Towns in Addison County, commenced in 1847." After a vote of thanks to Messrs. Phillips and Hall for acceptable contributions, on motion by Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be returned to the Middlebury Historical Society for the valuable donation of a copy of the History of Middlebury, including a "Statistical and Historical account of the County of Addison, Vermont," by the Hon. Samuel Swift, LL. D., whose work is not only a valuable addition to our local history, but has given great impetus to historical research in Vermont.

Resolved, That great credit is due to the Middlebury Historical Society for being the first to inaugurate in Vermont a series of Town Histories.

The committee appointed to examine the translation of a Jesuit Relation, by the Hon. Alexander H. Buel, of Detroit, Michigan, asked, through the Hon. Daniel Kellogg, for further time to complete their report; and, on motion, further time was granted, and the committee were requested to make their report at the special meeting to be holden at Burlington, on the fourth Wednesday of January, 1861.

The committee heretofore appointed to confer with Henry Stevens, Esq., in regard to the removal of the library and cabinet of the Society to the Historical Room, Montpelier, submitted their report, stating that he detained certain books, till reimbursed for expenses incurred on behalf of the Society.

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. Daniel Kellogg, Edward J. Phelps, and Timothy P. Redfield to see what steps should be taken.

Mr. Albert D. Hager, in behalf of Chauncey W. Conant, Esq., of Brandon, made a valuable donation of documents relating to the early history of Vermont, for which the thanks of the Society were, on motion, cordially returned.

Gov. Fairbanks laid before the Society a communication he had received in regard to the publication of Proclamations for Fast-day and Thanksgiving-day in other States; and suggested the expediency of collecting and preserving such matters in the library of this Society—a timely suggestion, which was referred to the special attention and remembrance of the Librarian of the Society.

Charles Reed, Esq., presented an interesting communication from the Hon. Norman Williams, of Woodstock, in regard to the origin and history of the State Seal, which was read and elicited remarks from Prof. George W. Benedict, Dr. John Wheelery and Wm. C. Reed, and after a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams, and an order that it be

kept on file for future use and reference, on motion by Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the essential characteristics of the Seal for the State of Vermont, and to present, as far as may be, an historical account of the origin of the devices of the Seal, and also a combination of the devices in an artistic form.

The report of the Treasurer being called for, it was submitted by Hon. D. P. Thompson, Treasurer, and read, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

A. D. Hager, Esq., presented on behalf of Sylvanus Ripley, Esq., of Montpelier, a musket for the Cabinet of the Society.

On motion of Henry Clark, Esq., seven gentlemen were elected corresponding members of the Society.

Mr. Canfield, for committee on nomination of officers, presented a report, and the Society proceeding to ballot, elected for officers of the Society for the year ensuing:

President—Hiland Hall, North Bennington. *Vice-Presidents*—George P. Marsh, Daniel Kellogg, D. P. Thompson. *Recording Secretary*—George F. Houghton, St. Albans. *Corresponding Secretaries*—D. W. C. Clarke, Burlington; Albert D. Hagar, Proctorsville. *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper*—Charles Reed, East Montpelier. *Treasurer*—Charles Dewey, Montpelier. *Curators*—Geo. Folsom, Brattleboro, Windham Co.; Calvin Pease, D. D., Burlington, Chittenden Co.; William H. Lord, Montpelier, Washington Co.; Hampden Cutts, Hartland, Windsor Co.; Henry Clark, Poultney, Rutland Co.; Dugald Stewart, Middlebury, Addison Co.; Pliny H. White, Coventry, Orleans Co.

The Rev. F. W. Shelton presented for the acceptance of the Society, a manuscript letter and poem written by the Hon. William O. Bradley, of Westminster, neatly framed, which, on motion, was thankfully received, and the acknowledgments of the Society returned to the donor.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, 1860.

The Society was called to order by Hon. H. Hall, President, and after the announcement that the Biographical Sketches advertised to be read on the occasion were postponed to the special meeting in Burlington, on the fourth Wednesday of January next, the annual address was delivered by Prof. Torrey, and the Memoir of Consul Jarvis was read by Mr. Cutts, to a large and attentive audience.

After the delivery of the address and memoir, it was, on motion by Hon. Daniel Needham,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be

returned to Messrs. Torrey and Cutts, for their able and instructive addresses.

HISTORICAL ROOM, MONTPELIER.

October 17, 1860.

Hon. Daniel Kellogg submitted a report of the committee in regard to the books in Mr. Stevens' hands.

The Recording Secretary, read an extract from a letter received from the Hon. George Folsom, LL. D., expressing his intention to procure at his own expense a Seal for the use of the Historical Society, and signifying a wish that a suitable design be furnished by the Society, moved that the thanks of the Society be returned to Mr. Folsom for his generous offer, and that the matter of a device be referred to a special committee.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

LETTER OF JOHN PINTARD.—We are indebted to W. J. Davis, Esq., for the following curious letter of Mr. Pintard, to Longworth, the publisher of the Directory.

NEWARK PRISON, 16th July, 1798.

DEAR SIR: I received by Mr. Bull—on Sat'y ev'g—a copy of your *Register*—I am exceedingly obliged to you for these repeated tokens of your friendship—that I may not return a line altogether with barren thanks permit me to suggest a few hints which may possibly be useful for your next edition—at least no harm can arise—The Commencement of your Calendar with the political year pleased me exceedingly & is very favorable for the annual changes of Mayday—You have marked the Saints' days—it w'd be proper to distinguish the Sundays according to the Episcopal ritual—this will not be troublesome nor expensive—and it is always an additional value to the Almanack.

Among articles of useful intelligence—it would be important to insert—the Coasting packets & vessels—especially such as have fixed days for sailing—the wharves they come to & time of tide when they leave the city—For instance—they may be classed under East River—North River—Jersey—Phil'a. &c.—then begin with Boats plying nearest the city & go on progressively in Geographical Order—say—Westchester boats—sail every Wed'y & Sat'y at high water—come to at Peckslip—East Chester d°. N. Rochelle d°. Rye d°. Mamaroneck d°. which terminates the State—then take up Long Island—beginning with

Flushing—Hempstead Harbour—Oysterbay—Lloydsneck &c. &c.—Next Connecticut—& its various ports—Rhode Island—Massachusetts. Then the Hudson—along East side—along W. side—NJersey—&c. This may be troublesome perhaps but w'd render your *Register* more important—Assistance may be obtained perhaps at the Custom H^o. If imperfect the first attempt—this head w'd improve—as every coaster & owner will wish to see their navigation noticed—It will become useful & tend to show the progressive increase of this branch—The names of established packets & masters ought to be carefully noted—More exact Accounts of the various Stages that ply with their names & proprietors & places of destination & terms of fare w'd be proper. This is not troublesome—All the Phil'a. & Jersey Stages center at Powlas Hook & Hoboken—The Albany & Boston in NYork and the Long Island Stages at Brooklyn—The progressive increase of our inland communications would be thus noted and preserved—The total number of Buildings in the city sh'd be noted & population distinguished as far as might be possible under the head of Dwelling, Store, Stables &c. The Assessors books would facilitate this branch—The annual am't of Corporation Taxes—a table of the Am't. of Revenue collected for the UStates—The no. & description of Carriages which pay tax to Congress—Mr. Giles c'd specify this head—The salaries of public Officers as far as known sh'd be traced *The Library is Omitted* an important head—with its Trustees & terms of reading—no. of poor—& places for accommodation—Public Buildings & places of worship.

I know that the compilation is a very difficult one & much fear that it does not requite you sufficiently to take all the trouble & be at all the charge which the foregoing elucidations may require. But remember—every thing has a beginning—the utility of a Register & directory becomes more & more apparent—Every counting House in time will take it—to save trouble—The more therefore you improve it—the more general circulation it will obtain—& when it is made a record of the progress of buildings, population navigation &c—it will become curious & diffused beyond your city—

Perhaps you have considered all these things more maturely than I have done—if so—the trouble of writing and reading this is not much—and you will accept the intention in place of the benefit intended—General hints are useful—Would every reader support his ideas—perfection might be more speedily attained—I wish sincerely the encouragement may be sufficient to reward your labours—

Sometime since—a person—by no means tongue tyed called on me with a line from you—

respecting the Washington Family—poor as I was—the Engraving was so good as to induce me to subscribe for myself and Mr. Boudinot—He promised that a best proof sh'd be deposited with you for me—Have you heard of any such thing—I can scarcely enquire about it—least my subscription sh'd be called for—which I am utterly unable to pay at this juncture—My situation being very uncomfortable having surrendered last May under the Insolvent Act of this State & stripped to the last rag—I am now held under a federal process—from w'h I cannot get free untill next August in the mean time My little family & myself are entirely supported by the bounty of my friends—a *dreadful resource*. This is no time therefore to purchase prints—But I sh'd be loth to lose the opp^o of buying this family piece—as it struck me as an excellent piece both as to execution & likeness—Are you in any understanding with Mr. Savage—so as to ask the favor of securing me a good print—untill I am extricated from this dungeon—when I hope to bestir myself & requite all these favors In this case I would claim your indulgence also—to Frame & glaze it in the best manner—as I wish to imprint it on the tender minds of my little ones—a strong impression of our political Father's resemblance—and teach them to emulate his virtues—

I fear I may tire you with these repeated requests—I hope more prosperous days may enable me to show instead of ask favors—I shall never forget those You have extended to Your well-wisher

& Friend

JOHN PINTARD.

I will thank you if you have any of your former *registers* to preserve me a copy of each year—As I wish to preserve them—the Library & museum sh'd possess them—they are often highly useful to establish some fact—some proof of residence—some evidence of existing circumstances—which may be of importance to trace.

Mr. DAVID LONGWORTH,
No 66 Nassau-street, New York.

INDIAN NAMES OF VARIOUS TRIBES.—All students are aware of the confusion arising in our early history from the names given to the same tribe by different neighboring nations, and then by Europeans, who naturally adopted the terms given by the tribe whose friendship they first secured.

In the following list, the name marked (1)* is Wyandot, from a manuscript of Father Potier, dated in 1749; (2), is Mohawk, of the Iroquois of the Lake of the Two Mountains; and (3), Algonquin, of the same place, furnished by Rev. Mr.

Cuoq—all French pronunciation; (4), is Abnaki, furnished by Rev. E. Vetromile:

Mohawks.—1 Annienneronnon, 2 Kanienkehaka, 4 Mekas or Mekwa.

Oneidas.—1 Onneiutreronnon, 2 Onenhiotehaka.

Onondagas.—1 Onnontagnes, 2 Onontakehaka.

Cayugas.—1 Gogogoin, 2 Koioksenronnon.

Senecas.—1 Tsonnontwain, 2 Tsonontwanohaka.

Abnakis.—1 Aosaannen, 2 Ronatsakanen, 3 wabakik.

Algonquins.—1 Aochrawata, or Hatichrawata, 2 Ratirontaks, 3 Omaminiiniak, 4 Ussagheniek.

Ottawas.—1 Okwaatas, 2 Tesakannha, 3 Otawak.

Chippewas Sautaux.—1 Mississaeeronnon, 3 Odjibwe.

Illinois.—1 Ndatawasat.

Miamis.—1 Thoehiengootronnon.

Micmacs.—1 Tsinnieronnon, 2 Tsienhronon.

Hurons.—1 Wendat, 3 wawakecinatsek, 4 Pemedeniek.

Hurons de Lorette.—1 Hatindiasointen, or Ekeenteeronnon, 2 Oretronon.

Iroquois.—1 Hotinnonchiondi, 2 Rotinonsionni, 3 Natosek.

Iroquois du Sault.—1 Andasaeeronnon, or Ganawage, 2 Kanasakeronon, 3 Kanactagenano.

Iroquois du Lac.—1 Ontaraeronnon, 2 Kanesatakeronon, 3 Kanasakenano.

Iroquois de St. Regis.—2 Akwasasneronon, 3 wajanenano.

Chickasaws.—1 Chickachia.

Foxes.—1 Skenchioronnon.

Cherokees.—1 Entarironnon.

Nipissings.—1 Skeswateronnon, 2 Skekanenronnon, 3 Otickwaganik.

Mohegans.—2 Rotikwaho, 3 Mahingan.

Eskimaux.—1 Okwachiek.

Pottawatomies.—1 Ndatonwatendi.

Shawnees.—1 Chawanonronon.

Chatahs.—1 wataronnon.

Sacs.—1 watoeronnon.

Kickapoos.—1 Ontaraeronon.

Maskoutins.—1 Atsistaeronnon.

Menomonees.—1 Onhwandechtronnon.

QUERIES.

PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN.—Can any of your readers tell what has become of the portrait bequeathed by Franklin to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania? Although it is but seventy years since the death of Franklin, and I have frequently inquired for the portrait in different quarters; thus far I have not found any one who could tell what has become of it.

The following correspondence proves the portrait to have been accepted by the Council:

In vol. xi., p. 702, of "The Pennsylvania Archivist." HIST. MAG. VOL. IV. 47

chives," by Samuel Hazard, will be found the following:

"Executors of Dr. Franklin to Pres. Mifflin.—His Portrait, 1790.

"The Executors of the will of the late Doctor Franklin present their most respectful compliments to the President of the Supreme Executive Council, and pray they may be made acquainted with their pleasure respecting a bequest of the said Testator in the following words:

"My picture, drawn by Martin, in 1767, I give to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, if they shall be pleased to do me the favour of accepting it, and placing it in their chamber."

Directed:

"The President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania."

Rough draft of Pres. Mifflin's reply to Dr. Franklin's Executors, 1790.

"GENTLEMEN: The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, have received the Extract from Dr. Franklin's Will, in which his portrait, drawn by Martin, in 1767, is offered for their acceptance.

"The service rendered by that illustrious Citizen to his country during a long and active Life, have raised a Monument of Gratitude and affection to his memory which cannot be improved by Art nor destroyed by Time. But the present instance of his regard is peculiarly pleasing to a Body of which the members have been informed by his wisdom and many have been honoured by his Friendship.

"We cannot hesitate in declaring our cordial acceptance of the Legacy; which, being placed in the Council Chamber, may become a public Benefit; and lead from contemplating the picture to an imitation of the patriot."

Directed:

"The Executors of the last Will and Testament of Doctor Benjamin Franklin."

Endorsed, "May 14, 1790:

HENRY HILL,

JOHN JAY,

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

EDWARD DUFFIELD,

} *Executors."*

T. H. B.

PHILAD., Oct. 25, 1860.

WHAT IS A UNANIMOUS VOTE?—At a recent political convention in Massachusetts, according to newspaper reports, a candidate after receiving a majority of the votes cast, had his nomination made unanimous, only *eight votes being cast in the negative!* I suppose the presiding officer declared that the nomination was made unanimous, or the reporters would not have so repre-

sented it. I wish to inquire of such of the readers of the *Magazine* as are familiar with parliamentary rules, what the duty of the presiding officer is in a case like the above. It strikes me that a single vote in the negative would compel him to declare the motion lost; for to call a man unanimously nominated who has not received all the votes cast, is certainly a perversion of language.

Boston.

LORD TIMOTHY DEXTER.—Mr. Wm. Keddle, in the "Cyclopædia of Literary and Scientific Anecdote," speaks of a Lord Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport, who wrote a "famous" book called "A Pickel for the Knowing Ones." In the body of this he omitted all punctuation marks; but, "at the ending of the book, had printed four or five pages of nothing but stops and pauses, with which," he said, "the reader could pepper his dish as he chose." Can you, or your readers tell me whether this be true? and, if so, where further information about my lord or his book can be gained? Allibone does not mention him in his "Dictionary of Authors," nor do any of the encyclopædias or biographical dictionaries that I am aware of.

B. D. G.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20, 1860.

[Dexter was a most eccentric, vulgar man, who accumulated a fortune and built a house in Newburyport, adorned according to his own whims. His "Pickel for the Knowing Ones," is a mere pamphlet of utter absurdity in matter, and, from his ignorance, of quite original spelling. A fourth edition, with a sketch of him was, however, printed at Newburyport, in 1848.

As Allibone has omitted the distinguished author, we will add, that he was born in Malden, January 22, 1747, and died at Newburyport, Oct. 26, 1806; and that a biography of him was written by S. L. Knapp. His work opens thus: "To mankind at Large the time is Com at Last the grat day of Regoising what is that why I will tell you thous three kings is Rased Rased you meane should know Rased" &c.]

FIRST JAPANESE EMBASSY.—Was the recent Japanese embassy to the United States, really the first ever sent from Japan?

H. M.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

[This question is touched on in the report of the Ethnological Society. It is matter of history, that two young Japanese princes were received at Rome, in 1585; and Captain Dupont informed the writer that, when the recent embassy here were questioned about it, one of the delegation confirmed the fact, and claimed descent from one of the envoys. The question remains as to the char-

acter in which they came. It was not as ambassadors of the Dairi, or of the Tycoon or *Taicosama*, but as bearers of letters from Francis, king of Bungo; Protase, king of Arina; and Bartholomew, Prince of Omura, wherein those princes who had embraced Christianity returned their thanks to the Pope, as the head of the Catholic church, for sending missionaries to Japan. It was, therefore, not an embassy from the ecclesiastical emperor of Japan, or his general, the Tycoon, and consequently not, properly speaking, an embassy from the government of Japan. The recent one to this country, is really the first and only one ever sent. The speeches and proceedings at Rome, evincing its whole tenor, can be readily found in Hay Dalgetty's work "De Rebus Japonicis." Antwerp: 1605.]

REPLIES.

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE (vol. i., p. 153).—In Rev. Mr. Eyre's book, "The Free Justification of a Sinner Justified," replied to by Rev. B. Woodbridge, are references to sermons preached by Rev. J. W., but it is probable that they were never printed. Mr. Eyre uses this language:

"This passage puts me in mind of two absurdities, which Mr. J. Woodbridge, my Antagonist's Brother (who awhile after, came and preached over his Brother's Arguments, with some small Additions), charged upon our Doctrine. * * * *

"(1) I must tell him, that I cannot think him an hearty Friend to the gathering and reforming of Churches, who deserted a congregation in *New England*, whereof he was Pastor, to become a Parish Parson in the *Old*; and not only so, but hath stood to maintain that Parishes are true Churches.* It is like Barford, in Old England, is (if not a purer Church) yet a better Parsonage than Andover in the New. We are not much beholding to New England for such Reformers.

"(2) If we may judge of a man's Principles by his Practice, we should then believe that he himself holds Universal Justification, at least within the bounds of his own Parish; for, as I am informed, he makes no distinction at all in this behalf. I am ashamed to hear men talk of Reformation, who tread *Antipodes* to it; especially, when they have liberty to follow the dictates of their Consciences." Pages 119–20.

The following tribute to Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge (brother to the preceding), the first graduate of Harvard College, will be read with interest:

* In a sermon at an irregular ordination in *Sarum*, where ministers are ordained, not fixed to any church; and some an hundred miles distant from the place of their ministry.

"It is far from me to envy the praises of Mr. Woodbridge, being ready to give a more ample Testimony to his Personal worth: I do freely acknowledge that, in natural and acquired Parts, for his time, he is like Saul among his People, higher by the head and shoulders than most of his Brethren. However, that commends not the cause he is engaged in."—*Preface.* Boston.

"HOME SWEET HOME" (vol. iv., p. 316).—The tune to the "Home Sweet Home," of John Howard Payne, is evidently an old Sicilian melody. This song (air) having been introduced, with others, by Sir Henry Bishop, into Payne's Opera of "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," has led many to suppose that he (Bishop) was the composer of the music.

The original melody, however, was discovered several years ago, in an old manuscript, or music book, on a table among Mr. Bishop's papers (after he was dead), thereby showing the source from whence he had derived it—the air being of Sicilian origin. The name of its author is probably not known. H. T. D.

COL. THOMAS CARLETON (vol. iv., p. 308).—The edition of Burke is not mentioned; but that of 1859 contains no such statement. H. V.

Col. Thomas Carleton, who was in Canada at the time, was a brother of Sir Guy. *†*

MRS. MAJOR JAMES (vol. iv., p. 317).—Mrs. James died June 7, 1776, in the barracks, at Chatham, England; as appears from the papers of the day, which mention her husband's absence in America, at the time. H. B. D.

COL. JOHN NIXON (vol. iv., p. 347).—A correspondent of the *Historical Magazine* asks the question: "Was there more than one officer in the Continental army of the name of John Nixon?"

Strictly speaking, there was not. Brigadier-general John Nixon, who was a native of Framingham, Mass., and who died on the 24th of March, 1815, was the only officer of the name in the Continental service.

But there was another John Nixon, connected with the militia of Pennsylvania, whose name frequently appears in cotemporary records of the Revolutionary era, and whose history has been almost uniformly confounded by modern authors and editors with that of the brigadier-general. (*Vide* President Spark's "Life and Writings of Washington," Index, vol. xii., p. 554; "Letters

of Eminent Men to George Washington," Index, vol. iv., p. 541; Mr. Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," vol. i., p. 76, and vol. ii., pp. 66, 637.)

In my researches *apropos* of the *Memoirs of Mathew Carey*, I have had occasion to investigate the history of Col. Nixon; and, as I have succeeded in ascertaining some particulars relative to his public services, in what Paine called "the times that tried men's souls," I propose to embody them in a brief sketch of his career for the *Historical Magazine*.

Richard Nixon, a native of Wexford, Ireland, emigrated to this country in the first half of the eighteenth century. His son, John, was born in Westchester, Penn., and having received a good education, became a merchant at Philadelphia.

John Nixon was one of the founders of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in 1771. The Society was designed to perpetuate old memories and affections,—to revive old friendships,—and to bring together in social and convivial reunions, the colonists who had emigrated from Ireland, or were, in whole or in part, of Irish parentage. Irishmen "by adoption," were also eligible. The roll of membership, honorary and otherwise, included such names as those of Generals Washington, Wayne, Knox, Hand, Irvine, Moylan, Shee, Robinson, Stewart, Thompson, and John Cadwallader; Colonels Blaine, Butler, Lambert, Cadwallader, Dunlap, Francis, Johnston, Meredith, Nichols, Nixon, Patton, and Stewart; Commodore Barry, and Purser Matthew Mease; Judges Hopkinson, and Peters; Drs. John Cochrane, Robert Boyd, and Hugh Shiell; John Dickinson, "the Pennsylvania Farmer;" Robert Morris, "the Financier of the Revolution;" Richard, grandson of William Penn; James Logan, son of Chief-justice Logan; Thomas L. Moore, son of Governor Moore, of Penn.; Richard Bache, son-in-law of Benj. Franklin; Messrs. Barclay, Bleakley, and Boyle; the Caldells; Sharp Delany, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Tench Francis, and George Latimer; John, Randall, and William Mitchell; George Meade; James and John Mease; Alexander, and John Maxwell Nesbitt; James, Jasper, and John Moylan, brothers of General Stephen Moylan; Oliver Pollock, Continental Agent at New Orleans; and James Searle, an active member of the Continental Congress. These names were honorably connected with Revolutionary movements.

Washington, on his adoption as a member of the Society, Dec. 17, 1781, was waited upon by its President, Vice-president, and Secretary, with a suitable address and a gold medal, the latter being the ensign of the Society. His reply was as follows:

"Sir: I accept, with singular pleasure, the

Ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city;—a Society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked.

"Give me leave to assure you, sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honored, but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented.

"I am, with respect & esteem,

"Sir, your most obedient Servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"To GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., President, &c."

The Society dined at the City Tavern, Philadelphia, New Year's day, 1782, and its invited guests included such men as Generals Washington, Lincoln, Steuben, Howe, Moultrie, Knox, Hand, and McIntosh; the French and Spanish Ministers, and their Secretaries; the principal French officers in the American service; and Governor Moore, of Pennsylvania.

The English translator of the "Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux," in a note to that work (N. Y. Edition, 1828, pp. 225-6), speaking of the countrymen of the chief founders of the Society and of the Society itself, says:

"An Irishman, the instant he sets foot on American ground, becomes *ipso facto* an American: this was uniformly the case during the whole of the late war. While Englishmen and Scotchmen were regarded with jealousy and distrust, even with the best recommendation of zeal and attachment to their cause; a native of Ireland stood in need of no other certificate than his dialect; his sincerity was never called in question; he was supposed to have a sympathy of suffering, and every voice decided, as it were intuitively, in his favor. Indeed, their conduct in the late Revolution amply justified this favorable opinion; for while the Irish emigrant was fighting the battles of America, by sea and land, the Irish merchants, particularly at Charleston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, labored with indefatigable zeal, and at all hazards, to promote the spirit of enterprise, to increase the wealth, and maintain the credit of the country; their purses were always open, and their person devoted to the common cause. On more than one imminent occasion, Congress owed their existence, and America possibly her preservation, to the fidelity and firmness of the Irish. I had the honor of dining with the Irish Society, composed of the steadiest Whigs upon the continent, at the City Tavern in Philadelphia, on St. Patrick's day; the members wear a medallion suspended by a ribbon, with a very significant device, which has escaped my memory, but was so applicable to the American Revolution, that

until I was assured that it subsisted prior to that event, and had reference only to the oppression of Ireland by her powerful sister, I concluded it to be a temporary allusion. General Washington, Mr. Dickinson, and other leading characters, are adopted members of this Society."

The medallion referred to, is thus described in the Rules of the Society:

"On the right, HIBERNIA; on the left, AMERICA; in the centre, LIBERTY, joining the hands of Hibernia and America; to be represented by the usual figure of a female supported by a harp, for HIBERNIA; an Indian, with his quivers on his back and his bow slung, for AMERICA. Underneath, UNITE. On the reverse, ST. PATRICK, trampling on a snake, a cross in his hand, dressed in *Pontificalibus*. The motto, HIER." (Samuel Hood's "Brief Account of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," pp. 91, 92. The "Account," constituting a very interesting little volume, was published in Philadelphia, 1844, and is now extremely rare.)

John Nixon was an ardent patriot, and on the organization of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, he was chosen a member. He frequently presided, as chairman, at its meetings, and was, for a while, its president,—serving also, as chairman, on the committee of accounts.

Four days after the final adoption of the Declaration of Independence, according to all admissible authorities, it was first read in public by Lieutenant-colonel John Nixon, from the platform of an old observatory, near the Walnut-street front of the State House, Philadelphia, to an immense assemblage of the people of that city and vicinity. Mr. Lossing (Field Book, vol. ii., p. 66) credits the act to Col. Nixon, of Massachusetts, who, at the time, was with the army, under Washington, at New York.

Lieut.-colonel Nixon was appointed to the command of the City Guard of Philadelphia, by the Committee of Safety, July 19, 1776. He has been represented as having served under General Mifflin at the battle of Long Island, August, 1776; but thus far I have been unable to verify this statement.

He was the first of three well-qualified Philadelphia merchants, chosen by the Continental Congress, Nov. 6, 1776, to constitute the "Continental Navy Board, or Board of Assistants to the Marine Committee," having the actual management of the Revolutionary Navy. Mr. Lossing (Index to the Field Book, vol. ii., p. 743), assigns this honor to John Nixon, of Mass., who, having been elected brigadier-general, was then serving on the Hudson.

Col. Nixon, commanding the 3d Philadelphia Battalion, participated in the defence of the Delaware, during the winter of 1776-7. President

Sparks (Index to Life and Writings of Washington, vol. xii., p. 554), refers to this circumstance, as a portion of the history of the Massachusetts officer.

It has been stated that Col. Nixon was with his Philadelphia battalion at Valley Forge; and I have been informed, that it was for abusing his family that a court-martial—held, May 16, 1778, and of which Col. Bowman was president—ordered Lieutenant Edison, of the German battalion, to be discharged from the service,—a sentence which the commander-in-chief, May 22, formally approved of, and gave instructions to have immediately enforced.

During his absence at the camp of Valley Forge, and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, winter of 1777-8, Col. Nixon's country-seat was burned by the enemy.

When the old Bank of Pennsylvania was established by subscription, July 17, 1780, to procure supplies of provisions for the then extremely destitute armies of the United States, Col. Nixon, of Philadelphia, and George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, were chosen directors. Twenty-seven members of the Irish-American Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, subscribed, on that occasion, £103,500 Pennsylvania currency, payable in gold or silver; and of these subscribers was Nixon, whose contribution amounted to £5,000. President Sparks is wrong in connecting the name of Brigadier-general Nixon with this bank. (Index to "Letters of Eminent Men to George Washington," vol. iv., p. 541.) Mr. Lossing, ignoring the history of the Bank of Pennsylvania, calls its successor, the Bank of North America, the first in the United States, adding that it "went into successful operation, in December, 1781." ("Field Book," vol. ii., p. 656, *note*; and "Custis' Recollections of Washington," p. 350, *note*.) He also mentions a subscription-list, headed by Robt. Morris, with fifty thousand dollars, as a guaranty for the solvency of the younger institution; and refers to the *Pennsylvania Packet*, June, 1781, for full particulars, as to the names of the subscribers. I have now before me a transcript of the pledge, signed by the subscribers, and dated "this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1780." The result of the pledge and subscription was the establishment of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which opened for business, in Front-street, two doors from Walnut-street, Philadelphia, July 17, 1780. Five inspectors and two directors had the management of the institution; and Tench Francis was its factor,—all serving gratuitously. It was to establish this bank, and not the Bank of North America, that Robert Morris, one of the inspectors, originally subscribed

the fifty thousand dollars to which Mr. Lossing alludes. (See Almon's "American Remembrancer," vol. x., p. 229; 6 Haz. Reg. of Penn., p. 28; 2 do., p. 259-61.) Custis, in his text, is mistaken as to the name, but correct as to the date, of the first bank, of which Mr. Morris aided in the organization. The Bank of North America—which grew out of and superseded the old Bank of Pennsylvania—was incorporated Dec. 31, 1781, and formally opened Jan. 7, 1782. John Nixon was president of the institution, from its establishment until his death, about New Year's day, 1809.

To Colonel Nixon—who was a very tall, robust, and portly gentleman,—was delegated the honor of carrying the flag of the United States, in the great procession which celebrated, in Philadelphia, the formation and adoption of the Constitution.

Col. Nixon was a gentleman of more than average ability,—upright, patriotic, enthusiastic, and hospitable. He was highly esteemed by his brother officers and fellow-citizens generally.

Some of his descendants reside in Philadelphia. His son, Henry Nixon, was president of the Bank of North America, in 1830.

MICHAEL HENNESSY.

54 CARROLL-STREET, BROOKLYN,
Nov. 2, 1860.

Obituary.

COMMODORE CHARLES M. SKINNER, who for nearly fifty years had been attached to the United States Navy, died at Richmond, Virginia, on the 15th instant. He entered the service, in 1809, as a midshipman, and served in various capacities until 1855, when he was placed upon the retired list. About thirty-six years of his life was passed on shore or unemployed. His sea duty extended over but fourteen years. The principal command in which he was placed was in relieving Commodore Perry on the African squadron.

CHARLES FRASER, of Charleston, long honorably known as a gentleman who had consecrated his leisure to art and literature, died at Charleston, on Friday, Oct. 5, 1860. He was born in the same city, August 20, 1782, and was consequently in his 79th year. A beautiful tribute to his memory will be found on a preceding page in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Notes on Books.

Abridged History of the United States, or Republic of America. By Emma Willard. New and enlarged edition. A. S. Barnes & Burr, 1860.

Few school-books have been longer before the public or longer retained its favor, than Mrs. Willard's History; the first edition of which appeared more than thirty years since, before Bancroft and a host of others had rewritten in whole or in parts the chronicle of the past. Each successive edition has however profited by the new lights given, and in the present issue, probably the last to come from the hand of the venerable instructress, we have a history not inferior to any of the more recent competitors for popularity and favor.

Humanics. By T. Wharton Collins, Esq. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1860. 8vo, 358 pp.

THE talented author here endeavors to erect the Science of Human Nature into a special study, under the title of "Humanics;" distinguishing it from Philosophy in general. Viewing man as one organism formed of sensation, thought, emotion, vitality, and action, he makes these the heads or divisions under which he considers the subject. As a contribution to our limited library of American philosophical works, it will, we trust, be received and examined with the sound and sure criticism that it merits.

History of the Town of Gloucester, Cape Ann, including the Town of Rockport. By John J. Babson. Gloucester: Procter Brothers, 1860. 8vo, 610 pp.

THIS beautiful and well-written volume contains the history of probably the largest fishing-town in the world. The work is very well digested, and written in an agreeable and pleasing style that does not always appear in our local histories, where care and artistic arrangement are too often overlooked. To such as know little of Cape Ann, we may state that Gloucester is the place where the useful craft, the "Schooner," was born and christened.

Genealogical History of the Redfield Family in the United States. By John Howard Redfield. Being a Revision and extension of the Genealogical tables compiled in 1839 by William C. Redfield. Albany: Munsell & Rowland, 1860. 8vo, 337 pp.

THIS family history is handsomely printed, and

will doubtless be acceptable to the family and collectors. The summary at the end embraces some curious tables. Of the original ancestor, William Redfield, there are supposed to be 1047 descendants living, bearing the name, and 1179 not bearing the family name, and following but one degree in each generation. The largest number of children in one family is 18, and in "five instances there have been fourteen children of the same mother."

Historical and Literary Intelligence.

THE Second Series of the paper, entitled "The First Settlements in the Mississippi Valley by the French," including the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, &c., translated from original manuscripts from the Archives of the Marine at Paris, by John N. Carrigan, State Librarian, is announced as in press.

A SECOND and enlarged edition of Mr. S. Mordecai's "Virginia, especially Richmond, in By-Gone Days; with a glance at the Present: being Reminiscences and Last Words of an old Citizen," has been issued by West & Johnson.

WINTHROP SARGENT has in preparation "The Life and Career of Major John André," to be published by Ticknor & Fields.

A STATUE to Gen. James Oglethorpe, is to be erected in one of the public squares, of Savannah, Ga. The statue is to be colossal, and together with the pedestal is to be of the best quality of Carrara marble. The entire structure will be upward of twenty feet in height. The model represents the general standing erect, in the military costume of 1730.

"THE Preachers of the Revolution, with Portraits and Sketches," announced last year as in the course of preparation by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., is nearly ready. It will doubtless be a carefully prepared and valuable volume.

THE "Life of Samuel Adams," is about to make its appearance. One of his great-grandsons, who for some years has been engaged in gathering the requisite materials, has nearly completed his labors. The work will appear in the course of next spring.

THE 56th Anniversary Discourse before the New York Historical Society, will be delivered by Hon. Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia.

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